THE TIMES

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Melbourne hopes for Namibia

The Commonwealth summit meeting in Melbourne has ended with signs that Namibia should reach independence by the end of 1982 and strong statements on South Africa and apartheid. The final communiqué covers a wide range of issues but southern Africa and economics have largely dominated the meeting. There was no praise for the achievements of the Western contact group on Namibia Page 7

Prior vengeful, Maze men say

Republican prisoners at the Maze jail, in Northern Ireland, accused the Government of being revengeful towards their demand for full restoration of lost remission on sentences. But they fell far short of outright rejection of the prison reforms announced on Tuesday Page 2

Sea dive yields £43m in gold

Diving teams recovered 5.5 tonnes of gold worth £43m from the hull of HMS Edinburgh 800ft down in the Barents Sea. The consortium that completed the salvage operation is to get 45 per cent of the value Page 2

Strike threat by Solidarity

Solidarity has threatened to call a brief warning strike unless the Polish Government agrees within two weeks to its demand that there be no price increases without union consent. Delegates to Solidarity's national congress demanded an immediate freeze on all recently announced price rises Page 7

Lords split on nationality Bill

There was a tied vote in the House of Lords on an amendment to the British Nationality Bill seeking to ensure that all Falkland Islanders obtain British citizenship. Ninety peers supported the proposal and 90 voted with the Government. The amendment fell, as in the Lords no proposal to amend a Bill can succeed unless there is a majority in favour Parliamentary report, page 23

Publishers move into television

Pearson Longman, the publishing group which owns *The Financial Times* and Penguin Books, has set up a subsidiary to produce television films for Channel Four and the American market. A budget of £25m a year is projected Page 21

Atlantic air fares cut

British Airways is to follow Pan American in cutting air fares across the North Atlantic this winter. The price of a one-way economy ticket between London and New York will be reduced from £253.50 to £124 Back page

PhD changes proposed

Universities with low completion rates should be deprived of postgraduate awards, a working party says. It suggests a new social science degree on the satisfactory completion of a three-year course of research training, equivalent to a PhD in the sciences Back page

TGWU explains vote switch

The Transport and General Workers' Union took the unusual step of explaining to its members why its 1,250,000 block vote was cast for Mr Wedgwood Benn despite a branch ballot that apparently supported Mr Denis Healey for the Labour deputy leadership Page 2

Rome mayor dies

Rome, Oct 7.—Rome was shocked today by the death of its first Communist mayor, Signor Luigi Petroselli, who was taken suddenly ill during a meeting of the party central committee.

Egypt unites behind successor to Sadat

From Christopher Walker, Cairo, Oct 7

As a numbed Egyptian nation united to mourn President Anwar Sadat, politicians gathered in an emergency session today at the heavily guarded Cairo Parliament building to ensure the smooth and rapid succession of Mr Hosni Mubarak, the current vice-President.

Tonight Mr Mubarak received the required majority from the emergency session of the People's Assembly to go forward as the sole candidate for President at a national referendum scheduled to be held early next week.

In Jerusalem, a special Cabinet meeting decided that Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, would represent Israel at the funeral on Saturday of Mr Sadat, who was assassinated yesterday.

In London it was announced that the Prince of Wales would represent the Queen and that Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, would represent the Government.

Mr Mubarak has been carefully groomed as a potential president. He is well regarded by Egypt's main Western allies and is widely predicted to continue, at least in the short-run, with the broad thrust of existing domestic and foreign policies.

The speed with which efforts are being made formally to instal Mr Mubarak in power are seen as a concerted effort to reassure the world about Egypt's ability to withstand the tragic loss of Mr Sadat after his 11 years as leader.

A further attempt to emphasize continuity came this afternoon when the existing members of the Cabinet were formally sworn in to office by the interim President, Dr Sufi Abu Taleb, Speaker of the People's Assembly.

Alongside the moves to establish the succession, intensive investigations continued to discover the identity of the small band of men who launched yesterday's gun and grenade attack. It is thought that three of those who took part are now being questioned.

In Egyptian defence circles there was the growing conviction that the killers were connected to an extreme brand of Muslim fundamentalism, although no immediate link has been made with the main Muslim groups recently operating in Egypt.

Western intelligence experts share the belief that extreme Islamic convictions united the group although it is regarded as isolated rather than as part of a broader plot to overthrow the Government.

Foreign observers believe that the suicidal nature of the operation was a further indication that Muslim extremists were responsible.

The signs of national grief were visible everywhere in Cairo and the other main Egyptian cities, but there was a marked lack of the unrestrained display of public emotion which followed the death of President Nasser in 1970. A 40-day period of national mourning has begun, and a ban on public meetings was followed today with a ban on football matches and gatherings outside mosques.

Mr Mubarak has already been appointed as Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian armed forces and yesterday appeared on national television officially to break the news of Mr Sadat's murder.

At the same time, plans were being formalized for the elaborate state funeral. The procession, which will end at a burial spot close to where Mr Sadat was shot, will face the Egyptian security forces with formidable problems.

Among prominent foreign mourners will be Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, and former President Carter.

The determination of Mr Begin to attend the funeral despite the obvious security risks has raised expectations that meetings with Egypt's new leadership may be arranged as a graphic public demonstration of the determination of both sides to keep Camp David alive. Because the funeral will take place on the Jewish Sabbath, arrangements are being made to enable Mr Begin to walk to it rather than breach religious laws by driving.

As the People's Assembly met for one of its saddest and most emotional sessions, many of the men wore black ties and the women black dresses. The most significant aspect of the debate was the readiness of the late President's small band of opponents to speak in support of their former opponent.

Prominent among the early speakers was Mr Ibrahim Shukri, leader of the small opposition Socialist Labour Party, whose newspaper was banned in last month's purge and whose deputy leader was among about 1,600 critics of the Government still in prison.

Mr Shukri told Parliament that he could not find words to express "this huge calamity and horror, the death of President Sadat".

In a separate move, Mr Khaled Mohieddin, leader of the Moscow-oriented National Unionist Progressive Party — which has 29 members in prison and no seats in Parliament — sent a cable of condolence to Mr Mubarak.

Lieutenant General Abu Ghazala, the Defence Minister, who escaped death yesterday when a grenade bounced off his cheek, told Parliament with a shaking voice: "The armed forces will always remain a shield for this country . . . I swear to you that every soldier and officer would have been prepared to sacrifice himself for President Sadat."

☐ Tel Aviv: The Israelis are now waiting for an Egyptian response to Mr Begin's wish to attend the funeral (Moshe Brilliant writes).

The Egyptian Embassy in Jerusalem said the matter was being dealt with. It is not certain the Egyptians will approve Mr Begin's participation, in view of the immense security problems.

The Israeli Cabinet, at its extraordinary meeting today, appointed Mr Simcha Ehrlich, deputy Prime Minister, to be acting Prime Minister in Mr Begin's absence.

The Cabinet meeting lasted only 20 minutes because the ministers wished to attend the funeral of Mr Haim Landau, a member of the former government.

The Cabinet did not discuss relations with Egypt in the post-Sadat era, but heard a tribute to the President from Mr Begin and a survey by Major General Yehoshua Saguy, the Director of Military Intelligence.

Israeli political life was paralysed this afternoon as the country prepared for the Yom Kippur fast, which ends tomorrow night.

Israeli specialists agreed that the murder was not part of a revolutionary plot, but they said it was obviously not an isolated attack by a handful of madmen; obviously there were anti-Government cells in the armed forces.

Israeli ministers said the government must continue to honour the peace treaty, but there was also a need for fresh clarification, probably at a summit conference with the new leadership.

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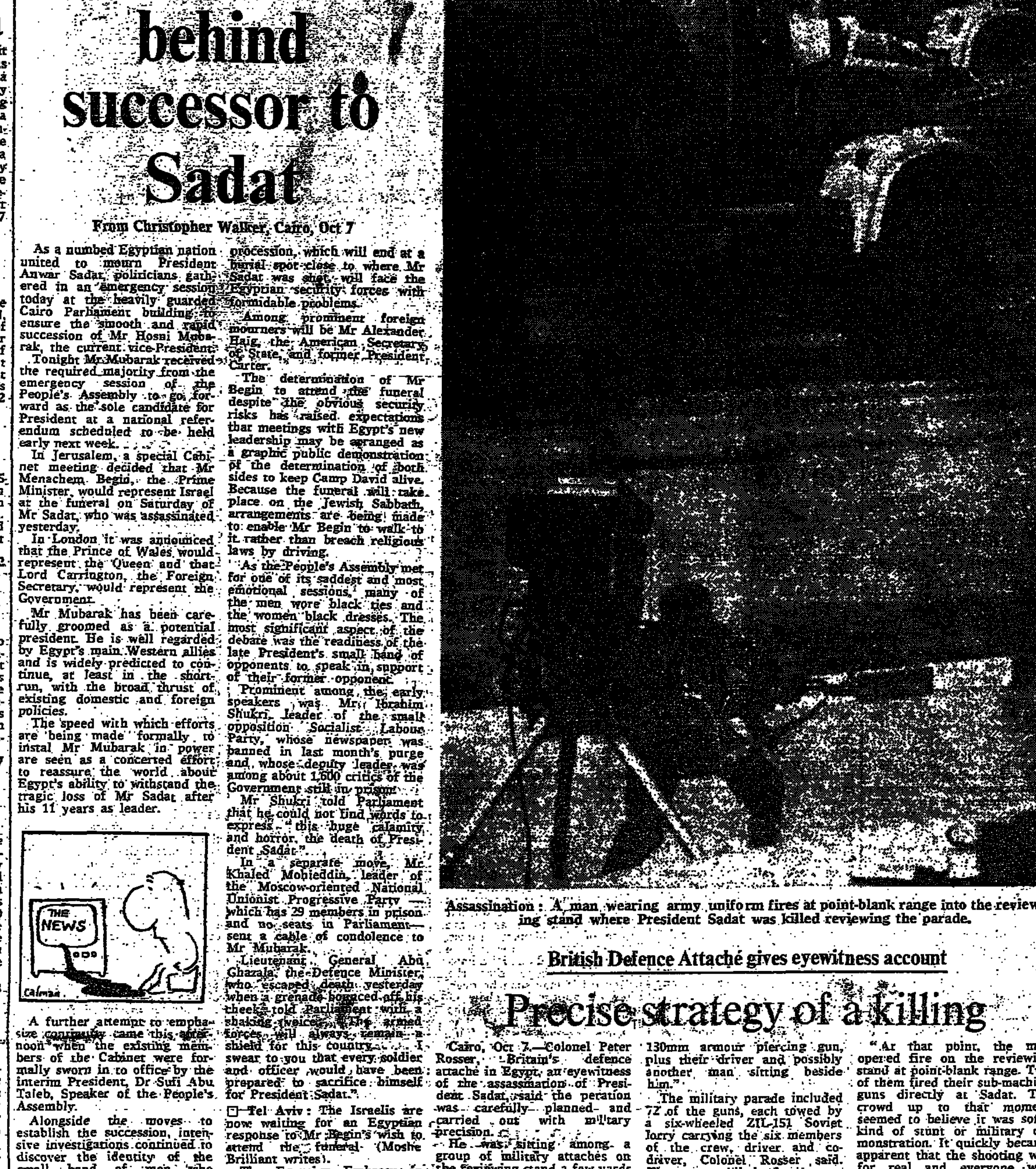
Shimon Peres tribute, page 14
Leading article, page 15



Assassination: A man wearing army uniform fires at point-blank range into the reviewing stand where President Sadat was killed reviewing the parade.

British Defence Attaché gives eyewitness account

Precise strategy of a killing

Cairo, Oct 7.—Colonel Peter Rosser, Britain's defence attaché in Egypt, an eyewitness of the assassination of President Sadat, said the operation was carefully planned and carried out with military precision.

He was sitting among a group of military attachés on the reviewing stand a few yards behind President Sadat. He said the attack was carried out by seven or eight men commanded by two officers who were both believed killed in the operation. One of the officers was believed to be a major and the other a lieutenant, he said.

On the stand General Mone'm Shaash, Commander of the Egyptian Army Artillery, watched in horror as his own men jumped off a lorry and opened fire on President Sadat at point-blank range with Soviet-made Kalashnikov sub-machine guns, Colonel Rosser said.

"We know Shaash well and we think it inconceivable that he was involved in the plot", he said.

Colonel Rosser, a former officer with the Royal Engineers, has been Defence Attaché in Egypt for a year.

The assassination must have been planned well in advance, he said. "The killers were the six-man crew of a Soviet-made 130mm armour piercing gun, plus their driver and possibly another man sitting beside him."

The military parade included 72 of the guns, each towed by a six-wheeled ZIL-151 Soviet lorry carrying the six members of the crew, driver and co-driver, Colonel Rosser said. The guns rolled slowly past President Sadat four abreast in two groups of 36. The killers were on the side nearest the President in the next to last of the second group.

"As that truck came level with the President, the driver abruptly came to a halt. We all assumed it was a breakdown, such as often happens with these heavy Russian vehicles. Apparently the driver of the truck immediately behind thought so too because he skirted around the halted truck and simply drove on with the rest of the parade."

The entire crew of the halted lorry leapt out and raced to the reviewing stand about 20 yards away. All carried Kalashnikovs in firing position.

"When the leader was about 10 yards from Sadat, he hurled a yellow package at the platform. The package may have contained a grenade or some other explosive device. It fell short and exploded, sending up a thick cloud of smoke.

"At that point, the men opened fire on the reviewing stand at point-blank range. Two of them fired their sub-machine guns directly at Sadat. The crowd up to that moment seemed to believe it was some kind of stunt or military demonstration. It quickly became apparent that the shooting was for real and everyone who could threw himself to the ground.

"Sadat was sitting down and I could not see him actually get hit; but he must have been struck almost immediately. With his bright green presidential sash, he made an incredibly easy target. It was surprising that not more people were killed in those circumstances."

Colonel Rosser said he saw no organized or concerted counterfire, although some sporadic shooting could be heard.

"The shooting stopped after about three minutes. There was pandemonium all around and we could not clearly see what made the attackers stop shooting or what happened to them."

Colonel Rosser said he was puzzled by the failure of the other men in the parade to react against the attackers, and speculated that the killers may have been the only men in the parade with ammunition in their weapons.—AP

Living standards are down again

By John Whitmore, Financial Correspondent

Living standards in the second quarter of this year showed their sharpest fall for almost four years, bringing them back to the level of the winter of 1978-79.

Official figures published yesterday showed that personal incomes, after allowing for taxation and inflation, were 2¼ per cent lower in the second quarter of 1981 than the first quarter, and almost 3 per cent down on the second quarter of 1980.

Total incomes grew rather faster in the second quarter than in the opening three months—by 2 per cent compared with ¼ per cent. But the gain was more than offset by a sharp increase in the tax take and the general rise in prices.

Real disposable incomes have now fallen for three consecutive quarters and look set to fall further over the rest of the year.

Although the pressure on living standards will lead to wage claims aimed at recovering lost ground by many trade unions, most economic forecasters see a further sharp decline in pay awards in this winter's pay round.

At the same time, the rate of price inflation is generally expected to remain in double figures for some time, largely as a result of this year's fall in sterling and the higher cost of imports which followed.

But in spite of the pressure on incomes, consumer expenditure has been holding up well this year. This is reflected in a further fall in the percentage of income that the personal sector is saving, from 14.5 per cent in the first quarter to 12.4 per cent in the second.

In addition, the banks have reported a steady increase in borrowing from the personal sector this summer. Indeed, the strength of personal sector credit demand has been one of the reasons for the rapid rise in the money supply and the recent increase in interest rates.

The present fall in living standards follows a period when they rose at an unsustainably rapid rate, largely as a result of the strong appreciation of sterling in 1979 and 1980.

On his return from the recent meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Washington, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stressed that all leading countries were finding the going tough and that the fall in living standards was not confined to the United Kingdom.

The Bank of England has, perhaps, been the most consistent official prophet of falling living standards. Its *Quarterly Bulletin* has regularly stressed the need for low pay awards in order to improve our competitive position in world markets; the unspoken implication of that is that living standards needed to fall sharply for a period.

Cabinet closes ranks against Heath blast

By Julian Haviland and Hugh Noyes

Mr Edward Heath, who on Tuesday demanded completely fresh economic policies from the Government, was charged with disloyalty yesterday by the chairman of the Conservative backbench MPs, Mr Edward du Cann. "We want no Teddy Benns in the Tory party", he said. And a senior Cabinet minister, Mr Patrick Jenkin, defending government policy, said that there was no escape from the harsh medicine of higher interest rates, which Mr Heath condemned.

In a further closing of ranks against Mr Heath's onslaught, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is to deliver a by-election speech in Croydon today which is described as a refutation of Mr Heath's assertion that the economic situation is getting worse, not better, and government policy more dogmatic.

Liberally-inclined Conservative MPs who share Mr Heath's fears about the Government's course were unwilling yesterday to endorse his speech because of what they regard as its hostility towards the Prime Minister.

Mr Nicholas Lyell, Conservative MP for Hemel Hempstead and contributor to a critical booklet published today, said last night that he and his associates were 100 per cent behind Mrs Margaret Thatcher. "We regard her vigour and resolution as one of the greatest assets the Conservative Party possesses."

Mr Alexander Pollack, MP for Moray and Nairn, another contributor to the booklet, commenting on Mr Heath's remarks about unemployment, said that it was becoming increasingly imperative that the Government should be seen to be tackling it as urgently as possible.

However, Mr Heath had by last night received a number of messages of support and congratulations on his speech from MPs and others, including several members of the Government.

Mr du Cann applied to Mr Heath one of the grossest insults in the Conservative vocabulary when he compared him with Mr Wedgwood Benn. "At a time when the Labour Party is tearing itself apart by bitter ideological and personal conflict", Mr du Cann said in a speech at Chislehurst, "it behoves Conservatives to remember Sir Alec Douglas-Home's excellent advice when he resigned the leadership; the most certain recipe for electoral disaster is public disunity. We want no Teddy Benns in the Tory party."

With unemployment and interest rates at record levels, there was much scope for constructive discussion. Parliamentary committees and party committees, which gave opportunity for debate, were there to be used, he said; implying that Mr Heath, who he at no time named, was not seen often

Continued on back page, col 2

Social Democrats come of age as two Labour MPs make it 21 defections

From George Clark, Political Correspondent, Bradford

On a day when the Social Democrats welcomed their 19th and 20th MP defectors from the Labour Party—Mr Tom McNally and Mr James Dunn, respectively members for Stockport South and Liverpool, Kirkdale, a warning was given by Mr Roy Jenkins, a joint leader of the party, that it should not become too obsessed with Labour.

"We are not a Mark II Labour Party", Mr Jenkins told the SDP conference at Bradford. "We are not a reaction to events within that extraordinary tabernacle.

"We have a momentum of our own—we have a different and constantly growing constituency and we give an equal welcome to those of different political backgrounds."

Obviously, the appeal was strong to former Labour Party people as had been shown by the five MPs' defections this week, Mr Jenkins said. But the appeal was also to former Conservatives who saw the best part of their party's tradition being destroyed by "divisive dogma, incompetently executed" by Mrs Thatcher and her Government.

This nervousness about losing the image of an eclectic party was evident in a number of speeches from the leaders yesterday. During a debate on industrial relations there was a reference to the tens of thousands of trade unionists who had joined the SDP.

Party officials were anxious to mention the number of former Conservative councillors who are now playing an active part in local SDP groups.

Mr Jenkins appeared to "jump the gun" when he was talking about the essential need to work in alliance with the Liberals. He referred to the forthcoming by-election at Crosby "where Shirley Williams has made a brave and bold decision and she will be a magnificent standard bearer . . . we shall work for a real victory, not just a pyrrhic victory at Crosby". This seemed slightly premature because Mr Anthony Hill, who was earlier adopted as prospective Liberal candidate and is obviously willing to stand down, said that it was still subject to approval by his local constituency association.

Nevertheless, it was a happy day for the Social Democrats whose caravan later moved on to London for the third leg of their "rolling conference" at Central Hall, Westminster, today.

Delegates sang "We're 21 today, 21 today!" when welcoming Mr Dunn, and Mr McNally, aged 38. They meant that the party now has one former Conservative and 20 former Labour MPs, who will vote as one block with the Liberals in the House of Commons.

Both men, who were greeted enthusiastically by former Labour colleagues on the platform, made emotional speeches explaining their reasons for leaving Labour. Mr McNally, a former political adviser to Mr James Callaghan as Foreign Secretary and as Prime Minister, is seen as a great capture.

Although he had clearly been thinking about leaving the Labour Party for several weeks, Mr McNally appears to have confided in few fellow MPs. One exception was Mr Callaghan whose advice he asked for twice last week during the Labour Party conference. He was strongly urged by Mr Callaghan to remain inside the Labour Party and fight for his views.

He said that he has not changed his convictions since he stood at the 1979 election, but he could not stand again on the policies that have been adopted by the Labour Party Conference.

On the platform he criticized Mrs Thatcher's assertion that there is no alternative to her economic policies. "There is another way. It is not to go to Brighton, even to cause a fuss and embarrassment. The way is through Bradford and to London, and then to victory at the polls," he said. His brave electioneering speech delighted the delegates.

Mr Dunn, aged 55, said his decision was difficult, involving both sadness and gladness. But it was a pleasure to be joining so many old friends.

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Setback for Reagan sale of Awacs to Saudis

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, Oct 7

The House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee today voted by 28 votes to 8 to oppose the sale of five Awac early warning radar aircraft to Saudi Arabia.

It was President Reagan's first congressional defeat on the deal, but it may not be an indication of the eventual outcome.

Both Houses have to vote against the Awacs sale, part of an $8,500m arms package, to stop it going through. The Administration has long regarded the House of Representatives as a lost cause and concentrated its persuasive efforts on the Senate, where Republicans are in a majority.

The full House of Representatives could still overturn the vote, but that is considered unlikely.

At the White House today President Reagan made an impassioned plea to 43 of the 53 Republican Senators to let the deal through.

Two of the original signatories to a resolution opposing the sale in the 100-member Senate, Senator Alan Simpson, Republican for Wyoming, and Senator John Warner, Republican for Virginia, today said they had changed their minds. Senator Orrin Hatch, Republican for Utah, changed his mind after a meeting with the President yesterday.

It remains to be seen, however, whether the President is gaining sufficient votes. Senators other than those who have signed the resolution, including the influential Senator John Glenn, Democrat for Ohio, have been expected to vote against it.

Awacs

Transport union explains vote switch to Benn

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The Transport and General Workers' Union published its official version yesterday of events leading up to the controversial vote for Mr Wedgwood Benn in the Labour Party deputy leadership election, arguing that matters could not have been conducted differently.

In its monthly journal, *Record*, the union has taken the unusual step of explaining to members why its 1,250,000 block vote was cast for Mr Benn despite a branch ballot that apparently supported Mr Denis Healey.

Transport workers' leaders complain in the journal that there has been an unprecedented campaign of "lies" and distortion against TGWU voting procedures, and give the following report.

"On Sunday at the conference, when the vital decisions were taken, what happened was this. The union's Labour Party delegation received the same report as the executive had received from the deputy general secretary, Alex Kitson."

Mr Kitson outlined the result of the regional consensus, saying that only a tiny percentage of members responded but that none the less Mr Healey won a majority of the regions. Mr Kitson made it clear that from the start of the electoral procedure "everyone had known that the final decision would be made by the delegation itself". That decision would take into account the pro-Benn recommendation of the executive, the outcome of the regional consultations and TGWU policy.

"There was nothing new about this procedure, which was the customary way of dealing with Labour Party decisions. A full discussion with some very strong viewpoints on all sides was followed by a secret ballot for the TGWU candidate, with everyone knowing that they were voting for the first candidate past the post.

"The result was a clear win for John Silkin, the TGWU's own sponsored MP, whose policy record over many years had been completely in line with the union's. John Silkin had been third in the executive's own ballot the week before".

"Voting on the other two candidates produced a tie, and "with time pressing", the delegation went to the conference on the understanding that they would meet again.

"In the event, this did not prove possible, but a brief delegate meeting did assemble, however, and arranged for a final ballot, which was conducted quickly by the delegates in their conference seats, much to the confusion of the ever-eager press, whose reports of particular events managed to exceed even their worst distortions of the previous weeks".

"The final ballot produced a clear vote for Mr Benn as second candidate, and the TGWU insists that throughout it adhered to established procedures. "It was obvious that the different results of the regional consensus, the executive vote and the delegation's vote reflected a genuine difference of opinion in this first-time electoral college contest.

"The balloting was carried out along the lines with which union business has been done quite successfully in past years, and no one could seriously hold the view that it could have been conducted in a substantially different manner.

"Certainly, no one seriously entertained that view at the start of what was an entirely natural sequence of events dating back to earlier in the year.

"Differences of opinion were genuinely held, and presented, proving that sometimes democracy does not provide easy answers."

Coal board half way to closures target

The National Coal Board has implemented almost half the colliery closure programme withdrawn eight months ago after unofficial strikes by miners forced the Government to invest an extra £300m in the loss-making industry.

Working through the regular colliery review procedure, under which the viability of a pit is reassessed every three months, the board has closed, or reached agreement on the phased shutdown of nine pits with combined losses of more than £20m a year. About 6,400 jobs have been eliminated.

Talks are continuing at local level on the future of 14 other mines included in the earlier list of accelerated closures. The board said last night that other names might be added to the list if unforeseen geological or financial difficulties appeared.

"It was quite feasible for pits to be listed for shutdown if difficulties arose. "It is impossible to say what pit will come into difficulty at any particular time. That is precisely what we have been trying to drive home to the union."

The mines closed since the February dispute are: Lady Victoria, Scotland (annual loss, £2.2m, 568 jobs); Houghton (1,952 jobs) and Blackhall (£10m loss, 800 jobs) in Durham; Lofthouse, North Yorkshire (£3.4m loss, 600 jobs) and Orgreave, South Yorkshire (£3.7m loss, 520 jobs).

In addition, the board has partially closed Boldon colliery, in Co Durham, which employs 918 men, and reached agreement that the colliery will close completely during the 1982-83 financial year. In South Wales the Morlais section of the Bryn-Lliw/Morlais mine has closed with the loss of 200 jobs.

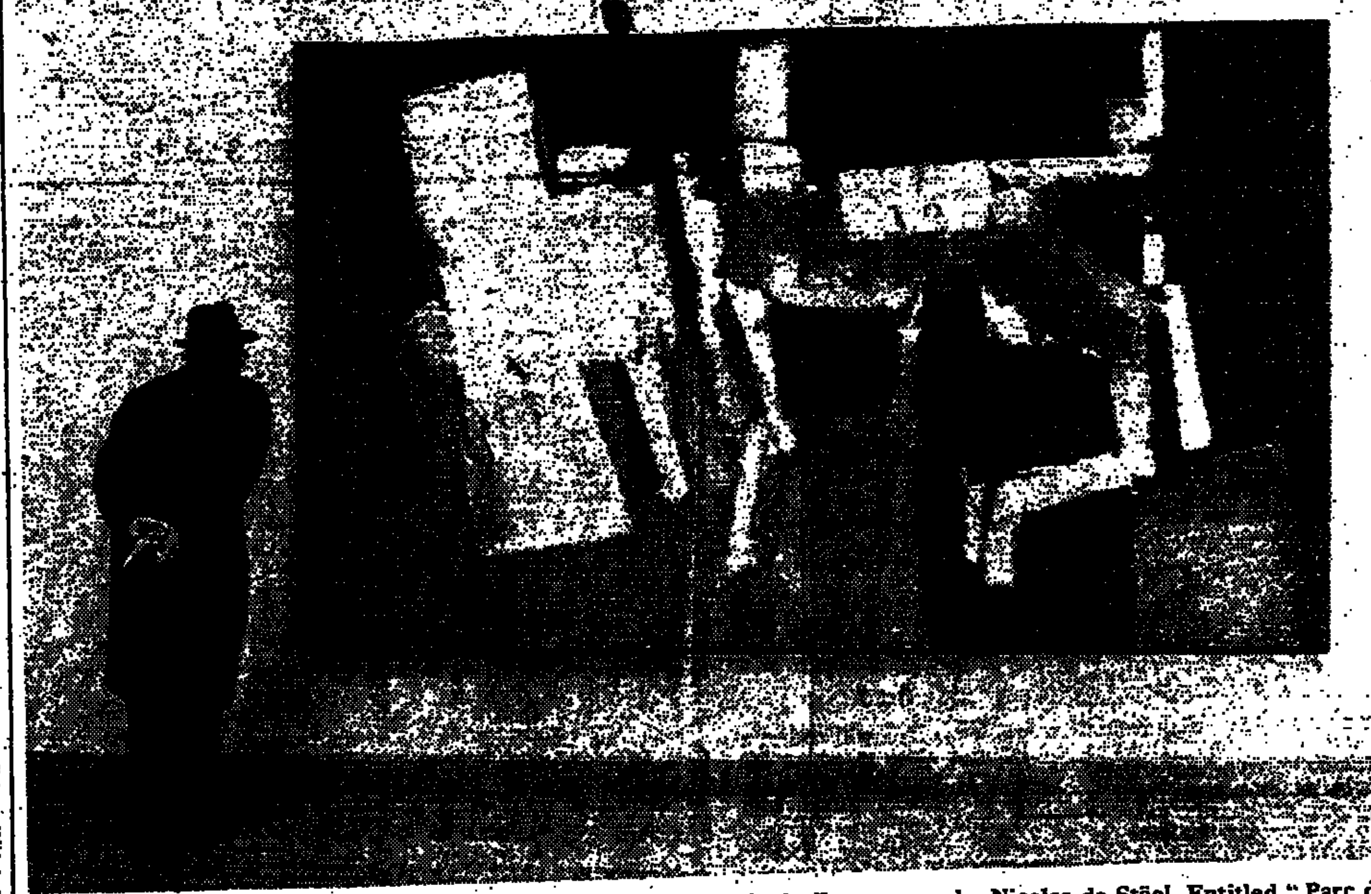
Further agreements with the National Union of Mineworkers provide for the closure of Manor colliery, Wakefield, North Yorkshire (£1.7m loss, 250 jobs) by the end of next March; and for the shutdown of a profitable colliery, New Hucknall in Nottinghamshire, by August 1982, with the loss of 600 jobs.

Up to two thirds of the men made redundant at those pits have been found work at long-life collieries in the same coalfield, but the loss of 6,398 jobs is permanent. The coal board declines to say which of the other pits on the earlier list of accelerated closures will close after local talks, but the declared intention to close remains.

Those mines are: Cardowan, Highhouse and Sorn (Scotland); Bear Park and Sacriston (Durham); Hapton Valley and Victoria (Lancashire); Park Hill (North Yorkshire); Newdigate (Warwickshire) and Snowdown (Kent); Ty Mawr/Lewis, Coegnant, Britannia and Aberpergwm (South Wales).

Miners' leaders are to meet today to review the position after hearing from the coal board two days ago that the industry cannot afford to meet their 25 per cent pay claim. Board executives warned the union that only £120m can be set aside for pay rises this winter.

The board's original plan was to close 23 pits at a cost of about 13,000 jobs to save an estimated £74m in annual operating losses. The closures were to have been imposed on the unions, but the programme was withdrawn after intervention by the Cabinet and the proposed shutdowns were referred to the normal review procedure.



Artistic appreciation: A solitary figure considering the merits of an oil on canvas by Nicolas de Stäel. Entitled "Parc des Princes (Les grand footballeurs)", the painting is part of an exhibition on view at the Tate Gallery until November 29.

Science report

Secret of foaming ants uncovered

By the Staff of "Nature"

A recently rediscovered defence mechanism in ants, that of spraying sticky foam over the attacker, may have revealed the role of a strange gland in ants' abdomens, the Dufour's gland.

Most stinging ants produce their poison from two separate glands, the Dufour's gland and the poison gland. The poison gland produces a mixture of proteins, and the Dufour's gland light oils or paraffins. This mixture penetrates the skin of the attacker and poisons it.

But according to three German entomologists, certain species of Malayan ants have no Dufour's gland—with the result that they spray foam.

C. T. Bingham, the early twentieth century naturalist of India and South-East Asia, first observed the ants, say the modern researchers, but he probably mistook the way the ants produce the foam. It comes from the mouth, said Bingham. But according to the close observations of Ulrich Maschwitz, Karla Jessen, and Eleonore Maschwitz, it comes from the tail.

A slight touch on *Pachycondyla tridenta* or *P. insularis* cause the ant to shoot out a thread of foam up to 4in long, say the researchers. The ant directs the thread at the attacker, weaving it from side to side in an attempt to smother it. This gives the ant time to escape, while the attacker struggles to escape from the thread.

On dissecting the ants, the researchers found that neither species possessed a Dufour's gland, whereas the closely related *P. tesserinoda*, which produced an ordinary, non-foaming poison, did.

So does the oily Dufour's secretion stop the ordinary ant venom foaming? The scientists tested the idea by extracting the venom, uncontaminated by Dufour's oils, from non-foaming species, and blowing air through it. The venom foamed. When Dufour's oil was added, the foaming ceased.

At one stroke this discovery seems to demonstrate both the role of the Dufour's gland in most ants, and a remarkable piece of evolution which led to its atrophying in the Malayan species.

For the loss of the gland enables the ants to defend themselves against fast-moving, hard-shelled insect attackers against which an ordinary sting would prove almost useless. Most ants have already lost the injection apparatus for their venoms, which they spray over their attackers.

Perhaps the Pachycondyla species have discovered the next step in development.

Source: *Behavioural Ecology and Sociobiology* (Vol 9, p79) 1981.

Masterminding a strategy

Men behind Heath drive

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent

In striking contrast to similar campaigns in other political parties, Mr Edward Heath's battle to persuade Conservatives that there are alternative policies to those advocated by the leadership is very much a wing and a prayer effort.

There are no sinister central European moles hidden away in north London attics, no vast organization of groups on the extremist fringes, no secret coffers offering limitless funds for endless leaflet campaigns from Land's End to John O'Groats. Indeed, by media standards the shock, horror element is sadly lacking.

The entire campaign to provide a more acceptable soul for the Conservative Party is organized by two young men ably assisted by three hard working secretaries based in Mr Heath's office in the Norman Shaw building next to the Houses of Parliament.

The linch-pins of the Heath organization are two graduates, Mr Peter Luff and Mr Simon May, both aged 26. They work as full-time research assistants to the former Prime Minister, Mr Luff on the home front and Mr May as the foreign affairs adviser.

Both men have much to do with the writing of Mr Heath's speeches, drawing up drafts for him and helping with the finishing touches. Mr Luff was heavily involved with the final touches to the Manchester speech, which was finally completed on Sunday.

His political activities started as an undergraduate at Cambridge when he became involved with the Tory Reform Group. After university he worked as a researcher for Mr Peter Walker, moving into Mr Heath's office in February, 1980, because of his feeling "that there was something there worth arguing for".

Mr May, a product of Christ Church, Oxford, confesses that he took no active interest in politics while at university. On leaving Oxford he went to work for Mr Douglas Hurd, now Minister of State at the Foreign Office, doing research on European affairs. At that time he wrote a paper arguing for the European Monetary System, which was circulated to the entire Shadow Cabinet. It was through that paper that Mr May became known to Mr Heath, and he joined his office in June, 1979.

Council men lodge 12% pay claim

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Leaders of more than a million local authority manual workers yesterday drew up a claim for pay increases of at least 12 per cent, three times as high as the Government's guidelines for the public services.

The claim will provide the first big test of the Administration's pay restraint policy.

The workers are due to settle early next month and union negotiators yesterday said that other public service unions, representing three million members, are pledged to support them if they decide to take industrial action.

Such support, which would probably stop short of other groups actually going on strike, might include action to make sure that any moves by the manual workers were as effective as possible.

The claim, which will be presented to the employers next week, calls for increases at least in line with the cost of living, a reduction in the 40-hour working week and an extra week's holiday.

Mr Ronald Keating, chief negotiator for the National Union of Public Employees, said: "The turn of the screw each year has meant that our position has been eroded.

"Eventually you get an explosion; whether it will come this year we don't know, but there is a limit beyond which you cannot push people into the ground and this is what this government is trying to do."

The TUC is attempting to coordinate a campaign against the 4 per cent cash limit for pay in the public services, but union leaders concede privately that a confrontation across the whole of local government and health and civil services is extremely unlikely this year.

Mr Charles Donnet, leading negotiator for the local authority manual workers, who were in the forefront of the "winter of discontent" three years ago, said the actual cost of last year's 7.5 per cent settlement had been much lower because 50,000 jobs had disappeared in the past 12 months.

Maze men say Prior refusal vengeful

From Christopher Thomas, Belfast

Republican prisoners at the Maze jail, in Northern Ireland, accused the Government last night of being vengeful towards their demand for full restoration of lost remission on sentences. But they fell far short of an outright rejection of the package of prison reforms announced on Tuesday.

Nobody ever expected the prisoners to greet the reforms with enthusiasm. There is still an air of hope that in the end the package will bring about the end of the bizarre blanket protest by 398 men, which began five years ago in pursuit of political status and prison reforms.

It is clear that Lord Gowrie, Minister of State for Northern Ireland with responsibility for prisons, will go into the Maze shortly to clarify the reforms announced by Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland. But there will be no negotiations. As far as the Government is concerned, it is a take-it-or-leave-it package.

The prisoners' statement was a preliminary reply and did not give any clear clue as to the future of the blanket protest. The fact that the reforms have not been rejected outright, however, offers hope that the prison crisis may soon be over, after an appropriate show of strength and defiance by the prisoners.

Their statement said: "We see the introduction of own clothing for all prisoners as a positive move in the right direction but on the other hand we feel that Mr Prior's attitude to lost remission is being very vengeful towards us, and even more so towards our distraught families".

The new rules on revision mean that up to half of remission lost by prisoners who have flouted the rules can be restored with subsequent good behaviour for three months. The limit up to now has been 20 per cent.

The prisoners have been demanding full restoration of remission, which would entail the immediate release of more than 100 IRA men from the Maze. There is hardly any prospect of such a concession being granted.

Woman to head Ulster broadcasting council

The story of Northern Ireland was not only one of bombs and bullets, and the BBC was very conscious of that, Mr George Howard, the BBC chairman, said in Belfast yesterday when he announced the composition of the first Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland (*Kenneth Gosling writes*).

"Important though these may be, there are a lot of other aspects that we are concened about", he said.

Lady Faulkner, BBC national governor for Northern Ireland, who will be chairman of the 12-member council, said: "We think there are some things we can do jolly well over here, like the recent series of Sean O'Casey, which show we can get away from bombs and bullets.

Future of IRA, page 14

Wine case sergeant is cleared

Staff Sergeant Benn Proctor was cleared yesterday of trying to smuggle into Britain £2,200 of port and wine belonging to Major-General Henry Dalzell-Payne, who was then living in West Germany, commanding the Rhine Army's 3 Armoured Division

It had been alleged at Maidstone Crown Court that when stopped by a customs officer, Sergeant Proctor said that Captain Hugh Humfrey, General Dalzell-Payne's ADC, had instructed him not to pay duty unless the wine was discovered.

Sergeant Proctor, aged 39, allegedly told the customs that Captain Humfrey had told him: "I will give you a blank cheque in case the customs at Dover find the wine.

In court yesterday, Sergeant Proctor read a prepared statement and declined to give evidence from the witness box.

He said the general's instructions to him were: "I will give you a blank cheque before you leave. Just fill it in."

"As I understood it, the wine was to be presented as freight. There was no attempt to conceal the wine as far as I was concerned. I assumed that if I carried out my instructions, all would be well."

General Dalzell-Payne and two other officers originally faced the same smuggling charge as Sergeant Proctor but magistrates dismissed the cases against them.

Last June the Army announced that the general had been charged under section 69 of the Army Act with "failing to keep a proper account of expenditure in a service fund".

Dive yields £43m in gold

By Ronald Faux

Diving operations to recover £45m in gold bars from the hull of HMS Edinburgh 800 ft down in the Barents Sea were called off yesterday after 90 per cent of the sunken treasure had been recovered.

Wharton Williams, the Aberdeen-based diving company controlling the salvage work, sent a message to the team of 10 divers congratulating them on "the most successful diving operation ever carried out". The message went on with true Scottish parsimony to say that serious consideration would be given to allowing them a small beer.

The company said that almost all the 5.5 tonnes of gold on board had been brought up. It was valued at more than £43m. What is left is a handful of bars which are not considered economically recoverable. "We shall look at this more fully when the diving team is debriefed", a company spokesman said.

The operation has cost more than £1.2m but will yield a handsome return for the consortium of Wharton Williams and Jessop Marine Recoveries, partners in the venture. They will receive 45 per cent of the value of the gold. The remainder will be divided, two thirds to the Soviet government and one third to the British Government.

HMS Edinburgh was sunk by German torpedoes in 1942 as it carried the gold from Russia in payment for armaments supplied by the Allies during the Second World War.

The diving vessel, Stephaniturm, completed operations at 10 am yesterday and set sail for Murmansk, 170 miles away, to unload the gold. It is expected back in Britain about October 19. The balance of gold ingots will be flown from Murmansk to an RAF base in Britain.

How much the divers, who worked from a diving bell and in total darkness, will receive for their work was not disclosed.

SENIOR CITY DETECTIVE SUSPENDED

By Stewart Tendler

A senior London detective has been suspended from duty during investigations by Operation Countryman, the inquiry into allegations of corruption among London officers. Det Supt Ernest Bransgrove, of the City of London force, is the most senior serving officer suspended in the inquiry.

Although Operation Countryman's work in connexion with the Metropolitan Police has been wound down, the team is still following up allegations concerning the City force and three large robberies.

The robberies were £175,000 taken from the *Daily Express* in 1976, £225,000 taken from an office of Williams and Glyn's Bank in 1977 and £197,000 from the *Daily Mirror* in 1978. In the last a security guard was killed.

Supt Bransgrove led the police investigation into the three robberies.

KILLER SAID TO HAVE LAUGHED

A man confessed that he laughed as he tortured and stabbed to death Mrs Catherine Herbert, aged 74, and her husband aged 68, a jury at the Central Criminal Court were told yesterday.

Michael Jamieson, aged 23, is alleged to have told the woman he was living with that he "had a fight last night. I stabbed the bird. She was holding her throat lying on the floor making a choking noise and I was laughing."

Mr Michael Worsley, for the prosecution, said the confession could not refer to any other stabbing but the murder of the Herberts, who were tortured adn knifed to death by two robbers who ransacked their home.

Mr Jamieson, of no fixed address, and his codefendant, James Anderson, aged 25, of Hammersley Avenue, north Woolwich, East London, have both denied murdering Mr and Mrs eHerbert at their home in New Barn Street, Plaistow, east London.

Mr Worsley said that Mr Jamieson had made a double confession, first to Miss Kay Elms, aged 24, the woman he had lived with for six years, and then to both her and a woman friend of hers, Mrs Colleen Turpin, aged 24.

He said Miss Elms would tell the court that Mr Jamieson had gone to her Canning Town flat early on the Saturday after the murder and told her how he had stabbed a man and a woman.

"These women's evidence could not be more important", Mr Worsley said.

He suggested that Mr Jamieson's alibi that he was at Snobs Discotheque, Stratford, east London, and spent the rest of the night at a girl freind's flat was contrived.

Dr Allan Grant, a pathologist, said that both Mr and Mrs Herbert had died from stab wounds in the lung.

The case continues today.

French concierge system gives old flats new life

From Ronald Faux, Glasgow

The Red Road flats, once notorious as the highest tower block in Europe and one of the worst trouble spots among Glasgow's housing schemes, began a new lease of life yesterday.

University students from Glasgow moved into the smart, newly furnished flats that are part of the new-look tower. On the top floors, about 250ft above street level, are 12 executive flats, with a pleasant view across the city.

Several have been let, mainly to companies who have members of staff based for short terms in Glasgow. The lower levels have been turned into 44 council flats which will be offered to tenants.

The revitalizing of Red Road has cost Glasgow District Council £1m. The block was built in the mid-1960s as a quick solution to the city's housing shortage and lack of building land. The flats were closed in the late 1970s after they had been wrecked by vandals and made uninhabitable.

The tower block will have controlled access, television surveillance of the entrance hall, car parks, and surrounding landscaped area, a building manager responsible for allocating flats and management, porters providing night security, and a cleaning staff.

"It is the old French system of the concierge, and we believe it will make all the difference", Mr David Comley, the assistant director for council house allocation in Glasgow, said. "They are excellent flats in every way."

The 31-storey block originally housed 120 families in three-bedroom flats, which resulted in a high concentration of young children in one tower. That was disastrous.

"The damage was appalling", another council official said. "At one stage the council considered dismantling the flats; but that would have cost as much as renovating them."

A neighbouring 250 ft tower which has the unassuming address of 33 Petersfield Drive will also be refurbished and will be managed by the YMCA.

Tower blocks to be demolished

□ Two tower blocks built 15 years ago at Stratford new town, east London, which have cost Newham council £1m to keep empty, are to be demolished for safety reasons. Explosives experts will dynamite the 14-storey blocks on November 22.

They have been empty since July, 1979.

Rector stole charity cash

From Our Correspondent, King's Lynn

The Rev Daniel Timothy Hurley, Rector of West Walton, Norfolk, was found guilty at King's Lynn Crown Court yesterday of stealing from the British Heart Foundation last November.

Mr Hurley, aged 44, was given a conditional discharge for two years and ordered to pay £60 compensation to the charity within three months.

Judge Frederick Beezley, sentencing him said: "I am quite sure that you did take this money and I am quite sure that you took it wholly out of character."

The prosecution said that Mr Hurley stole £70 which was part of a collection taken at a funeral at West Walton church last November.

After the three-day trial Mr Hurley said: "Obviously I must do what God has left me to do. I still believe myself to be innocent.

BMA MAY LEAVE WORLD BODY

By Nicholas Timmins

The British Medical Association is to consider pulling out of the World Medical Association over its decision to readmit South Africa to membership.

A decision to withdraw would further undermine the credibility of the world association, which at its meeting last week saw a walk-out by black African countries afte rthe decision to readmit the National Association of South Africa. The Association's block-voting system resulted in the defeat of a BMA proposal to postpone a decision on readmission.

Although a majority of associations were in favour of the BMA proposals, the voting system, whereby each country's vote is weighted according to its financial contribution to the WMA, resulted in its defeat. On a further vote South Africa was readmitted.

At its council meeting yesterday the BMA decided to consider its membership at its next meeting.

Mr Anthony Grabham, chairman of council, told the meeting that he had interviewed leading South African medical figures, including Dr Gluckman, the pathologist who carried out the post-mortem on Steve Biko, the black activist who died in custody in South Africa. He had been led to believe that doctors involved in Biko's case had acted unethically.

Whitelaw urged to bring Prosser case to trial

By David Nicholson-Lord

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, was urged yesterday to ensure that the case of Barry Prosser, unlawfully killed in Birmingham's Winson Green prison last year, comes to trial "whatever the eventual verdict".

Three Birmingham prison officers were told last week by a stipendiary magistrate that they would not have to stand trial for Mr Prosser's murder. According to a pathologist, Mr Prosser, aged 32, had been beaten up and died as a result of a ruptured stomach, but the magistrate ruled there was not enough evidence to convict the officers.

In a letter to Mr Whitelaw Mr Michael Meacher, Labour MP for Oldham West, and a persistent campaigner on the issue of deaths in police and prison custody, said the case would produce "profound cynicism" in the public, since it was inconceivable that the wounds could have been self-inflicted.

Mr Meacher said the case illustrated "yet again what is emerging as the extremely disturbing tendency of the authorities to refuse to commit either police or prison officers to trial even in the face of the most compelling evidence and even when the charges are of the most serious possible kind".

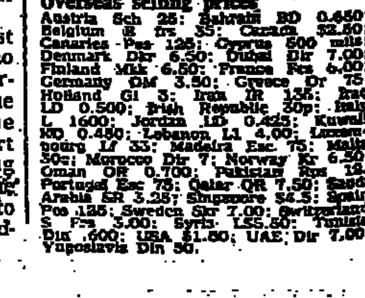
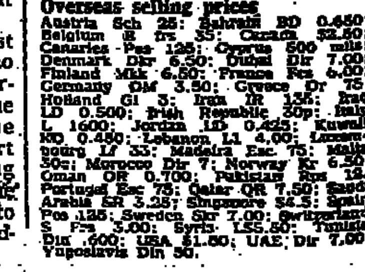
Figures gathered by Mr Meacher to support his contention that the Prosser case is "part of a pattern" include 16 open verdicts after 330 deaths in police custody in England and Wales over the past decade, and at least 20 cases were relatives filed a complaint of police assault causing death.

No action was taken by the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Mr Meacher comments: "It is surely clear that this inventory of bland neglect by the authorities simply generates contempt for the law".

Another MP has said he will be seeking an emergency debate on the Prosser case when the Commons resumes later this month. Mr John Blackburn, Conservative member for Dudley West, is seeking an inquiry into procedures at Winson Green.

The Home Office said last night that Mr Whitelaw had no constitutional powers to interfere with a decision of the courts, except in relation to the royal prerogative. The report on the magistrate's hearing called for last week by the Home Secretary related to possible disciplinary proceedings.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 35; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 500 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 6.50; France Frs 6.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 75; Holland Gl 3; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1600; Jordan JD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 6.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 75; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS5.50; Tunisia Din .600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.

Police 'should be free to use plastic bullets'

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Despite the dangers of plastic bullets and CS gas and the ineffectiveness of water cannon, police in Britain should be free to use them, a Home Office working group says. But it must only be as a last resort.

The group recognizes that "several of its recommendations will involve a significant departure from the traditional police image".

Its conclusions and recommendations, which will be set out in a fuller report to the Home Secretary, were disclosed yesterday to the police panel of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities.

The working group, which consists of civil servants and chief constables, concludes that experience in Northern Ireland suggests that plastic bullets are the most effective means of keeping rioters at a distance. "But they have not hitherto been employed in Great Britain and their use would represent a significant escalation with considerable political implications."

Plastic bullets can be lethal, the group says, and should be used only as a last resort. It recommends that all forces should be equipped with a limited supply of the latest type (the discharger is the same as for CS smoke) and police marksmen should be trained in their use.

The use of plastic bullets and CS gas should be authorized only by the chief constable or his deputy.

The group says of CS gas: "This was used by the Chief Constable of Merseyside (Mr Kenneth Oxford) to disperse rioters at Toxteth on July 5.

"Its use is attended by considerable risks both to police officers (if not equipped with respirators) and to the public and the group considers that it should only be employed as a last resort."

Nevertheless, the group says, since its use may again prove necessary, all forces should be equipped with a supply of the latest type, with dischargers, and police marksmen should be trained to use CS gas against rioters.

The group studied two types of water cannon. One was the "special water dispenser", a highly sophisticated device mounted on a Saracen armoured car, which fires 60 one-gallon slugs of water at a range of 15 to 40 metres. Only eight operational models exist.

"It has not been used in riot control and unless carefully handled could easily inflict serious injury. It looks what it is, a large armoured car, and the group considered that its appearance in British cities would be seen as tantamount to calling in the Army."

The group preferred the "Pig Squirt", a smaller armoured vehicle adapted to drench rioters with coloured dye at ranges of up to 30 yards. It was used operationally in Northern Ireland in 1975. Fourteen held in Army store in Britain were being evaluated by the police. A further 13 are in Northern Ireland.

"The group does not consider that water cannon are very effective operationally, but recognizes that there are certain circumstances in which they might be useful".

Moss Side inquiry 'not impartial'

From Our Correspondent, Manchester

The inquiry into last summer's Moss Side riots was neither independent nor impartial, Councillor Cecil Franks, leader of the minority Conservative group on Manchester City Council, claimed yesterday.

He said the inquiry, chaired by Mr Benet Hytner, QC, was a façade for a concerted and orchestrated attack on Manchester's Chief Constable, Mr James Anderton.

"The inquiry was a deliberate set-up of Mr Anderton by the extreme left so as to cause his resignation and replacement by someone thay would find more pliable."

He said that Mr Hytner was foolish and naive in allowing himself to be involve with the tribunal. By doing so he unwittingly gave an aura of respectability to something which was little better than a "kangaroo court".

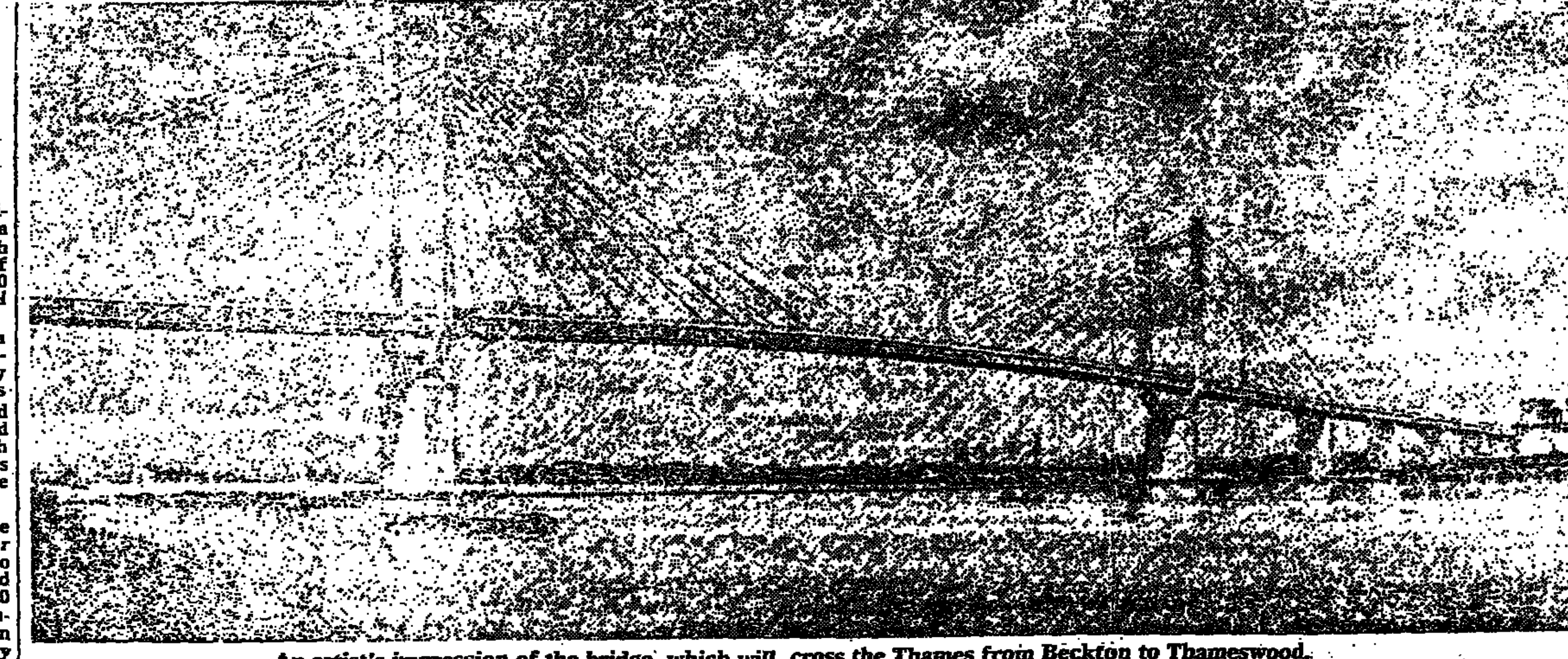
"Mr Anderton has been subjected to the most disgraceful and degrading treatment. Manchester owes the chief constable and his force a real debt of gratitude for restoring law and order so quickly and efficiently and for thwarting the efforts of whose who thought to see the city ablaze with hatred and violence."

He accused Mrs Gabriella Cox, deputy chairman of the Greater Manchester Council police committee, of abusing her position and perverting justice. He called for the Home Secretary to institute an inquiry into Mrs Cox's conduct and her fitness for such office.

Mr Franks said two of the five tribunal members, Mr Linbert Spencer and Mrs Louise Dacocadia, had proved they were not impartial by comments they made before the inquiry was held.

"There is nothing wrong for Mr Spencer and Mrs Dacocadia to have strong opinions about the disturbances, but they cannot claim to be independent and impartial."

He also called on the Home Secretary to set up his own inquiry into the riots.



An artist's impression of the bridge, which will cross the Thames from Beckton to Thameswood.

£103m bridge plan to boost London dockland

A new slimline bridge which will cross the Thames in east London and is designed to enable traffic to get to and from new industrial development in the docklands is to be announced on Monday by the Government (Lucy Hodges writes).

The 1,200ft bridge will be London's eighteenth and, together with a five-mile link road, will cost £103m at today's prices. The project, which will involve lengthy public consultation, is not expected to begin until 1987. The bridge is to cross the Thames at a point midway between the road tunnels at Dartford and Blackwall, east of Tower Bridge. The new link road is to start at a junction with the A30 north of the Thames near Barking Creek; it will cross the Thames on a high-level bridge at Gallions Reach and form a junction at Thamesmead Spine Road. It will cross Nathan Way and the North Kent railway line and pass under Plumstead high street.

From there it goes to Wickham Lane and Plumstead Common, over the King's Highway and into a tunnel at Rockcliff gardens. It ends up at Rochester Way relief road in Falconwood. A glossy brochure containing the route and some alternatives at certain points has been published by the Department of Transport.

Plans for such a bridge and link road were drawn up in 1969 by the Greater London Council but nothing was done until the Conservative Government decided in 1979 to revitalize the docklands and try to attract industry. It has been recognized for some time that traffic routes in east London are poor. The department says that the effect of the new route will be to provide a direct link between the outer London boroughs. That will relieve traffic at the Blackwall Tunnel. A spokesman said: "I am quite enamoured of the bridge. It will add a note of rather splendid elegance to that part of London.

Killer son sent to Broadmoor

From Our Correspondent, Reading

Mrs Mary Dawson, a widow, was killed by her schizophrenic son, who was distressed at the thought of leaving the manor house where their family had lived and farmed for a century, a court was told yesterday.

In Mrs Dawson's will her son, Richard Dawson, stood to gain a large part of her fortune of almost £1m.

Richard Dawson, aged 30, was yesterday sent to Broadmoor for an unlimited period, when he pleaded guilty to manslaughter on the grounds of diminished responsibility. He denied a charge of murdering his mother.

Mr Giles Rooke, QC for the procecution, said that the Dawson family had lived at South Fawley Manor, near Wantage, Oxfordshire, for about 100 years but in May last year Mrs Dawson decided to give up direct control of the farm.

Mr Rooke said it seemed a quarrel developed one evening. Mr Dawson told police that the quarrel began about nine pm. "She said, 'I might as well be dead', so I thought she might as well be dead. I got it over as quickly as possible," Mr Dawson was alleged to have said.

Journalist is found dead

Mr John Stevenson, the *Daily Mail* medical correspondent, has been found dead near the spot where his car was found abandoned last month. The body of Mr Stevenson, aged 46, who disappeared from his home on September 13, was found on some rough waste ground at Box Hill, near Dorking, Surrey, by a group of school children.

The children, all aged about 14 and from a school for the educationally subnormal in London, made their grisly discovery while on a school trip. Mr Stevenson, who lived at Coulsdon, Surrey, was found in a bush. It is believed he may have taken an overdose of tablets.

The police said Mr Stevenson had been suffering from depression for some weeks before his disappearance, and his doctor had prescribed tablets.

Aviation fears heighten over CB radio

By Kenneth Gosling

Citizen's band radio, which can be operated legally from November 2, is continuing to worry Britain's civil and military aviation authorities in spite of the switch from AM (amplitude modulated) to FM (frequency modulated) bands.

With one trade estimate of a million sets being sold in the first year, the point is being made that there will be little difference in the interference potential between the illegal AM sets and new FM equipment.

CB is a personal two-way radio service legally usable on two wavebands, 27 MHz and 934 MHz; because of the availability of equipment, 27 MHz will probably be used by most operators.

The Civil Aviation Authority said: "We are contemplating imposing restrictions on the use of CB radio in the vicinity of airports. We are concerned about the use of 27 MHz FM because we have proved that its operation on this frequency near aircraft and other telecommunications can cause problems".

Hand-held or car-borne CB activity near a VHF transmission and receiving site could have detrimental effects; they could also cause difficulty if operated within 80 metres of an aircraft's receiver antenna beneath the plane's flightpath. The main worry is that the amount of separation between the CB set and the aircraft receiver could be very small.

The authorities are concerned that CB users can employ a power booster that strengthens the signal.

Incidents reported by the Royal Air Force have been connected with the use of illegal equipment: in one case the use of an illegal set with a power booster tripped or switched off an airfield's instrument landing system. In another, voice interference disturbed an airfield radio system, used in the control of traffic across runways.

A paradox of legalization is that the illegal user has to be much more careful and is therefore safer. That is the view of Mr Ian Leslie, chairman of the National Committee for the Legalization of Citizens' Band Radio.

"People buying the new and legal sets are going to think they are magically immune from causing interference; they have not even thought of the possibility and they will not know what to do about it. The result is that the illegal operators will get the blame."

Illegal operators an estimated 950,000, use equipment designed for the United States, known as the FCC (Federal Communications Commission) standard. Mr Leslie's committee is continuing to press for the adoption of that standard.

The FCC system, which is compatible with Europe while the new British standard is not, has been in operation for 24 years in the United States.

"It has not caused a single aircraft to come crashing out of the sky", Mr Leslie said. "And when we asked the FCC about complaints of interference from something like 25 million users, they wrote and told us that in the last 12 months they had received less than a dozen complaints of interference with civil aviation and only one required enforcement action."

'TOXIC' TIP NAMED BY DRIVER

From Our Correspondent
Chesterfield

Investigations into the alleged dumping of toxic waste on a National Coal Board tip at Markham Colliery, north Derbyshire, five years ago after an explosion at the Coalite plant near by were given a further fillip yesterday.

Mr Peter Heathfield, the National Union of Mineworkers' north Derbyshire area secretary, said that if the board failed to investigate the matter properly the union would ask the Health and Safety Executive for a statutory inquiry. "There has been too much cover up," Mr Heathfield said at his Chesterfield headquarters.

Twenty miles away, at Matlock, Mr Leslie Wilde, aged 49, a welder and former lorry driver, told a press conference that in the winter of 1968-69 he helped to deliver between 60 and 100 drums of what he was told was weedkiller damaged by fire, together with debris and iron girders, to the Markham Colliery tip.

The board had given permission for the waste to be dumped and some of the drums were leaking, Mr Wilde said. He had since had symptoms of an illness which might have been caused by dioxin.

HESELTINE MOTHER'S HOME UNFIT

From Our Correspondent,
Swansea

A dilapidated house owned by the mother of Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, may be demolished soon because it is unfit for human habitation.

Swansea City Council's public protection committee heard yesterday that the terrace house had deteriorated still further despite an earlier warning given directly to Mr Heseltine.

The authority first complained more than a year ago about the poor state of the unoccupied house, in Gower Road, Sketty, Swansea.

Mr Heseltine replied by asking the council to make the building safe and to send him the bill. He said his mother owned the property, but he handled her affairs and paid the rates.

But no improvement works were carried out and yesterday the committee voted to serve a notice on Mr Heseltine, warning him that a demolition order may be issued soon.

Mr Eddie Ramsden, the council's chief environmental health officer, reported that the property was unfit for human habitation and could not be restored for a reasonable price.

IN BRIEF

New fireworks safety drive

A campaign to promote fireworks safety, including radio messages, posters and pamphlets, was launched yesterday by Mrs Sally Oppenheim, the Minister for Consumer Affairs. Campaigns had reduced the accident figure from 953 to 555 in two years, she said.

The radio campaign will be led by Lenny Henry, the comedian and impressionist from the television series *Tiswas*.

£1,200 theft charge

Brian Rowlandson, aged 37, superintendent at Angers House, Church Road, Wavertree, a Liverpool charity home for spastics, was remanded on bail at Liverpool yesterday on a charge of stealing £1,200 from a resident.

Warrant for Iranian

An Iranian aged 16 who was given bail after being accused of obtaining £29,000 by deception from three branches of Barclay's Bank in Oxford, failed to appear in Oxford Juvenile Court yesterday. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Donors' licences

Driving licences are being redesigned so that most will contain a detachable donor section in which motorists sanction the medical use of their organs after death Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Under-Secretary of State for Transport, said yesterday.

Rock singer sought

Gary Numan, aged 23, the rock singer, was being sought by police yesterday after he failed to appear in court at Uxbridge charged with possessing an offensive weapon. A warrant for his arrest was issued.

'LIFE' FOR MOTHER

Iqbal Begum, aged 38, of Ward End, Birmingham, who murdered her husband, Mr Muhammad Sharif, aged 61, with a 5ft iron bar after he had threatened to kill two of their four children, was sentenced to life imprisonment at Birmingham Crown Court yesterday.

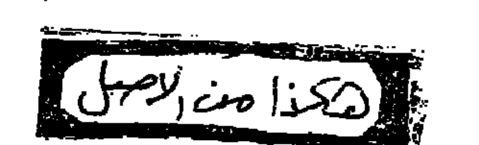
Sentence Cut

Frederick Sinfield, aged 40, hotel under-manager, who turned "supergrass" after his arrest for armed attacks on banks, commercial premises and security vans that netted more than £1m, had his eight-year jail sentence cut to five years in the Court of Appeal in London yesterday.

Snooker player sent for trial

☐ Jimmy "Whirlwind" White, aged 19, a leading snooker player, was sent for trial yesterday on charges of theft and handling stolen goods. Mr White, of Topsham Road, Tooting, London appeared before South Western magistrates, in south London.

Maureen Hochler, aged 20, of Surrey Lane, Battersea, was also committed for trial on the same charges. Both are to appear at Croydon Crown Court later. The charges relate to alleged incidents after riots in Balham last July.



Place for trade unionists in party

Rodgers wants to seek mandate for pay policy at next election

Reports from Robert Morgan, Gordon Wellman, Tony Hodges and Amanda Haigh.

The Social Democratic Party was looking to trade unionists to play a significant part in the future life of the party Mr William Rodgers, MP for Stockton, Teesside, said in opening a debate at the Bradford Conference on Industrial Relations.

At the same time he was critical of much of the current role of trade unions and said that they would have to put their house in order. In the past 20 years industrial relations had not got better but had in fact worsened. For that reason it was right that Social Democrats should be discussing industrial relations. No serious political party could fail to examine the problems but politicians alone could not solve them.

We had the prospect, he said, of a very rough ride ahead and it would only be through the motives, perceptions and skills of many thousands of people that we would be able to find a way through and enable us to have a better era of industrial relations than we had enjoyed until now.

In any relationship there was bound to be conflict and ugliness from time to time, the most that could be asked was that both sides recognize their mutual interests in a prosperous Britain where there were jobs, improved community and welfare services and more in the pocket to spend. Because the conference was being held in mid week he expected trade unionists to be under represented. There was no free weekend at the seaside for SDP members and their wives or husbands paid for by Arthur Scargill, he said.

But the experience of those who had spent the last six months helping to form the SDP at meetings throughout the country was that active trade unionists played a significant part in its affairs and compose a significant part of the membership. This was certainly the case, he said, in the industrial centres of the Midlands and the North.

This was hardly surprising in the light of the record of both Labour and Conservative governments in recent years, he said. In such circumstances it would be strange indeed if many trade unionists did not turn to the SDP with relief. All the evidence was that the party was attracting trade unionists into membership in very large numbers.

"One opinion poll has shown that 32 per cent of our supporters belong to a trade union, despite the fact that, and I am sorry about this, some trade union officials fear victimization if they declare for the SDP. I hope the leaders of our great trade unions will speak out. If Communists can hold positions of power in a trade union, as they are entitled to do in a free country, it would be outrageous if members of the SDP were victimized as a result of their convictions. I hope we shall see nothing of it", he said.

The idea of industrial democracy seemed to frighten those in the trade union movement who thrived on a simple "them" and "us" philosophy. They did not want working people to share in the decisions that affected them. They would prefer that management make the decisions and the workforce should strike if they didn't like them. But management were frightened too. Industrial democracy meant sharing in decision making and it also meant justifying those decisions to those who were experienced, sceptical and could possibly know better.

There were, of course, genuine anxieties, he said. Trade unions felt that their role might be undermined to the eventual detriment of their members by decisions jointly made at board level and below. Managers were fearful that more and more of their time would be spent in committee—and, in effect, on industrial relations—when they should be looking at research and other problems.

But Social Democrats in Government should take a step forward in this area, he said, and should prepare for it meanwhile. There was a need for legislation to foster worker-participation and industrial democracy. There was no reason why the TUC or CBI should be coy about it or unwilling to discuss it in the period ahead.

An incomes policy was part of the essential means of managing the economy and, in extremity, a statutory policy could not be ruled out, said Mr Rodgers. The history of recent years had been a merry-go-round of expedients, devised at short notice and sustained in an atmosphere of tension and anxiety. That was why a new initiative was required to establish the principles of a policy that would be flexible and last.

"The SDP should say plainly now that we intend to implement an incomes policy when we win power, and then, in the light of discussion, put a considered proposal before the electorate when the moment comes", he said. Such a policy should not be settled in every dot and comma. That, he said, would be madness in advance of knowing the circumstances in which the SDP would come to power. But the principles should be agreed in advance and they should include a large measure of consent, achievable objectives, fairness, scope for incentives, room for negotiation and adequate machinery.

As a first step an incoming SDP government should seek a joint economic assessment involving the TUC and CBI, of the immediate and medium term economic prospects for the country. That would point the way both for wage settlements and for any necessary action on prices.

The tragedy of the trade unions was that they had lost their mission and failed to find a role. They were confused about their objectives. Did they exist to represent the day-to-day needs of their members in wage negotiations, or were they a great estate of the realm? Did they believe that they were still the industrial wing of a single Labour movement, he asked. The tragedy was that they could not decide which of these three roles they played nor did they recognize that the roles were incompatible.

It was time to take a cool, hard look at the whole principle of trade union "contracting out", he said. If it was crazy for Communists and Conservatives to vote in the election of Labour leaders, as, he said, they had done last week, it was equally crazy for trade unionists who intended to vote Social Democrat or Liberal in the next election to find themselves contributing to the Labour Party.

"Many more trade unionists are contracting out of the levy. I hope this movement will grow. But many others from ignorance, habit—perhaps even from fear—continue to contribute towards a party they do not support. I see no case for this at all."

He suggested an alternative. This was that the political levy should continue but a legal obligation be placed on a trade union to enable its members to indicate in a convenient and confidential way to which political party they wanted their money to go.

Because it was right to be even-handed, he said, more stringent rules should also come into effect to ensure that no shareholder found himself contributing to a political party against his will.

Mr Charlie Westley, from Cambridgeshire, a branch secretary of the engineering union the AUEW, and a shop steward for 25 years, said that if the Labour Party was elected to government it could isolate Britain, lower its standing in the world and could well increase unemployment to more than four million within a year of taking office.

The trade union movement was far from being democratic, and the SDP should take action on union elections, block votes and political levies. The block vote in the TUC and Labour Party was "a farce and a lie".

Mr Fred Hollocks, from Hounslow, general secretary of the GLC Staff Association, said it was a scandal if Communists could hold office in trade unions, but SDP members were being intimidated from doing so.

Most shop stewards who saw the SDP discussion document on industrial relations would condemn it as "a bit of union-bashing". The SDP would be seen as eroding the trade union movement in representing the interests of its members, and this was a recipe for confrontation. It was a "non-starter" to say that proportional representation would deprive employers and unions of their power—the plain fact that whichever party was elected had to get a working relationship with the trade unions.

An incomes policy was essential, and the moderate half of the TUC agreed with SDP on this. Those who did not were led by extreme general secretaries or those with industrial muscle, he said. "Legal curbs will not work, voluntary incomes policy is the way forward."

Mr Roger Liddle, from Lambeth, London, a member of the SDP national steering committee who wrote the discussion paper, said Britain would never get back to work unless the "destructive madness" of free collective bargaining, which had priced workers out of jobs, was banished, and there was a thorough, radical reform of the trade unions. There was massive support for the principle of incomes policy among trade union members, he said. "Our aim must be to give trade unions back to their members. We have got to legislate to reform these rotten structures of trade union democracy."

Mr Manzul Mogull, from Leicester, called on the ethnic minorities to join the "classless and unifying" SDP, instead of the divisive Labour and Tory parties, bogged down in doctrinal arguments.

Mr John Dancer, of Aylesbury, former general secretary of the Association of Liberal Trade Unionists, said that for far too long this country had had trade unionism on the cheap. If they wanted radically to reform the movement it must be staffed by the right, educated people who are paid the rate for the job.

He said that when the Government was examining the issue of the closed shop it should examine much more than fair industry—barristers, solicitors, oil companies, stock exchange and the multinationals. They were the most infamous closed shops in Britain today, Mr Dancer claimed, amid applause.

Mr Tom Bradley, MP for Leicester East and president of the Transport Salaried Staffs Association, winding up the debate, met with protests from the floor when he said it was proposed to set up a group of active and prominent trade unionists to formulate trade union policy. There were shouts of "No" and "We want a joint body" when he said that the group would be comprised of people active and experienced in the workings of trade unions.

In the face of these protests Mr Bradley said the steering committee of the party would take account of what had been said. "I can see a case has been made", he said. He went on to say that while there was a great deal wrong in the trade union movement this was outweighed by what was right. It was a mistake to regard the unions as an anachronism.

Croydon NW by-election

Pitt gets the message

By John Witherow

Mr Edward Heath's frontal assault on the policies of the government met with reactions ranging from unashamed delight to a sort of benign resignation among the candidates yesterday in the Croydon north west by-election.

Mr William Pitt, the hirsute candidate for the newly-formed Liberal Alliance, grasped the message from Manchester as if it had been carved in stone a top Mount Sinai. "Ted's remarks are a clear endorsement of this campaign," he intoned. "It is an invitation to those who don't like Conservative policies to vote against them. He is the conscience of the Tory party."

Absolute nonsense, said Mr John Butterfill, the Conservative candidate who manages to emanate a confidence quite at odds with the polls' prediction of his tumbling support in the south London constituency. "Ted is a good Conservative," he added, implying these periodic attacks were merely the result of a temporary brainstorm. "There is always room for disagreement in the party and the public like to know there is a debate going on."

He felt sure Mr Heath would urge the electorate to vote Conservative in the by-election on October 22. Anyway, said Mr Butterfill, who can safely be termed a "dry" in Tory politics, much of what the former Prime Minister had said on Tuesday was not new: "He's been playing that tune for a long time and I would have thought he had learnt his lesson" from his experience in the last Conservative government, he said.

Similar confident sounds emerged from the Labour Party office at the slightly smarter end of the constituency. Mr Stanley (Stan's your man) Boden welcomed Mr Heath's statement, dismissed the Liberal candidate for his parish pump politics and said the Tory's support had fallen by 20 per cent.

Whereas Mr Butterfill had found "an enormous level of support for Mrs Thatcher" with an electorate apparently ready to stick by her whatever dizzy height interest rates and unemployment reached, Mr Boden had found a "revulsion" at Government policies. It was, of course, quite possible they had spoken to different people.

Mr Butterfill, who has so far fought a comparatively low-key campaign, will tonight wheel in his first heavyweight in the form of Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In contrast, the Liberal Alliance, which is facing its first formal test in a by-election, has brought in a string of elder Liberal statesmen and recent SDP parliamentary recruits.

The Labour Party is at present relying less on outsiders. Mr Boden, who is described as a "Michael Foot socialist," will be asking the Labour leader and Mr Neil Kinnock, shadow spokesman on education, in the final week of the campaign. Mr Eric Heffer is also due to appear at some stage, although no invitations have been extended to Mr Tony Benn or Mr Ken Livingstone, leader of the GLC.

The local Labour party continues to be plagued by a confidence trickster who has opened accounts at shops all over town in its name and in that of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

The man, who has not been seen since Monday, even arranged a meeting between Mr Boden and Mr David Wetzel, chairman of the GLC's Transport committee and the main architect of the London Transport cuts. That encounter has now been cancelled. Speculations that he is a Tory or Liberal Alliance member is not being taken seriously. "We think he's a defective rather than a defector," one Labour supporter said.

A warm welcome from Mrs Shirley Williams at Bradford yesterday to the two latest Labour MPs to defect On the left is James Dunn, member for Liverpool Kirkdale, and on the right Tom McNally, who sits for Stockport South and is a former adviser to Mr Callaghan. In the background is Dr David Owen. Picture by John Manning.

Defectors

Don't label us quitters MP says

The SDP's two newest MP recruits, Mr James Dunn and Mr Tom McNally, got a standing ovation when they arrived on the platform as the morning session came to an end.

Mr Dunn, MP for Liverpool, Kirkdale, said it had taken him some time to decide whether to make the journey to Bradford, but now he was glad he had come.

He brought greetings from many others in Liverpool. Others would be joining the party, he said, and some had wanted to come today, but he had persuaded them to think again, because they were not absolutely sure that the journey should be made.

Mr McNally, MP for Stockport South, dismissed as preposterous the charge of "quitter" sometimes levelled at ex-Labour MPs joining the SDP, and he referred to the courage of Mr Dunn, who had been a junior minister at the Northern Ireland Office in the last Labour Government.

He said he was sorry to have missed the morning's debate on industrial relations. The unions had a major role in a free and democratic society, and any government had to develop a meaningful dialogue with the trade union movement. He predicted that the trade union leadership would rue the day that they took even greater powers in the parliamentary affairs and the working of the Labour Party.

He spoke with scorn about the recent reshuffle in the Cabinet, and said that Norman Tebbit, the new Employment Secretary, had come straight from the Dennis Skinner charm school. Along with Mr Patrick Jenkins, the new Industry Secretary, Mrs Thatcher had produced the Burke and Hare of British industrial relations.

Mr David Ginsburg, MP for Dewsbury, and another defector from the Labour Party said he had found the Labour Party's policies decided at Brighton last week on withdrawal from the EEC and on defence totally unacceptable. He could not have faced the election with policies he did not believe in.

He had not chosen the easy option. He could have got over the re-selection hurdle and rubbed along with more and more indecent compromises. This would have been a shameful path which he had rejected and had joined the SDP.

☐ Three members of the ruling Labour group on Lambeth borough council, including the former leader, yesterday announced their resignation from the Labour party to join the Social Democratic Party. They join one SDP councillor, who was elected with a Liberal on a joint SDP-Liberal alliance ticket, in a by-election in July, and intend to work as a group towards winning control of the council in the borough elections next May. The three are: Mr David Stimpson, who was leader of the council for 5 years until Mr Ted Knight became leader in 1978; Mr Malcolm Noble, a former chairman of the housing and public services committees, and Mr Patrick Mitchell, a former chairman of the town planning committee. They expect a fourth Labour member to join them shortly, but declined to name him.

☐ The SDP is identifying its membership in trade unions as a first step to launching an assault on the Labour Party's grip there (Ian Bradley writes).

At a meeting of trade unionists in the new party in Bradford last night it was decided to find out the extent of trade union membership of the party.

The party has particularly strong hopes of gaining influence in whitecollar unions such as the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, the National and Local Government Officers Association, the National Union of Teachers and the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education. Mr Jim Daly, a member of the party's steering committee, told the meeting "the militants are not the only people who can have ascendancy".

Alliance with the Liberals

We're not a mark II Labour Party, Jenkins pledges

Mr Roy Jenkins, one of the four joint leaders of the party, set out the reasons for the SDP forming an electoral alliance with the Liberals at the next election.

The party had come an enormous distance in the last seven months, he said. Hardly anyone would have believed, seven months ago, still less nine months ago before the Limehouse Declaration, that by this stage they would have achieved so much, establishing the party firmly with such an imprint upon the British political scene.

"No sort of political discussion now takes place in this country, or outside this country, about this country, without our impact, our future, being a focal point. Perhaps even more important, we have begun to change the style and language of politics", he said. The SDP had promised to bring politics back to the people and as part of that process it had already restored the public meeting to a place in British life which it had lost for 25 years or more.

Up and down the country tens of thousands of people were attending meetings because they wanted to hear this new political language. They were fed up with the old dreary claptrap and shrill, bitter abuse of everything and everyone with whom one did not wholly agree, he said. The SDP had not found the answer to everything. It was part of its approach not to claim too much, and never to claim it had the philosopher's stone which would answer every problem. "We have had too much of that from the big parties in the past and this party is a reaction against that. This is one of our strongest political assets, do not let us dissipate it by rash promises or easy solutions", he said.

The party should not be too obsessed with the Labour Party. The SDP was not a Mark II Labour Party. It was not reacting to events within that "rather extraordinary tabernacle". It had a momentum of its own. It had a different and constantly growing constituency and its welcome was equal to those of different political backgrounds, obviously to ex-Labour Party people as had been shown three times that day—as well as to ex-Conservatives.

In spite of the success of the past seven months the SDP could not do everything on its own. To break the two-party monopoly within the present unfair electoral system, was a difficult task, but there now existed a unique opportunity to make that breakthrough, he said. It was a chance of a lifetime but it could not break the monopoly of the two big old parties and fight the Liberals at the same time.

Certainly, he said, the Liberals could not be successful without the SDP. For either to attempt to fight alone would be a recipe to snatch defeat out of the jaws of victory. The answer to the first question therefore of whether the alliance was necessary was, yes it was certainly necessary.

The next question was would it work on the ground? No doubt there would be problems he said, but it had worked on the ground at Warrington. The third question was whether the alliance was credible and honest. Again the answer was unhesitatingly yes.

Members were sometimes rather accusingly asked where they differed with the Liberals, as though to enter into an alliance you ought to have to longest possible list of differences you could draw up. Some differences existed, but they were mainly of tradition and background, he said. There were far fewer differences than those which divided Mr Healey and Mr Benn and certainly somewhat less than those which divided Mrs Thatcher from Mr Prior.

"What shall I say about those which divide Mrs Thatcher and Mr Heath—perhaps nothing," he said.

All governments were a coalition because not everyone agreed on everything. But the Labour coalition had been a dishonest coalition for far too long. The SDP and the Liberals were united on Europe, the third world, electoral reform, decentralization and on the rejection of sterile monetarism. And they were united, too, in their positive support in a way no other party offered, to both sides of a mixed economy.

"We can therefore sensibly achieve not a marriage of convenience but a partnership of principle," concluded Mr Jenkins.

Mrs Kathy Bickley, Barnsley, who apologised for "not being middle class", said she was a Social Democratic and wanted a fresh start for Britain because she had children. "The SDP is the party that will bring back honesty and integrity to politics," she said.

Mr Mark Oldham, Burnley, said the catalogue of failure which had gripped the country was the legacy with which the Alliance had to mould a new Britain. Mrs Thatcher, like the captain of the "Titanic", refused to change course. She would sink and the Conservative Party with her.

Mr Andrew Walker, aged 17, of Silsden, Keighley, who spoke from a wheelchair, said the government's vicious cuts affected everyone but particularly the physically handicapped and students. He pointed out that the SDP would need a youth section if they were to build for the future.

Mr Christopher Brocklebank-Fowler, MP for North West Norfolk, and the sole Conservative MP so far to defect to the SDP said: "The Tory Party I joined 20 years ago was a party of one nation . . . it no longer exists." In a last ditch attempt to avert disaster from the Tory Party, Mr Edward Heath had restated the need for national unity, and the need for the government to consult the people.

"The Thatcherite response, a kind of voice of doom from Down Under, has been testy and authoritative. Mrs Thatcher says she is not a conviction politician — what that means actually is 'What I think you must do.' Tina, we call her in the House of Commons—there is no alternative. But there is. Mr Heath knows there is and he has advised his colleagues in the Tory Party to think hard about interest rates, unemployment, inner city decay, racial discrimination. Too late, Ted, they are on the agenda here."

The SDP was the natural successor to the tradition of one nation and the partnership with the Liberals was absolutely essential in order to break the political mould. The party was deeply grateful to the former Liberal candidate for Crosby Mr Anthony Hill, who had come to the conference to see Mrs Shirley Williams and welcome her as SDP/Liberal candidate for Crosby if she was invited.

SDP
LIBERAL
The geography of the new alliance

The map shows the distribution of parliamentary seats held at present by the SDP and the Liberals.

The SDP constituencies (with white numbers) are: 1, Caithness and Sutherland, Mr Robert Maclennan; 2, Greenock and Port Glasgow, Dr Dickson Mabon; 3, Newcastle upon Tyne East, Mr Mike Thomas; 4, Gateshead West, Mr John Horam; 5, Stockton, Mr William Rodgers; 6, Thorneby, Mr Ian Wrigglesworth; 7, Bradford West, Mr Edward Lyons, QC; 8, Dewsbury, Mr David Ginsberg, 9, Kirkdale, Mr James Dunn; 10, Stockport South, Mr Tom McNally; 11, Toxteth, Mr Richard Crawshaw; 12, Farnworth, Mr John Roper; 13, Wrexham, Mr Tom Ellis; 14, Norfolk NW, Mr Christopher Brocklebank-Fowler; 15, Leicester East, Mr Tom Bradley; 16, Islington North, Mr Michael O'Halloran; 17, Hayes and Harlington, Mr Neville Sandelson; 18, Woolwich East, Mr John Cartwright; 19, Bexley, Erith and Crayford, Mr James Wellbeloved; 20, Southampton, Itchen, Mr Richard Mitchell; 21, Plymouth Devonport, Dr David Owen.

The Liberal constituencies (black numbers) are: 1, Orkney and Shetland, Mr Jo Grimond; 2, Inverness, Mr Russell Johnston; 3, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Mr Alan Beith; 4, Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles, Mr David Steel; 5, Rochdale, Mr Cyril Smith; 6, Colne Valley, Mr Richard Wainwright; 7, Liverpool Edge Hill, Mr David Alton; 8, Isle of Ely, Mr Clement Freud; 9, Cardigan, Mr Geraint Howells; 10, Isle of Wight, Mr Stephen Ross; 11, Truro, Mr David Penhaligon.

Regions debate

Backing for vigour of provincial cities urged

If the SDP was to be regarded as the party of the nation it had to have as its basis a robust regional framework, Mr John Horam, MP for Gateshead-west ward, in opening a debate on regional policy.

The first objective in setting up such a framework must be to see that local industry received proper help. The main need of most small and medium sized firms in the assisted areas was for an awareness of the production and marketing opportunities open to them, the sources of finance and for help in learning how to make use of those opportunities.

Public authorities should bring together the appropriate technical, financial and other advisory services, he said. Just as there were science parks developing up and down the country, so there should be business advisory centres.

It was also vital to improve the collaboration between local industry and local institutions, and higher and further education. In that respect, he said, the cuts proposed for the technical universities must be the most damaging inflicted by any government.

There should be an intelligent strategy for attracting multinational and multi-regional companies to the regions. Subsidies had to be redirected away from capital towards people and skills.

The SDP proposed a five-year grant for the employment of additional highly qualified manpower, financed by putting a ceiling on the amount of investment grant available on one set of premises. More decision takers were needed in the regions, he said.

There was a wasteful proliferation of agencies trying to attract overseas investment. He suggested the party should copy the Irish and French where all inward investment was handled nationally before being parcelled regionally.

Finally, there should be an adjustment to the country's political administrative framework to allow appropriate weight to be assigned to the interests of different regions and to allow them sufficient autonomy to tackle their difficulties.

"We therefore propose a central department for coordinating regional policy, located in a Cabinet office and with a seat on all relevant Cabinet sub-committees. Below this, at regional level we can later revive advisory bodies such as regional economic planning councils, or we can establish elected regional bodies to replace, and I emphasize replace, county councils as the second tier," he said.

If the party really wanted to help the jobless in the north and the west, it must have not only a passionate commitment but a clear head. He added that a clear head would decide if the party were to release the talent and vigour of the proud provincial cities.

"If we are to be the party of our nation we must have the robust regional framework of the kind that we propose", he said.

Mr Ron Baker, Bolton, said he wanted a commitment from the party to find the resources and spend them in the areas of need.

Mr James Midgley, Leeds, asked whether the proposal for regional government was an electoral winner. Did the people want another level of local government? "We should dismantle our present wedding-cake arrangement with its many levels, and create simple, multi-purpose authorities, something like the old county boroughs but with wider boundaries", he said.

Mr Guy Somerset, of Somerset, said it was not monetarism which was destroying the countryside, but the Government's agricultural policies. It gave massive support to agriculture, but only stimulated capital intensive farming, and damaged tht environment. A complete change in agricultural policy was needed

Dr Keith Johnson, Ripon, said they must give people in the regions a voice. "We must stop despising Englishmen whose speech shows that they have roots and stop talking about London and the provinces as if we were talking about ancient Rome and its colonies. If we are talking about breaking the mould, we are talking about the dominance of London. London is the jelly in the mould, and Westminster the cherry on the jelly."

Mr Ken Burnett, Blackburn, said the SDP was no "mushy centrist party". It should adopt radical policies to get rid of county councils and block grants, and allow a new elected regional government to take over education, housing and health and social services, and gather 20 to 30 per cent of taxes.

Mr Derek Owen, Clywd, a former prospective parliamentary candidate for Plaidy Cymru, said he left the party because, like the Labour Party, it had problems with the left, but also, like the SNP, had asked members to break the law. The SDP had to create a new political structure and regional assemblies, not just for Scotland but for Wales and the UK.

Winding up the debate, Mr Tom Ellis, MP for Wrexham, said the SDP meant what it said when it talked about devolution, while the other parties did not. Successive governments had merely put a little cosmetics on the problem, and there was deep smouldering resentment about what previous governments had done or pretended to do, especially in once prosperous areas, now declined.

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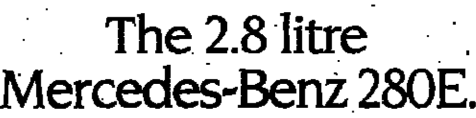

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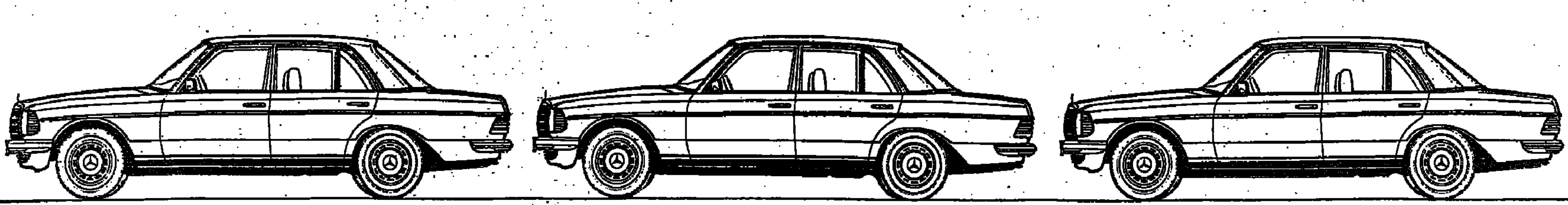

* Official fuel consumption figures for the 200 urban cycle 22.6 mpg (12.5 litres/100km) manual and 23.6 mpg (12.0 litres/100km) automatic. At a constant 56 mph 36.2 mpg (7.8 litres/100km) manual and 33.6 mpg (8.4 litres/100km) automatic. At a constant 75 mph 28.6 mpg (9.9 litres/100km) manual and 26.4 mpg (10.7 litres/100km) automatic. For the 230E urban cycle 20.4 mpg (13.8 litres/100km) manual and 20.9 mpg (13.5 litres/100km) automatic. At a constant 56 mph 33.8 mpg (8.4 litres/100km) manual and 32.1 mpg (8.8 litres/100km) automatic. At a constant 75 mph 26.6 mpg (10.6 litres/100km) manual and 25.2 mpg (11.2 litres/100km) automatic. For the 280E urban cycle 16.5 mpg (17.1 litres/100km). At a constant 56 mph 27.4 mpg (10.3 litres/100 km). At a constant 75 mph 21.7 mpg (13.0 litres/100km) automatic.

Forestry sales challenged by land workers

By Hugh Clayton, Agriculture Correspondent

Woods with a total area more than half the size of the Isle of Wight are to be sold in the first phase of the Government's "privatization" of part of the Forestry Commission. The commission has been told to raise more than £10m a year in an effort by ministers to cut the amount of public money locked up in long-term forestry investment.

Leaders of the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers met in London yesterday to plan their opposition to the sales. Ministers have persisted in the sales plan outlined in the Forestry Act despite strong opposition from the Labour government and misgivings among rural Conservatives.

Mr John Hose, president of the union and a commission employee in Sherwood Forest, said: "The land does not have to be retained in the industry so the chances of property speculators making a quick profit are enhanced.

"There is no safeguard written into the Act that will allow access in the forestry areas sold by the commission. Hundreds of people may find themselves barred from enjoying woodland walks."

The commision has told its 11 regional conservators to suggest pieces of land that could be sold without damaging its business as a seller of timber and guardian of beauty spots and nature reserves.

Four blocks of woodland have already been chosen for sale, and prospectuses about two have been sent to possible buyers.

One is the Stang, which forms part of Hamsterley Forest, co Durham. The commission describes it in the prospectus as "an opportunity for the discerning investor to acquire a substantial commercial block of mixed-age plantations".

The commission intends to preserve some woods of scientific interest from commercial development by transferring them to the Nature

Forest privatization

Forest to be sold	Amount (hectares)
The Stang, Hamsterley, co Durham	596 out of 3,729
Four Powys woods	176
Ceri, Powys	150 out of 1,865
Leap Moor, Benmore, Strathclyde	1,400 out of 11,000
Likely to be sold	
Powerstock, Dorset	300 out of 1,598
Challock, Kent	276 out of 2,579
Garelochead, Strathclyde	900 out of 2,589
Greystoke, Cumbria -	584 out of 1,270
Wauchope, Borders	980 out of 9,375
Not for sale	
New Forest, Hants	all 26,779
Forest of Dean	all 10,782
Bernwood, Oxon	all 888
Cannock, Staffs	3,471 out of 3,574

Conservancy Council, a move that would defeat the object of reducing state involvement and costs. It is negotiating with the council about the transfer of Little London Wood, which is next to an Oxfordshire nature reserve.

It has decided not to sell Bernwood Forest, Oxfordshire, because of its value as a nature reserve. It also intends to keep most of Cannock Chase because of its recreational value to the urban population of the Midlands.

The commission may, however, terminate a lease it holds on a small part of Cannock Chase. It intends to offer part of its northern estates, including parts of Greystoke and Wauchope Forests, on a sale and leaseback basis. The most likely buyer for part of Garelochead Forest is emerging as the Ministry of Defence.

The commission has received several inquiries about forests for sale, including some from financial institutions such as pension funds.

The sale of part of the Ceri Forest, which is being conducted under provisions outside the Forestry Act, is being organized in 21 lots,

The portion of the Challock Forest which is likely to be sold has been divided into 11 lots, which would be offered as one package. Such a deal could well suit an institutional purchaser seeking a steady long-term investment.

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Barrage on the Mersey could create many jobs

From John Chartres, Liverpool

A £400m barrage across the Mersey estuary near Liverpool could provide cheaper electricity, make the river cleaner for yachtsmen and swimmers and provide many jobs.

A report by the Merseyside Enterprise Forum presented yesterday suggested that further studies of the project should be made during the next year.

The report said that the barrage, between Gladstone Dock on the north-east side of the estuary, and New Brighton on the north-west side, could bring great benefit to Merseyside, now suffering some of the highest unemployment rates in the country.

The study contains reservations, particularly over the effect on shipping movements in and out of the estuary.

Further investigations by a team from Liverpool, Manchester, and Salford universities, experts from the Mersey Docks and Harbour Company, the Merseyside Development Corporation, and the Merseyside County Council were suggested.

The whole scheme might take eight years to investigate and build.

The proposals will go before a meeting of Merseyside County Council's policy committee next month.

The Labour leader of the council, Mr James Stewart-Cole, said yesterday: "This is one of the most imaginative schemes I have seen in a long time. It needs further investigation but I hope we can see this through, because it is a great prospect"

Mr David Boult, chairman of the Mersey Forum's barrage panel, said yesterday: "We believe that the inland lake such a dam would create would be a great asset to Merseyside and could result in many new jobs if it was developed as a marina

"The project would have to be linked with the speeding up of the North West Water Board's scheme to clean up the Mersey."

Legal victory

Woman's battle lasted 22 years

By Lucy Hodges

A woman aged 67 who has spent 22 years trying to bring a law suit against doctors who certified her as insane has finally agreed a big out-of-court settlement with a firm of City solicitors.

Mrs Jean Dhargalkar, who lives in south London, was not able to sue the doctors because of time limits put on legal actions. But she sued the fifth firm of lawyers with whom she became involved for negligence because she said they had failed to observe time limits. They have agreed to pay her a large sum of money.

Mrs Dhargalkar now wants a public inquiry into how she came to be certified as a person of unsound mind when she claims she was physically ill and into how a succession of lawyers failed to handle her case properly. She says that doctors covered up for one another and that lawyers either did not want to know or covered up for fellow professionals.

Few of the details of her settlement with the solicitors are being made public. But an agreed statement has been drawn up with them in which they say that her case against the doctors would have succeeded "if such proceedings had continued to judgment and that Mrs Dhargalkar would have proved in such proceedings that the said certification was wrongful, unlawful, and should not have been made".

Mrs Dhargalkar, the former wife of a general in the Indian

Mrs Jean Dhargalkar: Large out of court payment.

Army, has been supported through her legal action by Sir Brandon Rhys Williams, Conservative MP for Kensington and Chelsea.

Mrs Dhargalkar was put in De la Pole psychiatric hospital, Willerby, Hull, on February 1, 1959, and kept there for more than a month. She had been admitted to Hull Royal Infirmary 11 days earlier with a ruptured gangrenous appendix and general peritonitis. As a result of an operation she became delirious and, while her husband was in India, was certified as being of unsound mind and compulsorily detained. She was discharged on March 9, 1959. She began proceedings, through a series of solicitors, to have that miscarriage of justice put right.

The first solicitor she asked to open legal proceedings for her failed to get her legal aid. Mrs Dhargalkar, who is now a law student studying for her Bar finals, managed to get legal aid herself. She instructed another solicitor who procured an opinion from leading counsel, who is now a Lord Justice of Appeal that was unfavourable to her.

She says she then tried to arrange for another opinion, but the solicitor refused to act for her further. She found a third firm of solicitors and, in July 1963, a hearing took place, but Mr Justice Roskill refused her leave to bring proceedings and refused her leave to appeal.

She found a fourth firm of solicitors, but the months passed and nothing happened.

From 1965 on she made three more complaints about the fourth solicitor and eventually decided to sue him. So she approached a fifth firm of solicitors, which spent a long time working on the case against the fourth lawyer — and then lost her papers. That meant that documents could not be filed in time and that her case was struck out in 1977.

Undaunted, she continued the battle. Eventually, a sixth firm of solicitors settled the case for her.

Union concern over civil servants' rights

By Peter Hennessy

The Security Commission inquiry into Whitehall's defences against penetration by foreign intelligence services, established by the Prime Minister last March in he wake of the Hollis affair, has received a letter from the Council of Civil Service Unions. It expresses concern about the rights of individual civil servants denied security clearance or subjected to the purge procedure whereby officials with communist or fascist affiliations can be dismisses or transferred to non-sensitive work.

Under a directive laid down by the Attlee administration in 1948 at the height of the cold war, any official suspected on the basis of evidence from the Security Service, M15, of communist or fascist sympathies can, if his minister so decides, be confronted with the evidence against him, provided the secret sources from which it was obtained are not prejudiced.

If the civil servant denies the allegation his case is referred to a standing panel of three advisers, who hear evidence from the accused, and any character witnesses he cares to call, and from M15. On the basis of the panel's report the minister takes a decision about the official's future.

In his letter to Mr Paul James, the Civil Service Department principal who serves as secretray to the Security Commission, Mr William Kendall, secretary-general of the Council of Civil Service Unions, asks that "the means of defence for the individual concerned should not be less than that available in a criminal prosecution,"

Such rights should also apply to officials denied postings to security-sensitive jobs under Whitehall's system of "positive vetting," he says.

The purge procedure was used fairly often in the late 1940s and early 1950s as security officers extended the system laid down by Mr Attlee throughout the Civil Service. The last time the "three wise men", as they are known, sat in judgment on a civil servant was in 1970.

At present the trio comprises Sir Richard Powell, former permanent secretary to the Board of Trade, in the chair, Sir Richard Hayward, former secretary-general of the staff side of the National Whitley Council, and Sir Clifford Jarrett, former permanent secretary to the Department of Health and Social Security.

In his letter to the security commissioners, who are meeting under the chairmanship of Lord Diplock, a Law Lord, Mr Kendall voices fears about a potential new risk raised by the practice of employing non-civil servants in security work and for contract cleaning, as it could involve granting access to sensitive areas to people who have not been security screened.

Finally, Mr Kendall requests that the unions be consulted should the Government decide to make changes in security arrangements

Record decline in baby deaths

By Nicholas Timmins

Stillbirths and deaths in the first week of life fell last year by the largest proportion since 1928, when figures on perinatal mortality were first collected.

The decline, from 14.7 deaths per 1,000 births to 13.3, came despite a rise in the number of births in England and Wales, according to provisional figures issued by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. It is encouraging news.

There has been concern in recent years that the perinatal mortality rate has been declining more slowly in England and Wales than in other developed countries so that England and Wales have slipped down the legal league table for safe births. The better performance in other countries leads to the belief that many of the deaths are preventable.

Deaths fell from 9,342 to 8,807, and although the decline is not as large in absolute numbers as the striking reductions in 1975/6 and 1977/8, it is a marginally greater rate of improvement, and the best on record.

Infant mortality, deaths in the first year of life, also declined in 1980 from 12.8 per 1,000 live births to 12, the largest reduction since 1975/6.

Minister not at fault in vaccination claims

From Our Correspondent, Edinburgh

Richard Bonthrone, aged six, whose parents are claiming that he suffered brain damage after a whooping cough vaccination was at the centre of a £250,000 damages claim which came up in the court of session in Edinburgh yesterday.

Mr John Bonthrone and Mrs Iris Bonthrone, of Whyte Walk, Touch, near Dunfermline, Fife, raised their action jointly against the Secretary of State for Scotland, the Fife Health Board, their doctor, Dr C. H. Barton, and a Mrs M. Albiston a health visitor employed by the board.

After hearing the legal debate Lord Brieve rejected the parents' claims against the Secretary of State for Scotland. The judge ruled that he was not at fault.

Lord Grieve continued the case against the other defendents for amendments. Evidence may be heard later on allegations by the parents against the board, the doctor and the health visitor.

The parents claim that the board failed to give proper instructions to the health visitor and failed to maintain a system whereby the risk of vaccination was made known to them.

They also allege that the doctor failed to exercise reasonable care in the administration of the vaccine, in particular by not inquiring into the boy's medical history.

The case against the health visitor is based on her alleged failure to familiarize herself with information regarding the whooping cough vaccination.

The parents had claimed that the Secretary of State had failed to warn the public of the risks involved in the triple vaccination and that it was only in 1976 for the first time that a leaflet was issued mentioning possible side-effects.

They alleged the Secretary of State encouraged health authorities to make the vaccine generally available and to promote it as a routine measure of preventive medicine:

Lord Grieve ruled that the Secretary of State had exercised his discretion with responsibility and in good faith and could not be found liable in damages.

Lord Grieve said that once it was accepted, as it was, that the Secretary of State had a discretion as to what information relative to the maintenance of health and the prevention of illness was to be disseminated, it followed that there was a discretion as to the persons or authoriuties to whom that information was to be disseminated

Provided he exercised that responsibility in good faith, he could not be found liable in damages for the way he did so.

NUJ offer of amnesty derided

From Arthur Osman, York

The offer by the National Union of Journalists of an amnesty to 700 former members expelled for defying a strike call three years ago was described yesterday as pathetic.

The Institute of Journalists in conference at York said it welcomed it as a challenge to convince the strike rebels that institute membership was the positive alternative. It pointed out that there had been no assurance that the union's industrial relations would be conducted any better in future.

Mr Harry Holt, of Birmingham, the centre of the legal battle by union journalists who claimed the strike order was illegal, subsequently upheld by the Court of Appeal and the House of Lords, said the offer was a belated recognition by the union "that it got it wrong again".

Mr Derek Foster, of West Yorkshire, said "It is often said that people who remain within the NUJ do so in the hope that moderation will win in the end. That is not the case.

"The biggest influence for moderation in the union in the past few years has been the wave of people who have joined the institute. The NUJ is now totally frightened.

"This has happened by the presence of a realistic trade union whose aim is not to burn bridges between employers and employees but to build them." Mr Robert Farmer, general secretary of the institute, said the announcment was a realistic recognition that the union had lost in an argument on a technicality. "I stress this because it would be totally wrong for anyone to suppose as a result of this that there is any change in policy on the NUJ's part.

"I would make a small bet that as soon as it is decently possible the NUJ will alter its rule to permit it to call strikes without a ballot

"We have a standing order that does not permit a strike without consulting the membership by ballot."

"I would be astonished if any of those 700 who have already left the union and joined the institute went back."

BIAS FEAR AT AIRPORT INQUIRY

By Richard Evans

The Prime Minister was urged yesterday to prevent government departments from acting in an "irretrievably biased" way at the Stansted airport inquiry.

The demand, contained in a letter to Downing Street from Mr Alan Haselhurst, Conservative MP for Saffron Walden, comes after the inquiry had been told last week that the Government did not intend to resurrect the project for a third London airport at Maplin and did not believe there should be a fifth terminal at Heathrow.

The statement by Mr Michael Barnes, QC, on behalf of all interested government departments, puzzled and dismayed objectors to the British Airports Authority's application to develop Stansted, because Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, had earlier agreed that the inquiry should consider applications involving the Maplin and Heathrow options.

Mr Haselhurst wrote to Mrs Margaret Thatcher: "I feel obliged to write to you to express my deep concern.

"Counsel's action has fuelled the suspicion that the outcome of the inquiry has all along been a foregone conclusion.

Razor check at hospital

Stricter checks on razor blades have been ordered at a psychiatric hospital where a mother killed herself while awaiting trial accused of the murder of her handicapped daughter, an inquest was told yesterday. Nursing staff at Whitchurch Hospital, Cardiff, are making a written record of all disposable blades issued on their wards, Mr William Adams, the South Glamorgan Coroner, said.

Mrs Joy Darnell-Wenning, aged 46, cut her throat at the hospital last March, five days after she had been admitted to a locked ward where she was kept under constant observation.

Last November she had been accused of the murder of her daughter, Anna, aged nine at their home in the Cornish village of St Mawgan. The child, who had an artificial wrist and hand, was found dead and her mother, suffering from self-inflicted knife wounds, was on a bed near by.

Recording a verdict that she killed herself, Mr Adams said a thorough investigation had failed to discover how Mrs Darnell-Wenning had obtained two disposable razor blades, found among her blood-soaked bedding at the hospital. She might have smuggled them into the building or obtained them at the hospital.

Second Motorfair may help BL sales

By Peter Waymark, Motoring Correspondent

Forty-eight car manufacturers and more than 200 exhibitors have paid about £650,000 for floor space at Motorfair, which is to be opened by Prince Michael of Kent at Earls Court, London, on October 21.

Eight leading manufacturers expect to sell 2,200 cars worth more than £9m at the 10-day event, which has been planned to alternate with the traditional Motor Show held every other year at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham.

The first Motorfair was held four years ago but a similar event in 1979 was cancelled in face of opposition from the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, which is responsible for the Motor Show.

This time Motorfair has the backing of the society, whose exhibitions manager, Mr Gerry Kunz, said yesterday that now that the Birmingham show was established their members no longer felt there was a potential conflict.

Motorfair differs from the Motor Show in that cars, new and used, can be sold directly to the public. BL expects that the event will help to encourage sales of its new Triumph Acclaim model, which was launched this week.

Visitors will have a chance to catch up on this and other latest car models, including a South Korean car new to Britain, the Hyundai Pony. The De Lorean sports car will be making its first public appearance in Britain.

Apart from selling cars, Motorfair has been designed as a family attraction and there will be fashion shows, a funfair, model car racing, a child care centre and daily visits from show business personalities.

Mr Tommy Sopwith, chairman of Motorfair, said they were hoping for half a million people but would be "very happy" with 400,000.

Motorfair will benefit from a £10m modernization of the Earls Court exhibition centre, which has resulted in improvements to several amenities.

Hope of Namibia independence by end of 1982

From David Watts, Melbourne, Oct 7

The Commonwealth heads of government meeting ended tonight with signals that Namibia (South-West Africa) should reach independence by the end of next year and strong statements on South Africa and apartheid.

The final communiqué covered a vast range of issues but southern Africa and economics have largely dominated the meeting. The leaders' stands on both Namibia and South Africa reflected the opinion of the front-line states that so far the five Western contact group nations were holding the line with South Africa.

The communiqué called for the implementation of the United Nations resolution 435 without modification or dilution, something which is concerning Mr Mugabe, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, in particular. But there was no praise for the contact group's achievements so far.

Mr Mugabe explained why: "We cannot be forthright in our support of the contact group unless we know what, in real terms, they are discussing . . . We hope that when they come to discuss with us back home we will then get to know in detail what they have discussed and it is only at that stage that we can say, 'proceed, we support you fully.'"

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, whose country is a member of the contact group, said that South Africans were now prepared "to be pinned down" to 1982.

Mr Trudeau, whose optimism was shared by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, said that South Africa had indicated it would not raise further issues to delay independence for Namibia.

The language on apartheid was the strongest the Commonwealth has used so far, the communiqué talking about its eradication rather than dismantling. The heads declared "their total and unequivocal condemnation of aparthied as a crime against humanity and their total rejection of all policies designed to perpetuate this inhuman system."

Their treatment of the situation in Angola was equally categorical and appeared to cut across the repeal of the Clark Amendment in the United States. The amendment was introduced during the Ford presidency to prevent the supply of weaponry to groups fighting in Angola. It was repealed shortly before the Melbourne meeting opened.

Speaking of their strong solidarity with the front-line states, the heads of government "condemned any attempt, from any quarter, to subvert the legitimate Government of Angola through interference in the internal affairs of the country. . . ."

The final excitement of the meeting was provided by the Gleneagles agreement of sporting contacts with South Africa.

Though Mr Robert Muldoon, the New Zealand Prime Minister, effectively got what he wanted in the confirmation by the heads of the government of the present wording of the Gleneagles agreement he created a last-minute hiatus by leaving before the end of the meeting.

Reagan budget cuts in trouble

From Nicholas Hirst
Washington, Oct 7

President Reagan's plans to cut $16,000m (about £8,600m) from the 1982 Budget deficit has run into trouble in the House of Representatives.

A measure passed by the House yesterday, and supported by 39 Republicans in a 249-68 vote, rejected sending a $87,200m Bill back to a committee for further cuts in education, health, human services, and Labour Department spending.

Mr William Green, a moderate Republican for New York, said the dissident Republicans votes were to send a message to the President that the House did not want the social safety net cut to shreds. President Reagan has consistently maintained that his programme cuts would still leave a safety net intact to protect the poor and needy.

The Bill could well be the first to come up against the veto Mr Reagan threatened to use should any Bill be passed which would "bust the Budget".

Mr Larry Speakes, Deputy White House Spokesman, said today: "I feel certain that there will be a strong recommendation to the President to veto this one if it passes in its present form."

Mr Thomas O'Neill, the speaker of the Democratic-controlled House, conceded today he did not have sufficient votes to override a veto.

Dissidents stamped out

KGB attacks West for spying

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, Oct 7

A deputy head of the Soviet KGB has declared that the security police have won the battle against Soviet dissidents, but has given a warning that the West is now stepping up its search for other ways of subverting the Soviet state.

In an outspoken article in the leading theoretical journal *Kommunist*, General Semyon Tsvibun said as a result of KGB operations "anti-social elements, despite the substantial material and moral support of the West, did not succeed in setting up a cohesive organization on the basis of anti-sovietism."

He said their calls for a revision of Soviet political and ideological principles and institutions not only did not receive any support from Soviet society, but were met with angry condemnation. "The unlawful activities of anti-social elements were halted, and the most active were brought to trial."

General Tsvigun, who was recently promoted to full membership of the party's Central Committee and writes frequently in the press, outlined what he called the provocations, intrigues, attempts to suborn Soviet citizens and espionage activities of Eastern intelligence services.

He alluded to popular grumbling about food shortages, the lack of consumer goods and the poor medical service — all admitted by Mr Brezhnev at the party congress this year — and said ideological diversions were being created out of these questions.

Recently the emigration question had been inflamed not only among Jews, Germans and Armenians, but among Ukrainian Organizations abroad, and clear anti-Soviet actions were being carried out by the Uniates (The illegal eastern-rite Catholics in the Ukraine) and some extremist Roman Catholic priests.

"Reactionary foreign Islamic organizations" were also using events in Afghanistan and Iran to spread propaganda, and religious-mystical groups such as the Hare Krishna sect that flourished in the West were trying to establish themselves among Soviet youth.

General Tsvigun linked Soviet youth's ideological apathy with pop music and western lifestyles, which he said the class enemy used to exert a negative influence on isolated young people. Some had criminal contacts with foreigners.

Anti-social elements also tried to exert influence by setting up clubs, societies, theatres and seminars which were not under official control. The KGB would take decisive measures to put a stop to all such forms of ideological subversion.

Voyager mission may be cancelled

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, Oct 7

Nasa, the American space agency, is to tell the White House this week that it will have to kill some of its programmes, including the possible shutting off of the Voyager space craft now *bound for Jupiter, if its* budget is cut.

The White House Office of Management and Budget is proposing, as part of the Reagan Administration plans to end the overall budget deficit by 1984, to cut $367m (about £190m) from Nasa's funding for 1982 and a further $1,000m in both 1983 and 1984.

Nasa sources consider that *if it is forced to accept these* cuts it would be better to cancel whole projects rather than try to trim back all round.

So far, the space shuttle programme has been sacrosanct.

Some $520m out of a $600m budget has been spent on the Voyager programme. It is planned that Voyager 2 would go on to Uranus and Neptune. *But having survived an accident* to its camera platform which cut off its usefulness as it swung round Saturn, it may now have to be switched off because of lack of finance.

Polish strike threat over price rises

From Dessa Trevisan and Denis Taylor, Gdansk, Oct 7

Delegates to the Solidarity national congress here demanded an immediate freeze on all recently announced price rises, as a condition for economic talks with the Government.

If within two weeks the authorities failed to accept the independent union's demand that there could be no increases without its consent, a brief warning strike would be called.

The resolution proposing this came from Mr Karol Modzelewski. It was less radical than some other proposals canvassed before his resolution finally won the day. The broad attack on price rises swelled after delegates became angered by the sudden announcement at the weekend that the price of cigarettes would double on Monday.

The anger with the authorities was also revealed in an amendment to Solidarity's 34-point action programme covering a range of economic, social and political issues approved earlier today. It was decided that if those people, including former political leaders, held responsible for "plunging the country into ruin" during the past decade were not prosecuted by the end of this year, Solidarity would set up a social tribunal to try them.

Solidarity's action programme *omitted a specific* guarantee to the Soviet Union contained in the draft. This said that the independent union wanted "to effect the task of great transformation in a way which will not infringe our alliance with the Soviet Union".

A second draft replaced this with a more general reference to "international alliances". An amendment with 73 signatures seeking a more specific commitment was defeated.

The issue of poles living in territory ceded to the Soviet Union after the Second World War was raised again today, but without succeeding in finding its way into the programme.

There is a strong current of Polish fundamentalism at this congress, stimulated by the Real Poland movement, which emphasizes old national values and symbols.

Mr Bogdan Lis, the veteran solidarity leader from Gdansk and the only Communist Party member among the candidates for 69 seats on the national commission, succeeded finally on the sixth ballot.

The national commission is to meet here tomorrow to choose the Solidarity presidium. It will then become clear what sort of executive Mr Lech Walesa, Solidarity's chairman will have to deal with.

During this congress, the radicals have tried to tie the hands of the moderate Mr Lech Walesa. The presidium election should show how much room he will have to *manouvre*

Two important moderates, Professor Bronislaw Geremek and Mr Ryszard Bugaj were eliminated during the contest for the national commission.

Commonwealth concern over arms build-up

Melbourne, Oct 7. — The following are textual extracts form the official communiqué of the commonwealth summit in Melbourne:

Heads of government were conscious that they were meeting at a time when there was a growing sense of insecurity among the people of the world . . . Central to their concern were the slide from detente to confrontation, mounting tension between the superpowers and the build-up of nuclear arms threatening the very survival of mankind . . .

Heads of government reviewed developments in southern Africa . . . Deep concern was expressed that . . . the situation had deteriorated . . . At the core of these problems is the apartheid system which the white minority regime continues to sustain . . . the persistent refusal to implement the *relevant security council resol*utions providing for Namibia's long-delayed independence, the pursuit of policies of destabilization against neighbouring states . . . and the expansion of South Africa's military capability . . .

Heads of government reaffirmed their Gleneagles agreement of 1977 and reiterated their commitment ot fulfilling effectively their obligations under it . . .

Heads of government expressed deep concern that there had been no progress towards the achievement of independence for Namibia . . . (They) reaffirmed their determination to ensure that the people of Namibia should be allowed without further delay to exercise their right to self-determination and independence. Mindful of the role being played by the Western contact group . . . they urged the group as a matter of particular urgency to intensify efforts to secure the implementation of [United Nations] resolution 435 without modification or dilution as early as possible in 1982 . . .

Heads of government condemned the South African regime's repeated threats to and violations of the territorial integrity of the states of southern Africa, in particular the recent invasion and occupation of Angolan territory. They also condemned any attempt from any quarter to subvert the legitimate Government of Angola . . .

The armed conflict in Kampuchea (Cambodia) . . . affected the peace and security of the whole region . . . They called for the speedy withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea . . .

Heads of Governmment expressed grave concern at the situation in and around Afghanistan . . . although there were differing perceptions about the developments leading to the present situation, (they) were united in calling urgently for a political settlement on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops and full respect for the independence, sovereignty, and non-aligned status of Afghanistan and strict observance of the principles of non-intervention and non-interference . . .

Noting the continuing threat to the security of Belize in the absence of a final settlement with Guatemala, heads of government reaffirmed their full support for the efforts of the government of Belize to maintain Belize's territorial integrity . . .

Heads of government expressed their deep concern at the threat to the territorial integrity of Guyana arising from the resuscitation by Venezuela of a claim to more than two-thirds of the territory of Guyana . . .

Stressing the right of the Palistinian people to self-determination, most heads of government affirmed that the Palestine Liberation Organization . . . must be involved in negotiations for a settlement . . .

The situation in Poland . . . could have serious implications for the international community as a whole. They consider that the *people of Poland should be left to* determine their own destiny free from foreign interference. . . .

Heads of government reviewed developments in the world economy and the deterioration in it since they met in Lusaka in 1979. They recognized that they were meeting at a time of economic crisis. Recession was persisting and was accompanied by stubbornly high inflation and rising levels of unemployment and under-employment.

Prospects for many developing countries were particularly grim. They were experiencing serious balance-of-payments and debt service problems, further erosion of their terms of trade, acute poverty, hunger and malnutrition. Heads of government stressed the global character of the problems facing the contemporary world and expressed their firm belief that domestic policies to counter these problems needed to be supplemented by collective action and a global approach.

They noted that the growing interdependence of the world economy rendered it imperative that urgent action be taken to deal with the economic problems of both developed and developing countries, with special attention being paid to the needs of the least developed countries which were engaged in a desperate struggle for survival.

Heads of government reaffirmed their conviction that the persistence of widespread poverty underlined the importance of promoting rapid economic growth and development and of pursuing necessary structural and institutional changes in economic relations in order to create a more equitable economic order.

They expressed the hope that Cancun would make a bold start *by putting international economic* cooperation in a new and constructive course, and that it would unequivocally reaffirm the commitment to global negotiations, thus giving a much needed political impetus to those negotiations.

They resolved to make every effort to remove obstacles to an early start to the global negotia

Worst riot in five years at anti-Marcos protest

Manila, Oct 7.—Police firing guns and swinging truncheons today fought students throwing rocks and denouncing the "US-Marcos dictatorship" in the worst rioting in Manila in five years.

At least five people — two students and three policeman — were injured in the 30-minute battle at a public square. They included Colonel Alfredo Yson, Manila's police superintendent. Five student leaders were arrested.

The rioting erupted during a three-hour demonstration by about 1,500 after their demands for talks with officials in the Government of President Ferdinand Marcos were unheeded.

The students linked arms, behind a streamer saying "dismantle the US-Marcos dictatorship", and prepared to march through the heart of the capital. They were blocked by 200 riot police armed with revolvers and truncheons.

An initial protest was repulsed by plainclothes policemen. But the students regrouped and hurled rocks at the advancing police who charged into the students.

Some policemen commandeered a jeep and a bus and chased the students who regrouped for a third time. Police then drew their guns and fired.

It was the worst rioting in Manila since police broke up a demonstration in 1976 against the holding of the World Bank-Internataional Monetary Fund conference when two people were killed.—UPI.

Middle East

Arab states still in no mood to be friendly to Egypt

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, Oct 7

President Sadat's assassination has persuaded many Arab states that the Camp David peace process is as dead as its chief proponent, but neither the "rejectionist" states nor the Arab leadership in the Gulf are in any hurry to bid Egypt return to its former trusted position in the Arab world. In Middle Eastern politics, prodigal sons are not forgiven that quickly.

There is also a suspicion—nursed more obviously by the Palestine Liberation Organization than by Arab states—that Mr Sadat's death may not bring immediate benefits to those who have always opposed Camp David. Arab governments have no idea how seriously they should take Vice-President Hosni Mubarak's promise to maintain Egypt's relationship with the United States, nor do they seem to have much idea who was behind the assassination.

The Syrian daily newspaper *Tishrin*, which is a mouthpiece for President Assad's Government, declared today that "the fall of Sadat is the inevitable end of Camp David". Its headline read: "Traitor Falls—Egypt Remains."

The state-run Lebanese television service, which once gave considerable prominence to President Sadat's 1977 trip to Jerusalem, announced blandly that the crisis in Lebanon was to a great extent the result of the policies of the dead Egyptian leader.

There were few suggestions in Arab newspapers that Mr Sadat, however mistaken he is claimed to have been, was a very courageous man. Indeed, in Syria and Iraq his assassination is being treated with the kind of satisfaction that Allied newspapers in Europe displayed at the news of Hitler's death in 1945.

Only in the Gulf, where Saudi Arabia merely recorded the details of the assassination and the dispatches of Western news agencies, and in Sudan were there any palpable signs of regret. President Nimeiry of Sudan, who had only recently repaired his damaged relationship with President Sadat, ordered his country to go into mourning while in Oman—ever a faithful ally of the West—national flags flew at half-mast.

Having derided Mr Sadat's memory last night, Mr Yassir Arafat, the PLO chairman, placed Palestinian priorities firmly on record today by setting off nonchalantly on a scheduled tour of China and the Far East.

In Beirut, about 5,000 PLO and left-wing Lebanese militiamen marched to the Arab University shouting "Sadat the traitor is dead".

In Iraq, the government daily *Al Thawra* did appeal to Mr Sadat's successors "to abandon the treacherous policy of Sadat and to return Egypt to the Arab ranks for the sake of freedom, unity and progress". But the paper made it clear that Egypt was expected to make its return for the sake of the Palestinians; President Saddam Hussein of Iraq is far too busy trying to refurbish his own image as an aspiring leader of the Arab world to want Egypt's potential prestige to overshadow him.

Soviet Union

Cautious Moscow hopes for renewed influence

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, Oct 7

The death of President Sadat may open the door to the Russians to play a significant role in the Middle East and reverse the many setbacks Moscow has suffered in the area over the past 10 years.

The Soviet press, with customary caution, voiced no such hopes directly today. It reported the assassination in a few brief factual lines. But Moscow radio's overseas service in English spoke of the Egyptian people's discontent with Mr Sadat's policies, and Tass quoted with implicit approval Arab statements of satisfaction at his death and hopes that his successor would give up his "policy of betrayal".

Though Moscow is clearly delighted at the removal of the man who most fiercely opposed Soviet influence in the area, a person regarded here with bitter hatred as a symbol of ingratitude, the Russians will move cautiously in trying to reestablish their links with Egypt.

Until the policies of Mr Sadat's successor are clear, they do not want to take the lead in welcoming his death or be seen to be associated, even in sentiment, with his assassination.

In the Soviet view Egypt has always been the most important country in the Arab world. For this reason the Russians have constantly reacted with surprising public forbearance to the series of attacks President Sadat made on the Soviet Union, including his expulsion of the Soviet Ambassador and six diplomats last month.

Moscow probably judged that the President's policies were leaving him more and more isolated, and wanted to retain as many links with Egypt as possible. This would make it clear that the Soviet quarrel was with Mr Sadat, not with the Egyptian people, and would make it easier to mend relations once he was overthrown.

It is hard to overestimate the damage President Sadat inflicted on the Russians. His expulsion of 17,000 Soviet military advisers in 1972 was a blow that sent all Soviet strategic planning for the area awry. It served as a valuable lesson to the Russians never again to invest so much militarily and politically in a country whose leadership and policies could not be guaranteed.

The expulsions, the subsequent abrogation of the treaty of friendship and the refusal to pay the huge bill for the Aswan high dam also severely damaged Soviet prestige and influence throughout the Middle East and the Third World.

With the start of the Kissinger shuttle diplomacy, the Russians were publicly and visibly shut out of the policy making in a key strategic area, an interest of vital concern to the Russians that lay virtually on their own doorstep. The Camp David agreement, bitterly opposed by Moscow, culminated this humiliation.

Moscow turned instead to other Arab countries, making alliances with those on the fringes of the central Middle East conflict. None was a real substitute for Nasser's Egypt. The "rejectionist front" comprising Libya, Algeria, South Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organization, was long wary of drawing too close to the Russians.

It is only in the past two years that Moscow has signed a treaty of friendship with Syria and thrown its full military and political support behind Libya, a country whose leader and policies the Russians privately regard as dangerously erratic.

However, with the Reagan Administration's reaffirmed support for Israel and the growing disillusion of moderate Arab states with American policies, the Russians have been playing a more active role, posing as champions of the Arabs and of justice with some success.

King Hussein of Jordan expressed public support on a recent visit to Moscow for the Soviet call for an international conference on the Middle East, and as Muslim anger over Afghanistan dies down, there is renewed talk in the conservative Gulf area of opening formal diplomatic relations with Moscow.

Even the Israelis have been putting out cautious feelers to Moscow, as the meeting of Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, with the Israeli Foreign Minister in New York testified.

But President Sadat was always the obstacle to further Soviet progress.

The Soviet long-term aim has remained constant for many years: to reconvene the Geneva conference under the joint chairmanship of the Russians and Americans to work out an overall settlement.

The Russians saw this within their grasp with President Carter's declaration of support for the conference in 1977, only to have it overtaken a few months later by Mr Sadat's visit to Jerusalem.

Moscow wants to be involved in a Middle East settlement because it believes its status as a superpower entitles it to a say in the affairs of one of the world's most dangerous crisis areas.

At present, it suffers from responsibility without control: if a new conflict with Israel broke out, the Russians would be obliged to support Syria and may be other Arab countries, which might quickly draw them into a real conflict with the United States.

Moscow has frequently declared that it does not want to establish itself in the Middle East to cause trouble or cut off the West's oil supplies. President Brezhnev has offered a Soviet guarantee for the security of the Gulf and the oil shipping routes. But what the Soviet Union cannot tolerate, especially at a time of heightened tension elsewhere in the world, is an American monopoly of influence in the Middle East, which it believed President Sadat guaranteed.

Faces of mourning: Deputies in the Egyptian Parliament listen in grim silence during the emergency session yesterday which proclaimed the presidential seat vacant after the murder of Mr Sadat. Members wept as speakers from all political groups condemned the murder and offered eulogies. Mr Fuad Mohieddin, the deputy Prime Minister, said Mr Sadat had refused to lie down or even sit when the assailants opened fire: "We tried to pull him down, but he stood up in defiance. That was his nature. That was the last lesson from Anwar Sadat." Another Cabinet minister, Mr Albert Salama, said: "They killed his body but his soul hovers around us to light our way." Mr Hafez Badawi, a deputy, said: "He let us down only on one score: he departed ahead of us."

Mood of numbed shock prevails in heavily guarded Cairo

From Christopher Walker, Cairo, Oct 7

Some 24 hours after the first burst of automatic gunfire which killed President Sadat, the streets of Cairo and other Egyptian cities were showing none of the signs of the mass *discontent for which his extreme* Arab opponents had been hoping.

In stark contrast to the scenes of demonstrative public grief after the death of President Nasser in September 1970, ordinary Egyptians were reacting to the loss of his 62-year-old successor with a show of numbed, but dignified shock. With many details of the assassination still unclear, people were remaining close to television sets and transistors. Speaking to foreigners, they repeatedly expressed disbelief and obvious grief.

"I wish that it was just a nightmare, but I know that we will all have to live with the consequences" said a shopkeeper in the usually bustling Kasr El-Nil Street.

The onset of the annual Muslim feast of Bairam helped to *add to the air of subdued normality* which pervaded in the capital, keeping many cars off the streets and adding to the general impression that the killing was the work of isolated extremists—possibly assisted by Libya.

Despite the superficial calm, a year-long period of national emergency has been imposed, the military presence increased round all public buildings and an indefinite ban was put on marches, demonstrations and public meetings.

Some manifestations of the military preparedness, such as the helmeted bayonet charge which greeted the arrival of this morning's flight from Tel Aviv, had a pantomime touch, but other aspects of the new security alert had more serious implications.

With the identity of the six soldiers who launched yesterday's suicidal attack still uncertain, considerable government energy was being devoted towards monitoring reaction inside the Army.

Though much of the investi*gations were taking place in* the privacy of fortified barracks, it was noticeable in Cairo that stray military vehicles were often being stopped and their occupants closely questioned by patrols of heavily armed military police.

The underlying tension was heightened by the presence of armed police on conspicuous duty at the main street intersections. These were understood to be part of an efficient force built up over the last two years, largely to cope with the recent upsurge of Muslim extremism.

Worried Western observers in the main embassies express cautious optimism at the lack of any immediate indication that the assassination was about to plunge a much-needed Middle East ally into internal chaos.

A number of senior diplomats privately paid tribute to the quiet, behind-the-scenes steps which the late President had taken to pave the way for a smooth handover of power to his carefully groomed successor, Mr Hosni Mubarak, whose stature has increased considerably since his surprise selection as Vice-President in April, 1975.

Mr Mubarak's personal standing has been helped by *the fact that in rumour-ridden* Cairo, the stories about corruption in high places never mention his name.

The early impression of subdued normality has been *assisted by the calm reaction* of the foreign business community. But in some of the luxury hotels on the banks of the Nile, desk clerks reported an outflow of the tourists—whose rooms were quickly occupied by the scores of incoming reporters.

One of the biggest questions raised by the murder of President Sadat is the future of the peace process with Israel. But even here, the first signs have been encouraging, with the first El-Al flight from Tel Aviv landing at Cairo airport less than seven hours after the attack.

United States

Haig pledge to work for success of the Camp David accords

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Oct 7

Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, today strongly reaffirmed the commitment of the United States to working with Egypt in seeing the Camp David peace process successfully implemented.

In the first official policy statement since the assassination of President Sadat, Mr Haig also reiterated the Reagan Administration's determination to press ahead with the sale of five Airborne Warning and Control Systems (Awacs) surveillance aircraft to Saudi Arabia.

Mr Sadat, he said, had spoken out vigorously about the need *for the deal to go through*. Failure to go ahead with the sale "would make a mockery of all that President Sadat stood for".

In a veiled warning to Libya, Mr Haig told foreign powers not to intervene in Egypt's political affairs. "We view with great concern at this juncture any effort by an external power to manipulate the tragic events of the last 24 hours," he said.

He added that neither the American nor the Egyptian intelligence services had uncovered any evidence to show that Libya or any other foreign power was behind yesterday's shooting.

It was an isolated assassination plot by Islamic religious fanatics within the Egyptian military rather than a coup attempt by a broad-based group, he said.

Mr Haig was today designated to lead the official United States delegation to attend President Sadat's funeral on Saturday. The high-level delegation will include three former presidents—Mr Richard Nixon, Mr Gerald Ford and Mr Jimmy Carter—as well as Dr Henry Kissinger, the former Secretary of State, Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, the representative at the United Nations, and Republican and Democratic leaders of both houses of Congress.

There was some surprise, considering the importance which the Reagan Administration attached to Mr Sadat as the linchpin of United States Middle East policy, that neither President Reagan nor Vice-President George Bush will attend the funeral.

A White House spokesman said the President and the Vice-President were not going to Cairo "on the unanimous recommendation of Government security agencies".

Mr Haig's pledge to pursue with all vigour the successful completion of the Camp David accords is seen as a clear attempt by the Administration to repair some of the damage which President Sadat's assassination has caused to United States Middle East policy.

There is concern in Washington that the next Egyptian leader may be less sure of himself and therefore less able to provide steady leadership in the cause of Arab-Israeli peace. In particular it is feared that new President will come under pressure to improve relations with mainstream Arab nations, which would involve (at the very least) a degree of withdrawal from the Camp David process.

If the new regime in Cairo shows any signs of moving away from the Camp David agreement then, according to United States analysts, the Israelis may decide not to complete their withdrawal from Sinai by next April.

Mr Haig, who is expected to visit other Middle Eastern nations after attending the funeral, attempted to conceal these concerns by praising Mr Sadat.

He predicted that the Camp David accords would stand as a lasting monument to the fallen Egyptian leader.

Mr Haig did not attempt to conceal his concern about Libya and other radical countries. "While there is no direct link thus far that suggests external orchestration of yesterday's tragic events, nations who foster historic change by force, terrorism and bloodshed contribute to the environment of increasing lawlessness internationally", he said.

Heavy guard on widow at Nile residence

Cairo, Oct 7.—Dressed in black, Mrs Jihan Sadat, widow *of the President, received con*dolences from friends and relatives at home today.

The Nile-side Giza residence was heavily guarded by cordons of blue-bereted presidential guards. Three armoured cars of the presidential brigade were outside the house.

Mrs Sadat witnessed the shooting of her husband—they had been married 30 years—at a military parade yesterday. She was sitting in a special box above the reviewing stand where Sadat took the salute. She went by car to the military hospital where the President was taken.

She almost collapsed when a doctor came out of the operating-room, weeping and breaking the news of her husband's death by saying "only God is eternal". Mrs Sadat was given a sedative before being driven home on the advice of Vice-President Hosni Mubarak.

Mrs Sadat took pride in talking about her happy married life, despite different tastes. "The President never drinks coffee, but I love it", she once said. "He eats only stewed or grilled meat. I like rich and spicy food. He loves classical music and Western films. I am the exact opposite. He hates air-conditioning but I like it. He likes to smoke. I hate the smell of tobacco. Apart from this, we are in perfect harmony".

She was Sadat's second wife. They had a son, Gamal, aged 25, and three daughters—Lobna, aged 28, Noha, aged 24, and Jihan, aged 21.

Mrs Sadat said it was at her husband's insistence that the youngest daughter was named after her mother. She considered it a measure of his love.—UPI.

Mrs Jihan Sadat: Saw the assassination.

Arafat and Chinese set for clash

From David Bonavia
Peking, Oct 7

A serious difference of opinion is expected here tomorrow when Mr Yassir Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization meets Chinese leaders for talks on the Middle East. Without referring directly to the assassination of President Sadat, Mr Arafat said in a banquet speech tonight that the "*night of the* Egyptian people" would not last much longer.

He condemned the Camp David agreements on the means of finding an Egyptian-Israeli settlement, and said China's contribution to the Palestinians' armed struggle had been greatly appreciated.

Mr Arafat arrived today with a pistol at his waist, and was mobbed and kissed by Pales*tinian and other Arab students* here. Peking's main boulevard was decorated with coloured flags, as is usual for the arrival of a head of state or Government. But taller flagstaffs on official buildings had the emblem at half-mast in mourning for President Sadat, who was well liked by the Chinese leaders.

Mubarak: at liberty to be himself

An indefatigable envoy who can build bridges

By Edward Mortimer

In a one-man political system like that of Egypt, a new President is almost an unknown quantity.

To have political ideas of one's own is not necessarily a disqualification for high office, but to let them become known publicly is.

Only a man who can be relied on to follow his leader's line without deviation has much chance of reaching, *or* any chance of retaining, the number two position. He has to be prepared to put up with the image of a servile, characterless yes-man until the moment when he is in charge and at liberty *to be himself*.

So it was with Anwar Sadat under President Nasser, and so it has been with Hosni Mubarak under President Sadat. Among Egyptian intellectuals his supposed stupidity has long been a by-word, the theory being that Mr Sadat dared not entrust any powers to a man of any intelligence. But the only evidence of Mr Mubarak's stupidity was his failure to make any memorable remarks.

Absolute loyalty was undoubtedly a necessary condition of the trust that Mr Sadat placed in him. Considerable intelligence was also needed for the tasks with which he was entrusted. One of these, in which he may be said to *have* failed, was to ensure the loyalty of the armed forces.

His position as an air force general — therefore without a personal power base of his own in the army, traditionally the most politicized of the armed forces — may have been an additional recommendation for his role.

Perhaps, in theory, he can be held responsible for the break*down in security* which resulted in the assassination. But, more realistically, he deserves some of the credit for the fact that Mr Sadat was not overthrown, or even threatened, by a coup.

Another key role which Mr Mubarak has played in the last few years has been that of an indefatigable special envoy, explaining *privately* to American, European and Arab leaders *each new move in Mr Sadat's* diplomacy.

One country that Mr Mubarak has not visited is Israel. It is unlikely that this reflects any personal choice, for any reluctance to go there would have implied an unacceptable reservation about a key element in Mr Sadat's policy.

More likely Mr Sadat himself preferred to keep Mr Mubarak away from Israel, in the hope that *this would increase his* capacity to build bridges with Arab regimes that had publicly opposed the Egyptian peace policy.

☐ Washington.—United States intelligence analysts say Mr Mubarak is intensely anti-Soviet and "well-disposed toward the United States".

This appraisal was prepared before the attack on Mr Sadat and was being studied with great interest by Pentagon officials attempting to gauge the future course of United States-Soviet relations.

The intelligence report on Mr Mubarak said he attended the Frunze Military Academy in Moscow, the Soviet general staff college, and two bomber schools.

It was not clear why Mr Mubarak became anti-Soviet, but officials recall that great friction arose between the Egyptian military and Soviet advisers before Mr Sadat abruptly changed direction and ordered about 17,000 Russian military advisers out of his country in 1972.

Mr Hosni Mubarak: Ready to steer Sadat's course.

The sorrow

'World now a more dangerous place'

From David Watts
Melbourne, Oct 7.

The assassination of President Sadat brought tributes today at the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Melbourne. The morning session opened with a period of silence as a mark of respect.

A statement from the Commonwealth Secretariat said the heads of government had expressed their horror at such acts of outrage.

"In immediately conveying *their deep collective sorrow to* Mrs Sadat and to the Government and people of Egypt, Commonwealth leaders expressed their profound hope that a determined effort on all sides to preserve peace and resolve problems in the Middle East will be the true and lasting memorial to President Sadat."

Lord Carrington the Foreign Secretary described Mr Sadat as "a *statesman whose visit to* Jerusalem was an historic event in the Middle East." He had been "a very remarkable man, a man of courage and chivalry whose gesture in sheltering the Shah will long be *remembered*."

President Shagari of Nigeria said: "The late President Sadat was a shining example of a humane leader of his country and a world statesman whose vision went beyond what was *immediately expedient*.

"His contribution to the efforts to solve one of the most difficult problems of our time, the question of the Middle East, will forever be remembered.

"Courageous in war, he nevertheless took bold political initiatives that have led to a lessening of tension and a building of confidence necessary for negotiated settlement."

The Queen said in a message to the acting president of Egypt: "I was shocked to hear of the assassination of President Sadat and I send my deepest sympathy to you and the Egyptian people.

"I have much admired President Sadat's leadership and his death is a grievous loss to the world." The Queen, who is touring Australia, had earlier sent a private message to Mrs Sadat.

Mrs Thatcher in Melbourne *for the Commonwealth summit*: "History will mark his great achievements, most notably his bold and imaginative bid for peace in his visit to Jerusalem in 1977. The world is a more dangerous place without him."

Brussels: King Baudouin paid homage in a message to Vice-President Mubarak to the "courageous and noble action for peace of President Sadat".

Mr Mark Eyskens, the Belgian Prime Minister: "He will enter history as a man of good will who was deeply attached to human values."

The Union of Socialist Parties of the European Community: "The best homage is to make sure his work lives on after him".

Mr Egon Klepsch, president of the European People's Party (Christian democrats) group in the European Parliament, spoke of his "exemplary courage and *clearsightedness*".

Bonn: Herr Schmidt, the Chancellor: "The courage with which Sadat followed his impulse to make peace between two peoples lifted him high above many of his contemporaries".

Rome: The Pope described the killing as a ferocious act of terrorism. "President Sadat was esteemed for his qualities as a man, a believer in God, and for his courageous peace initiatives with which he tried to open new paths for a solution of the long and bloody conflict between Arabs and Israelis."

President Portini of Italy: "They wanted to *kill him* because he was a mediator."

Copenhagen: Mr Anker Jorgensen, the Prime Minister: "The world has los a great statesman. . . . It will be difficult to replace him."

Morocco: King Hassan was one of the few Arab leaders to express his condolences, in a telephone conversation with Vice-President Mubarak. Mr Maati Bouabid, the Prime Minister, will head Morocco's delegation at the funeral.

Tehran: A radio report said that President Sadat, who offered the former Shah refuge and gave him a royal funeral, was "a treacherous and mercenary pawn of Zionism and Imperialism".

Moscow: Newspapers devoted only a few paragraphs to the death and offered no comment. Only Romania among the East European block countries came forward to condemn the assassination.

Belgrade: An official message hoped the Egyptian people would continue along the road that corresponded to their essential national interest. Belgrade has consistently taken a pro-Arab view of the Middle East conflict. The Yugoslav press condemned the killing, but was generally critical in assessing President Sadat's career.

New York: A minute's silence was observed at the afternoon session of the United Nations General Assembly, although few of the Arab delegations were present. In a carefully worded statement, Dr Waldheim, the Secretary-General, praised Mr Sadat as "a leader of vision and boldness".

Mr Ismat Kittani, the Iraqi president of the General Assembly, sent a message of sympathy.

Jewish leaders in America praised Mr Sadat as "a man of peace, courage and vision".

Peking: A Foreign Ministry statement hailed Mr Sadat as a man who had sought peace and opposed hegemonism, China's code-word for Soviet influence.

Thatcher to see Khyber Pass on Pakistan visit

From Trevor Fishlock, Islamabad, Oct 7

In spite of Kipling's warning about "trying to *hurry* the East," Mrs Margaret Thatcher is to make a fast and busy 16-hour trip to Pakistan tomorrow.

The Prime Minister's programme includes a visit to the Khyber Pass to the very edge of Afghanistan giving her the opportunity to gaze across the most adventurous of frontiers.

On her way to London from the Commonwealth conference in Melbourne, Mrs Thatcher is taking up the invitation President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan made last year.

She will be the first Western leader to visit Pakistan since the Soviet occupation of *Afghanistan 21 months ago*.

Afghanistan, and the long-term Soviet army support for the Karmal regime there will be one of the subjects raised during Mrs Thatcher's two hours of talks with President Zia which will start shortly after her arrival in Rawalpindi at breakfast time.

Mrs Thatcher's visit emphasizes British support for Pakistan over the Soviet presence across the north west frontier. Britain wants pressure on the Russians to be maintained.

One of the important effects of the Soviet action, the American agreement to strengthen Pakistan'a Army and Air Force, will be part of a broad review of South and West Asian events. It will also include the effect of the arms deal on Indo-Pakistan relations and India's complaints about its dangers.

President Zia will also want to hear Mrs Thatcher's account of the Commonwealth meeting, and her view of Pakistan's prospects of re-entering the Commonwealth, and the ending of a certain isolation that re-admission would confer.

It was Mr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the former Prime Minister, who broke the Commonwealth tie, after the Commonwealth recognized Bangladesh. The difficulty now is that India is not keen to see Pakistan back in the fold.

Pakistan and Britain have no bone of contention at the moment. There was some concern here about Britain's troubles during the summer. But Pakistan's view of the Nationality Act is that, essentially, it is Britain's affair. The President may raise Pakistan's concern about expatriate political activists in Britain.

President Zia was kept in bed today with a throat infection. If he is well enough, he will accompany Mrs Thatcher on a helicopter flight to the North-West *Frontier Province and* Peshawar, its capital.

Mrs Thatcher will meet some of the Afghan refugees staying in camps throughout the frontier region, see tribal elders, visit the Khyber, and fly back to Rawalpindi for a visit to the hairdresser, a press conference, a state banquet and speeches. It will be nearly midnight when she leaves.

□ The Commonwealth summit in Melbourne dropped plans to consider the re-admission of Pakistan after objections by Mrs Indira Gandhi, The Indian Prime Minister, official sources said (Reuter reports).

The sources said President Ziaul-Haq of Pakistan had put out feelers for readmission.

Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, and the summit chairman, told reporters the government leaders had "decided to keep in touch on the matter" but had taken no action.

Restrictions on CIA may ease

From Nicholas Hirst
Washington, Oct 7

President Reagan has sent Congress a *preliminary* draft of a new executive order which would greatly ease restrictions on the activities *of the Central* Intelligence Agency.

According to congressional sources, the new proposal would grant the CIA broad authority to infiltrate domestic organizations, review bank, medical and other private records and allow possible crimes by CIA agents to go unreported.

It is the third draft of the proposals written by an administration group headed by the CIA to replace an order signed by President Carter in January, 1978. His order *placed severe restrictions* on the activities of the agency, particularly on its ability to collect information about Americans and foreigners living in the United States.

The CIA is now apparently trying to strengthen its ability to collect information on anyone in the United States who may present a threat to the nation's security.

As an executive order, the draft does not need congressional approval and would become law if signed by the President. Members of the Senate *Intelligence* Committee, however, are concerned that the draft may go too far.

Senator Daniel Moynihan, Democrat for New York, and vice-chairman of the committee, said: "We want to make sure any changes made in the order are made because they are necessary and we expect the Administration to provide adequate justification".

A senior intelligence official was quoted in the *New York Times* as saying that the *draft contained* a broad requirement that all intelligence activities be conducted according to the law.

The Senate judiciary committee has eased the conditions of a Bill designed to prevent the release of American intelligence names. The Bill is designed to prevent publication of agents' names.

From yesterday's late editions

Death injection is deferred

Thomas Lee Hays, who was to have been executed by lethal injection in Oklahoma state prison on Friday, has been granted an indefinite stay of execution.

Mr Hays, aged 45, has now indicated that he wishes to appeal against his death sentence and an appeal has been lodged on *his* behalf.

□ Opponents of the Iranian Government fought a half-hour gun battle with Revolutionary Guards and members of the Party of God in Tehran.

In the northern city of Arnol two people were killed *and at least four injured in* a shooting incident on Monday.

□ The realignment of the European Monetary System *(EMS) at the weekend has had* the effect of, at least temporarily, breaking up the Benelux economic union for the first time.

The Netherlands will have a Monetary Compensatory Amount (MCA) of plus 4.3, while its Belgian and Luxembourg partners remain on a zero rate.

A demonstrator cries as West German riot police break through barricades and begin to evict squatters trying to prevent the destruction of woodland for the building of a third runway at *Frankfurt international airport.*

Airport protesters fight a bloodless battle

From Patricia Clough, Kelsterbach, Oct 7

On the fringe of the forest near here two strange medieval armies, one entrenched *behind ditches and earthen* ramparts, the other moving in with helmets, shields and clubs, are fighting a weird bloodless battle.

As their men march to and fro, the invaders periodically bellow warnings that they will attack. From rickety wooden watchtowers the besieged reply with sweet argument, imprecations and rallying calls to the faint-hearted.

Then as their first bastion gradually falls, they sit, clapping rhythmically and singing moral-raising songs while *the intruders begin* to carry them off, one by one.

This curious scene at the edge of Frankfurt's hugh *international* airport *is* the latest and most picturesque of the periodic ritual battles between West German citizens and *their* state.

This time the dispute is over a new third runway for the airport — after nuclear *energy* and missiles the third most controversial issue.

The airport authority, backed by the *Land* Government, wishes to drive the runway three miles into the woodlands, felling three million oaks, beeches and spuce, destroying the last intact forest in the vast built-up area south-west of Frankfurt, and increasing the appalling aircraft noise.

The authorities claim *that* the airport is overloaded in peak periods and if the runway is not built valuable traffic will be lost to Paris or Amsterdam airports. Like nuclear power stations, the runway has become a symbol *of the clash between economic* progress and the quality of life.

The battle of the third *runway* has been brewing for 15 years. No fewer than 70 civic action groups and organizations have brought, and lost, 104 different court cases. They have collected 174,000 signatures — more than enough — to call a referendum, which may yet stop the project.

This week, hearing that preliminary work was to start, 4,000 opponents, from pensioners *to schoolchildren*, assembled to dig a fortress in the path of the bulldozers. For two days and a night *thousands* of police brought in from all over West Germany have been patiently closing in on the camp, carefully *avoiding* any violence, while the earthmoving machines set to work behind them.

They are allowing everyone to leave the camp but no-one to enter, relying fairly successfully on the cold, hunger and calls of work and home to reduce the numbers of demonstrators. By tonight it may be over, but the trouble has hardly begun.

Deeper inside the forest the opponents hve built a village of log cabins and tree houses, surrounded by ditches and barricades, and behind that *are three miles of woodland* for which to fight. It is clear that there will be many more battles before the runway is built.

Bazargan defends Iran's left-wing rebels

Tehran, Oct 7.-Mr Mehei Bazargan, the former Prime Minister of Iran criticized the executions by firing squad of left-wing opponents of Ayatollah Khomeini in Parliament today; but he was interrupted *and shouted down by fundamentalist* deputies, Tehran radio reported.

A crowd of about 400 demonstrators, marched on Parliament to protest against his speech in which he also deplored the "spirit of vengeance ruling the country".

The session, broadcast live, was suspended for 30 minutes soon after Mr Bazargan was interrupted by shouts and scuffling. He did not complete his speech.

The state radio said Mr Bazargan, who was Ayatollah Khomeini's first choice for *Prime Minister* after the overthrow of the Shah in 1979, told an open session of the Parliament he was against *summary* execution of Mujahedin Khalq insurgents.

This was the first public defence of the Mujahedin Khalq in Parliament since President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr was deposed on June 22, touching off te organization's campaign of terror to overthrow Ayatollah Khomeini. *More than* 1,000 *left-wing* insurgents have been executed in the past three months.

The demonstrators carried banners proclaiming Mr Bazargan an "enemy of Religion and the Koran" and a "*liberal reformist*".

In his speech, Mr Bazargan said the climate of fear endangered Iran's Government, its people, and its religion. — AP and AFP.

Moroccan MPs quit parliament

Rabat, Oct 7. — All 14 MPs from the opposition Socialist Union for Popular Forces have decided to withdraw from the Moroccan Parliament in protest at a law passed last year extending MPs term of office from four to six years.

The leader of the socialist *group, Mr Abdelwahed Radi*, said: "This is not a resignation. But we consider that we have reached the end of the four-year term to which we were elected."

The announcement came two days before the scheduled opening by King Hassan II of the autumn session of Parliament, and observers saw the move as a fresh episode in the trial of strength between the Government and the opposition which has been going on since May, 1980.

On June 1, King Hassan *said that if the party withdrew* from Parliament it would cut itself off from democratic life and place itself outside the law.

ANDREW YOUNG FACES RUNOFF

From our Correspondent
Atlanta, Oct 7

Mr Andrew Young, the *former American envoy at the* United Nations, failed to win a decisive majority in his bid to become mayor of Atlanta, Georgia, and faces a runoff on October 27.

Mr Young emerged with 42 per cent against 37 per cent for Mr Sidney Marcus. He will be favourite to win at the second attempt.

Greek Communists may hold the balance

From Mario Modiano Athens, Oct 7

A Socialist election poster, pledging a truly independent foreign policy for Greece, shows a hammer pulling out nails marked "Nato" and "EEC" which keep a Greek flag rigidly pinned down. *Beneath it one wit* has scribbled: "The hammer is only the beginning. The sickle will follow."

The high degree of polarization that tends to wash away the half-tones from the Greek political spectrum has increased the chances that, in case of a draw in the October 18 election, the Communists would hold the controlling balance in the next Parliament.

The principal cause of polarization is the electoral system. Originally devised to ensure government stability, it boosts the gains of parties which poll at least 17 per cent of the total vote, at the expense of the smaller ones.

This bias discourages Greek voters from "wasting" votes on the smaller parties, especially when the political stakes are as high as in this election. Here for the first time, the Greek left is making a resolute bid for power, promising drastic changes *that could affect not only the* country's external orientation but even the fabric of its social structure.

The two main contenders, the centre-right New Democracy under Mr George Rallis, the Prime Minister, and the radical Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), led by Mr Andreas Papandreou, are taking advantage of polarization to broaden their appeal.

Both parties have lured big names away from the smaller groups and the New Democracy received its main boost *when the Nationalist Rally*, a small right — wing party which won 7 per cent of the 1977 vote, pulled out of the election so as not to divide the conservatives.

At stake are the 600,000 voters, roughly 12 per cent of the electorate, left politically homeless by the defeat and disintegration of the centre after 1977.

Mr Rallis is confident that the convergence or voters from the right and the centre towards New Democracy will more than make up for the losses from its inevitable wear *and tear after seven years of* office.

Mr Papandreou, who seems convinced that PASOK is headed for a landslide victory, has wooed the undecided centrists by climbing down from his erstwhile anti-Western positions, but also by inviting Mr George Mavros, who led the centre in the last two elections, to stand on PASOK'S ticket.

The cosmetic surgery performed on PASOK's radicalism to lure the centre voters left enough ambiguities to keep the party's Marxist left happy and even to act as a magnet for the floating pro-communist left-wing vote.

PASOK's main competitor among the left is the pro-Moscow Communist Party of Greece (KKE) which, after Mr Papandreou spurned its offer for a partnership, decided to go it alone. In fact, it set as its target the magic 17 per cent threshold that would *allow it to join the two main* parties in dividing the parliamentary spoils.

Few believe KKE can bolster *its 1977 gains by seven* percentage points to score 17 per cent, especially after the events in Afghanistan and Poland, but this means PASOK cannot count on KKE's support even in areas where the Communists stand no chance.

With the choice in the Greek elections practically reduced to black or white, it would not be surprising if neither party won a majority to form a government.

Arrigo Levi: A Personal View

Europe's road ahead if Britain withdraws

I wonder what the opponents of the EEC would do if it suddenly broke up? A similar question, which has been asked before, is being asked again. What would its West European opponents do if Nato fell *apart?*

The unspoken assumption of those who, in various European countries, have at *different times* opposed their own country's full participation in Nato or the EEC, has always been the *comforting thought* that, even if their efforts succeeded, the two great political organizations of the Western alliance *would survive*, since others would carry on the good work. There was always a strong suspicion that what *these critics of Nato* and the EEC were aiming at was getting a free ride, keeping most of the advantages, while avoiding *having* to share in the costs of keeping the organizations alive.

This applies even to the noble neutrals of Europe, Switerland and Sweden. It applied equally to President de Gaulle when he withdrew France from the military organization of the North Atlantic treaty. The proud general knew perfectly well that Nato would remain in existence. *But if everybody* else had accepted his logic and tried to follow a policy of national-oriented security, *the result* would have been a disastrous weakening of the security of all of Europe, including France.

In the end we would have had an American-German axis, resurrecting the ghost of German militarism, or a German-Soviet Rapallo, forcing the Americans out of Europe and leaving the European democracies at the mercy of Soviet hegemonism.

Thanks to the others, Nato lived on and France's official separateness did not *even prevent* the *survival of* a high degree of cooperation between French and Nato forces in Europe. However, *Nato* was weakened by the French withdrawal, while France was not made stronger by it.

Let us suppose that Britain were to withdraw now from the EEC. If everybody else accepted the logic of this step the Community would disappear. It is not difficult to imagine what would then happen, at a period of great economic difficulties for all. Everywhere the forces of protectionism would prevail, all sorts of barriers to trade would be *resurrected and* the result would be a dramatic fall of production and employment in each *European country*. To *stop* that and the serious ensuing political upheavals, what else could be done, but re-inventing and resurrecting the EEC?

A policy of withdrawal is *thinkable only on condition* that the others do not accept its logic and do not do the same. The supporters of *Britain's withdrawal claim* that after it has taken place Britain will be able to reach a good and favourable trade *agreement. With whom?* With the Community, of course, since it is expected that the others will be wise *enough, or foolish enough*, to keep alive in Europe a wide area of economic cooperation and free trade.

Without the existence of this huge, flourishing backgarden, how could the ailing British economy hope to *recover? But Britain's with*drawal would make the Community weaker. The dangers of political as well as *economic disarray would* be much stronger and a weaker Community could not be too generous towards outsiders.

To justify the existence of the Community one has only to think what Europe would look like today if the European institutions had never been created. How much weaker we would be, each one and all of us, in almost unthinkable ways. How much stronger would be the Soviet Union and its totalitarian block.

While the Community alone does not and cannot offer a full answer to the problems of our time — slow growth, unemployment — nobody, including the Labour Party, can even begin to think about new effective national economic policies without starting from the premise that a Community exists.

Nor can the world balance of power be kept unless Europe is politically united: but European political cooperation — indeed, the European union — could not survive if the economic community broke apart.

The Community cannot be *made a convincing scapegoat* for the ills of the British economy, whose relative decline began and continued, year after year, long before Britain joined.

Europe's present economic difficulties could certainly be faced with greater confidence if the Community were improved and made stronger. This must now be attempted. Governments are thinking of how it can be done. But without the Community we would all follow our separate paths to *a common decadence, in a* climate of general strife which would only make the enemies of democracy *happier*.

Spanish officers arrested

From Harry Debelius,
Madrid, Oct 7

Spanish army officials *relieved an artillery* colonel of his command and placed several officers under arrest in connexion with the theft and illegal sale of light arms in Seville, army sources confirmed here today.

The arms, including about 20 nine-millimetre military pistols and a sub-machine gun, disappeared from an artillery motor pool in the southern city last July, according to reports published in Madrid. The 23 people reported to be implicated included several of the *motor pool's officers, according* to the Spanish news agency Europa Press.

Suspected illegal buyers of the army firearms included two town councillors from the Andulusian village of Montellano, both members of the left-wing Farm Workers' Union (SOC), according to he independent Madrid daily *El Pais*. The SOC said that the union had nothing to do with *arms traffic*.

The disappearance of the weapons came to light after police captured a suspected criminal with an army pistol in his possession. A subsequent investigation at the military unit to which the pistol had been assigned revealed that other guns were missing as well.

EEC looks at fuel from crops

By Hugh Clayton

Farm ministers of the EEC decided yesterday to investigate crops that could be used for fuel instead of food.

Mr Peter Walker, the British Minister of Agriculture, said *that the assassina-tion* of President Sadat had underlined the instability of oil-producing regions on which *much of the EEC depended*. "This is one of the dangers that Europe faces", Mr Walker said after an informal meeting of the Council of Agriculture Ministers, of which he is chairman.

He said after the meeting held near Broadway, Hereford and Worcester, that the council wanted to study "the longer term role of agriculture in the provision of energy in a raw material role as opposed to a food role".

They might commission research on a Community-wide basis *into* "*using the soil* to produce forms of energy". Asked which crops they had in mind, Mr Walker said: "I will have to put you on to our research department."

BOMB ATTACK

Rio de Janeiro — An unidentified attacker threw a petrol bomb at the building which houses the British and Danish consulates, causing minor damage to the outside of the building.

Britain's youth: part two of the 'Times' investigation. Dan van der Vat reports from North and South

Washer-up wanted, must be college leaver

There are worse scrapheaps than Newcastle upon Tyne to be thrown on as a youngster just out of school with no career prospects and little chance of a real job. The long local experience — for two generations and more — of living with usually rising unemployment is one bleak reason for its being a better place to be unemployed, if one must, than most other places. One of these, and it may come as an odd surprise, is Croydon.

Talking to youngsters in both places, a striking picture of disappointment and resignation emerges, sometimes spilling over into bitterness. In Newcastle, Gerry, aged 18, who has had about six months in odd jobs since leaving school at 16: "The same thing happened to my Grandad when he left school at 14 in the Thirties, as he's always saying. It obviously didn't do him any good either."

In Croydon, Jean, 17, entering her second year of unemployment since leaving school last year ("I just help out at home"): "If only I'd known what it was going to be like, I'd have done more in school, but they never told me. I've got no qualifications. I think I've blown my chances. I'll never get a job now and I don't want to get married either. I don't want kids. And I don't feel like working either because the jobs are boring."

The Greater London Borough of Croydon has two special disadvantages compared with Newcastle in coping with the high level of unemployment among the young. It is not a city but more a geographical expression inside an invented boundary, like Nigeria in the colonial area; and it is only now beginning to discover what high unemployment means.

In these two important senses — lack of identity and lack of experience — it is at a clear disadvantage, even if its problem is only half as bad. One of the northerners who works in its careers office said: "They still don't really know what's hit them and they're only beginning to adjust to the problem."

The social spectrum in Croydon is, if anything, somewhat broader than Newcastle's, from the large black population in the north (the boundary is shared with Brixton) to the prosperous property-owners in the south. If you wish to see British society in all its polychromatic variety and inequality, you need look no further than the amorphous borough of Croydon.

What you will not find is any kind of cohesion. On Tyneside there are poor Geordies and rich Geordies and also brown Geordies called Singh who say "why aye" from below their turbans. Nearly all of them can sing "The Blaydon Races". But what holds together the inhabitants of Croydon are such tenuous bonds as bus routes and the council there pay their rates too.

Croydon is not just suburbia. In its own right it is Britain's fifth-largest commercial centre, the result of a conscious postwar decision to shift from manufacturing to sevice industries by the old council of Croydon proper.

Yet if you are in search of Two Nations in 1981 you will scarcely find a greater contrast than exists between the ill-matched components within this London borough.

Young blacks I spoke to in north Croydon showed all the signs of the ghetto mentality, second generation. There was little trace of any sense of community. on the New Addington council housing estate with its 30,000 people and its rudimentary social facilities. In the south, the daughters of the rich rode burnished ponies into the sunset through the Green Belt.

Mr Bernard Doswell is Croydon's youth services officer. Only five years ago, or even less, he recalls, "any kid could find a job here." Now, "Young people have begun to lower their sights and move down-market, looking for jobs unworthy of their qualifications. This means that those with few or no qualifications are less and less likely to find anything." Moreover, they are denied the simpler jobs of which they are capable.

A local Manpower Services Commission (MSC) official cited this not particularly extreme, but absurd, example: last year a restaurant had a vacancy for a washer-up. The advertisement for the job stated: "Must be a college-leaver."

Croydon is getting its first taste of a phenomenon long familiar elsewhere which Mr Doswell thinks contains the seeds of future social disorder: "Work is a sign that you have become adult; they will find other ways of showing they are adults."

He detects a degree of alienation between the generations never known before. "I think a lot of adults are physically scared of young people when they see groups of them on the streets, even if they are only indulging in high spirits."

Croydon's principal careers officer, Mr Cliff Webber, sees as clearly as anyone the shortcomings of the Youth Opportunities Programme (YOP) now being rapidly developed in the borough. "But one thing it often does do is to bring out talents of the kind that should have been discovered and developed in school".

He thinks Croydon is being strangled by its own cost of living, that it has too many of the disadvantages of Greater London and too few advantages. One of the counter-measures adopted by the careers office is the Tavistock Centre, organised to try to give young people access to all local further education opportunities regardless of qualifications, if any. "We have got to stop reacting to the problem and start acting", he said.

Croydon YMCA is running a "Training for Life" scheme within the local YOP. It sets out to teach such social skills, as how to apply for a job and prepare for an interview, health and safety at work, and other things nobody should leave school without.

It also tries to give youngsters a taste of work. I met groups of them engaged in such projects as turning an old club into a fringe theatre and revitalising and extending a Boy Scout Camp in a wood on the fringe of the borough. The will to work was strongly in evidence. So was a lot of vulnerability.

Another MSC official in Croydon spoke of the difficulty in dealing with a 19-year-old out of school for three years who has never worked: "They're terrified, most of them", she said. "Isn't it terrible how so many older people forget what it was like to be young and know nothing and feel the tiniest things so intensely?"

In Newcastle the long familiarity with high unemployment breeds defeatism (there is a whole local subculture based on it) but also understanding and sympathy. I met young people who told me how their parents rejected them because they could not find work; I met rather more who felt supported by parents, other relatives and friends who were or had been in the same boat.

Newcastle City Council's senior youth and community organiser, Mr Tony Halliwell, finds the generally high local tolerance of unemployment alarming. "So many youngsters here accept the concept of the 'dole' all too easily, and that frightens me: it is hard to see people so young so resigned."

Mrs Olivia Burton is disappointed and frustrated. As the city's principal careers officer she runs a service which is one of the oldest of its kind in the country, founded before the last war and much more heavily relied upon locally than Job Centres.

Now the careers service perforce offers less and less to more and more. "It has become very depressing dealing with young people you want to help but can't", she admits, "but you must never show it". She is also worried about the morale of her staff.

I listened for a long time to a group of half a dozen punks, including a young woman of 22 who had had 18 months' work, looking after animals, in the past six years, and did not believe in marriage. There was a young man of 19 who had got halfway through a five-year apprenticeship at a furniture factory before becoming redundant.

The natural leader was a tall youth called Keith, who spoke of being picked upon, and in one case assaulted, by the police. By London standards, these punks were quite restrained in their appearance. Keith has eleven 'O' levels and two 'A' levels.

All were loosely asociated with a musical group called Total Chaos and spent much of their time orginising an empty school over the river in Gateshead as a base for gigs (engagements) and rehearsals, looking for grants from charities, local authorities and the like, and producing "fanzines" (fan magazines — *samizadat* publications not normally shown to older people). Their enthusiasm was touching, and it seemed about to bear fruit.

In another disused school, this time in Benwell in Newcastle, I came across the headquarters of "Photocom." This is a new Community Enterprise Project financed by the Manpewer Services Commission. In charge is John, aged 27, who served his time as a welder but was out of work for 15 months. Then there is Matty, aged 19, who has never worked since leaving school. Pip officially joins the scheme, a photographic cooperative, in November, when he reaches the age of 18. They hope to build a business on photographing local events.

They were associated with the production, with professional help from a freelance photographer called Hugh, of a videotape on unemployment in Scotswood. It included an interview with a young man who said he had been sacked at 18 because otherwise he would have gone on to the adult pay rate; and with another who said: "I wouldn't go in the Army if I had a job."

The commentary script, clearly an amateur effort was read over the film in an untrained monotone coloured by the unmistakable Viking vowels of the true Geordie. It includes one moment which made all the talk and the listening of this investigation come alive. The callow voice with a permanent frog in its throat intoned: "Leisure is a waste of time for the unemployed."

It is a sentence you can peel like an onion for its wisdom and its despair.

George Crane

'We just knock about the area because we can't afford anything else." Young unemployed in the Whitgift centre at Croydon.

Parents get higher marks than teachers

Young people are more tolerant of their parents than is usually supposed, but are strongly critical of what they are taught in school. These two tendencies emerge from the attitude survey carried out by Market & Opinion Research International for *The Times* among nearly 600 respondents in Croydon and Newcastle upon Tyne.

Eleven per cent were or had been at university or polytechnic, and 8 per cent in some other form of further education. Two per cent had a degree; 12 per cent had one or more A levels, 36 per cent had O levels and 40 per cent CSEs. Five per cent had other types of paper qualification; no less than 37 per cent had none at all.

Asked *How well do you think your parents understand you?* a total of 82 per cent seemed satisfied: 38 per cent thought "very well" and 44 "fairly well". Only 16 per cent thought they were not understood well at all.

The question *How well do you think you understand your parents?* produced 83 per cent who thought they did so very or fairly well, against 16 per cent (again) who thought they did not. (When these two questions were put by MORI to a national youth sample for *Now!* magazine two years ago, the results were almost identical.)

Assessment of the quality of the relationship went even higher. Asked, *How well do you think you get on with your parents?*, 49 per cent said "very well" and 41 per cent "fairly well", a total of 90 per cent in positive responses. Only 9 per cent said they did not get on well.

Of the sample, 81 per cent were single and 18 per cent married; 69 per cent lived with their parents, 4 per cent with a boy or girl-friend and another 4 per cent shared a home with friends. (One per cent were widowed, divorced or separated.)

Practical advice is highly appreciated (see table): 69 per cent would listen to advice on financial matters and 60 per cent on work. On money, 35 per cent of girls were very likely to listen, compared with 23 per cent of boys.

On more personal matters, notably on clothes and sex, advice is clearly less welcome, though 64 per cent said they would take advice on their conduct or behaviour. Parental authority may not be what it was, but clearly has life left in it.

Asked *How would you rate the education you received at school?* 20 per cent thought it very good, 30 fairly good, 31 average, 9 fairly poor and 10 per cent very poor. In other words, half seemed satisfied in Croydon and Newcastle; a national sample of young people showed 60 per cent holding this view. Croydon (54 per cent) rates its schooling higher than Newcastle (45).

Eight per cent of the sample were or had been in private education; of these 85 per cent were satisfied. Nine per cent were from grammar schools, and of these 65 per cent were satisfied. Of the 73 per cent from comprehensives and the 10 per cent from secondary moderns in each case only 44 per cent were contented.

One of the more arresting results (see table) came in young people's assessment of what they were taught or not taught. Nearly three in four would have liked more on government. Nearly four out of five felt they should have been told more (or anything at all?) about how to claim benefit. This topic — less a curriculum subject perhaps than an aspect of social studies — was introduced, with others, as a result of preliminary discussions with young people.

Two thirds complained that they were not taught enough about how to use their free time: in Croydon 61 per cent, in Newcastle 71. An appetite for information about new technology has obviously gone hugely unsatisfied (75). One in three felt too little time had been given to reading instruction.

MORI also asked about marriage and found that 49 per cent agreed with the statement, *Marriage is important to my future*, while 29 per cent disagreed. The difference between males (45) and females (53) is perhaps not as great as some might have expected.

HOME AND SCHOOL

Does/did your school spend too little/too much/about the right amount of time teaching:

	too little %	too much %	right %
How to claim benefit	78	1	12
Microchip technology	75	*	7
Government	72	4	11
How to use a bank	70	1	19
How to use spare time	66	2	22
How to apply for a job	55	2	41
Economics	52	4	32
Information on careers	35	4	60
Reading	34	4	61
Arithmetic	18	16	65
Writing	16	9	73

(* = less than 1 per cent. Don't knows omitted)

How likely is it that you would take your parents' advice on:

	likely % all	likely % M	likely % F	unlikely % All	unlikely % M	unlikely % F
Money matters	68	63	73	30	35	25
Conduct/behaviour	64	58	71	34	41	27
Job	60	56	65	38	44	31
Marriage	50	42	59	47	55	38
Sex	34	27	40	60	68	51
Clothes/dress	21	15	27	77	84	71

(Don't knows omitted)

RIOTS, RACE AND IMMIGRANTS

What were the main causes of the recent riots?

	all %	Ncle %	Croy %
Unemployment	62	64	61
Racial tension/Blacks	26	21	32
Police behaviour	17	11	23
Agitators/militants	12	11	13
Bad housing/Urban decay	8	5	10
Government policies	7	9	5
Breakdown of parental authority/responsibility	5	2	9
Media coverage (TV/Newspapers)	4	2	6
Hot weather	*	0	1
Other	14	11	17
Don't know	9	12	5

(* = less than 1%)

Which best represents your views about immigrants?:

	%
The Government should send all immigrants back where they come from	26
The Government should pay all immigrants to leave Britain who wish to do so	18
The Government should ensure equal treatment for immigrants	47
The Government should give preference to immigrants	2
Don't know	6

Things they say: about O levels, the police, idleness, marriage

Paul of Croydon is a mature and witty 17-year-old with a fairly secure job in printing who had intended to work with his plumber-father. But then could not afford the wage for the son in hard times. "So I tried the big firms . . . [they wrote saying] 'We would like an O-level in metalwork and an O-level in technical drawing.' I've worked with my Dad, you spend half your time up to your knees in shit, what good's a technical drawing O-level going to do you?"

"The teachers don't know what's going on either," said Tracy, 16, fresh out of school and hoping to be a secretary. "Most of them have gone from school to college . . . back to school . . . what do they know about outside life?"

Steve, a car technician aged 19, also in Croydon, thought local councils had been "scared" into giving blacks jobs. "You get a bunch of coons walking in, [saying] 'We're unemployed, we want a job,' and they say No, and then they say it's racial discrimination."

Nigel, 18 and unemployed, cheerfully admitted that he "ponced" (from the context, scrounged) anywhere he could except from his mother. He was not fond of the police. "The older ones were all right, you could talk to them, but the younger ones, they think they're 'it'. Violent because they've got that power behind them. They think they can come up to you and give you a bit of a slapping."

Among those I met in Newcastle was Gordon, an arts college student of 17 who caught the multiple dilemmas involved in being being neither a child nor an adult. "You can get married at 16 but you can't go and see dirty films, yet you've already been paying full bus fares since 14. We're in the weird age-group."

Julie had just left school at 16 and hoped to become a secretary. Time was already hanging on her hands: "You just knock about the area because you can't afford anything. You can go to a youth club or a friend's house or listen to records — if you can get the records."

Linda, an A-level pupil of 17, was worried about racial tension. She had visited Moss Side in Manchester before the riots there. "The blacks jump on you . . . I think they're over-protected. They shouldn't be allowed in, at least not to start businesses."

David, aged 20, said he had dropped out of school before taking A-levels but was now working in a bank. He had views on marriage: "I reckon more people will be living in sin (sic) and that's better because you're not tied. People get married because they feel insecure and need a bond. It's right to get married for the sake of the kids if you want any, but a lot only get married to please their parents."

Race: Confusion verging on intolerance

Those who look to the young for open-mindedness will be unhappy to learn that tolerance of Britain's racial minorities only just outweighs intolerance. There is striking ignorance of the scale of the problem.

In answer to *There are about 55 million people living in this country. How many of them would you say are coloured?* no less than 39 per cent thought there were more than ten million. The likely true answer (there is no official figure) is about 2.5 million.

Another 17 per cent of the sample put the figure at between five and ten million, and a similar proportion put it between 2.5 and five million. Only 12 per cent gave a figure lower than 2.5m.

Young women were more inclined to exaggerate the total — 47 per cent (against 31 per cent of men) guessed over ten million. The guess also grew as one went down the social scale, with 34 per cent of the upper middle class and 41 per cent of the unskilled working class guessing over ten million.

To a question on what should be done about immigrants (see table), nearly half replied that the Government should see that ethnic minorities get equal treatment. Compulsory repatriation was favoured by 26 per cent (in Newcastle 32 per cent, in Croydon 20). Voluntary subsidised repatriation was favoured by 18 per cent (Newcastle 12; Croydon 25): this amounts to 44 per cent support for the "send them home" solution. Only 2 per cent favoured positive discrimination.

The statement *The police are prejudiced against coloured people* brought 47 per cent disagreement and 30 per cent agreement. Stronger laws to protect coloured people against discrimination won backing of two to one, (52 per cent to 28).

Only 2 per cent of the the sample (and 3 per cent of the national youth sample) thought race relations the most important single issue facing Britain today; 15 per cent rated it as a major issue, compared with the 74 and 83 per cent respectively who chose unemployment.

In Croydon, which has a substantial ethnic monority, 20 per cent gave race as a major national issue. In Newcastle, which has a small minority, mostly deriving from the Indian sub-continent, only 9 per cent did so.

In Croydon, which suffered some overspill from the Brixton rioting, 21 per cent gave law and order as the main or a major issue facing Britain. In Newcastle, which escaped trouble, only 14 per cent did so.

Unemployment was blamed by 62 per cent of the sample as the most important cause of the riots. Of other causes advanced, racial tension was a laggard but clear second at 26 per cent.

Police behaviour came third with 17 per cent: in Croydon, which had some trouble, 23 per cent blamed the police, in Newcastle, only 11 per cent did so.

Only 12 per cent blamed agitators or militants.

There was little support for the idea that immigrants "came over here and take our jobs." In answer to *What do you think is the main cause of unemployment in the country as a whole?* immigrants came third at 10 per cent, behind the world situation at 15 per cent and the Government at 31 per cent but well ahead of trade unions and "the workers" (3 per cent each) and management and the Common Market (2 per cent each).

Tomorrow: Jobs; Hope; the Future

This survey was conducted by Market & Opinion Research International (MORI) on behalf of *The Times* among a representative sample of 294 respondents in Croydon and 291 respondents in Newcastle upon Tyne aged 15-24. Fieldwork was conducted August 20-September 2 1981. National comparisons are from a MORI survey conducted for *The Times* among 1,775 adults also August 20-September 2 1981. © MORI/Times Newspapers Ltd.

Television

Charming faculty

Richard Murdoch has been the other half of some very successful partnerships, never a really famous comedian himself but able to carve a career out of fitting in and being acceptably pleasant, a professional foil rather than a professional fool and thoroughly, thoroughly British.

At 74 he has obviously enjoyed it all and, impressively sprightly, is still open to offer in the business he fell in love with as a boy in Tunbridge Wells while watching a pantomime.

Last night he told us something about it in the last of the BBC 2 series **The Old Boy Network**. He began as a chorus boy, a status which, I would think, could rapidly destroy ambition in all but the most resolute. Richard Murdoch was in that category for he continued in the chorus for some time before being lifted out by Jack Buchanan, who saw in him the promise of a song and dance man.

Buchanan was not the only one, for Murdoch recalled the then *Sheffield Telegraph* comparing him favourably with Fred Astaire, a comparison he was able to put in perspective. But it was radio that made him nationally known as the better-spoken half of a partnership with Arthur Askey.

The war found him a second partner, Kenneth Horne. They met while working at the Air Ministry and found time to write a series, *Much Binding in the Marsh*, which encapsulated much RAF lingo and became a national favourite. Then there was *The Men from the Ministry* with that versatile man Deryck Guyler, which ran for 16 years.

Murdoch remembered all and told it well. I liked best his story of Wilfred Hyde White's summary of the two things he had learned at RADA: first, that he could not act; second, that it did not matter. Charm was presumably enough as, to a large extent, it has been for Murdoch.

Dennis Hackett

Jazz

Panama Francis and the Savoy Sultans

Ronnie Scott's

Back in the dancing Thirties, the Strand had its svelte Savoy Orpheans, now a legend to fans of creamy saxophone sections and polite crooners; by contrast, Harlem had its Savoy Sultans, a band of renowned potency in the matters of the Lindy Hop and the Shag.

Panama Francis was not a member of the original Savoy Sultans, but he was certainly of their world, and his efforts to piece together a band which reconstitutes the elements of the Sultans' music has evidently been a labour of love. London audiences have the next three weeks to enjoy the fruits, as this nine-piece unit attempts to turn Scott's confined room into an uptown ballroom of the Prohibition era.

A solid, attacking drummer who made his living playing on rhythm and blues records when the big bands became extinct, Francis has wisely surrounded himself with authentic veterans who retain an obvious affection for the idioms of their youth. They may be a mite shorter in wind than in the days when they accompanied jitterbug marathons, and their collective attack is sometimes not quite razor-sharp, but the esprit de corps could hardly be more joyous. Only the pianist looked as if he had never tasted bathtub gin.

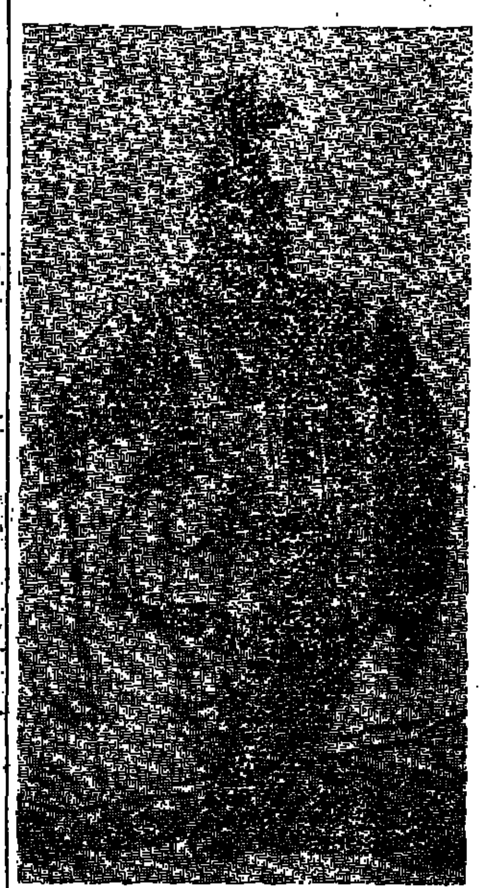
Pieces like "Blues in Bea's Flat" and "Little John Special" (a tribute to Chick Webb, one of Francis's great exemplars) are hardly calculated to provoke a great deal of reflection, but the band does contain one remarkable soloist in George Kelly, its tenor saxophonist. Kelly was around in the Thirties, and it is hard to understand why he has remained virtually unknown. Whether laying a lyrical obbligato beneath Julie Steele, the band's rather approximate singer, on "I've Got the World on a String" or stomping away on a flagwaving rendering of "Clap Hands, Here Comes Charlie", he demonstrated a beautifully mature and thoughtful style located somewhere in the wide open spaces between Herschel Evans and Lester Young. The whole project deserves support, but Kelly, even at this late stage, seems to demand a niche in jazz history.

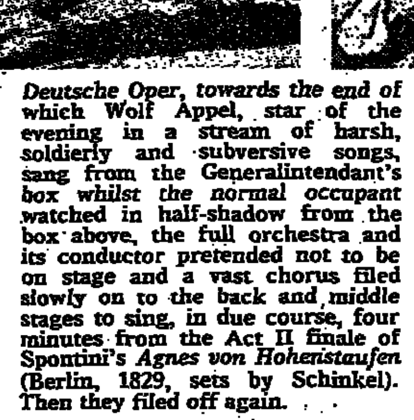
Richard Williams

Berlin Festival

A complex of Prussian contradictions

West Berlin has been indulging in an "exhaustive reconstruction of a three hundred year dream" — but Michael Ratcliffe asks if that dream perhaps contained the seeds of nightmare right from the start . . .





left: Ludwig Devrient as Falstaff, Berlin, 1817 (Akademie der Künste); right: ready for Napoleon — the philosopher Fichte joins the Berlin Home Guard, 1813; far right: His Majesty Wilhelm II by Caran d'Ache (Kunstamt Kreuzberg)

The Prussian autumn manoeuvres in West Berlin, whose opening John Russell Taylor reported on this page some weeks ago, continue to increase in splendour, bewilderment and size. Around the spectacular official "attempt at an assessment" in the restored Martin-Gropius Bau, and the *Musée Sentimental de Prusse* at the Berlin Museum, have now mustered an exhilarating history of life in Berlin between the French Revolution and 1848 (Akademie der Künste, highly-recommended), a disgusted counter-attack on Prussian militarism at the Kunstamt Kreuzberg, a witty graphic account of the uniform in everyday Prussian life at the *Dahlem Museum*, and photographic documentary shows on the Jews (State Library), E. T. A. Hoffmann (Berlin) and Theodor Fontane (Kreuzberg).

To come, if not already under way: the Prussian postal service, the botanic discoveries of the Romantic poet Chamisso, sugar beet, Hegel, and the potato. I got the distinct impression during my recent visit that somebody thinks up a new idea every other day, and, the more the perspective widens, the further any prospect of synthesis or definition vanishes from view. Still, while I could not in all honesty describe the resultant feast of contradictions as inexhaustibly fascinating, since the accumulation of data, images and sounds is on such a scale that it does at moments become very exhausting indeed, I always came back from the ropes for more. Flights to Berlin have never been cheaper, and I would encourage anyone to fall on what sections of the feast take their fancy between now and the second week in November.

Honourably — but, I think, misguidedly — the Berlin Festival endeavoured to accompany the occasion with music of Prussian provenence. This is a tricky one. Since none of the greatest German composers was born within territory that could be described as Prussian at the time of his birth, it means, in effect (starting from the top) six Brandenburg Concertos, six Prussian quartets composed for the cellist King Frederick William II by Haydn (but not, for some reason, those by Mozart), Mendelssohn, Berlin's most gifted composer (born in Hamburg), Meyerbeer (*Ein Feldlager in Schlesien*, November 5), Spontini (*Olympie*, December 18), and a succession of Court composers like C. P. E. Bach, *Bononcini*, *Reichardt*, Hasse, Zelter, Graun and Quantz. Neither of Berlin's two historic opera premières — *Freischütz (1821)* and *Wozzeck* (1926) — was remembered *on this occasion*.

And then there are the Louis Ferdinands. The first Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia was great Frederick's nephew, looks like Felicity Lott as Octavian, and died bravely in the Napoleonic Wars having composed, among eleven other works, a Piano Trio and Larghetto for Piano Quintet. These are full of the brilliant keyboard writing he had learnt from Beethoven himself and with which he, in turn, impressed the young Carl Maria von Weber: a place for the Prince then, certainly, in a splendid concert by the Göbel Trio in the State Library early one evening, followed by a Mendelssohn Trio and *short walk across the road* for a Rolls-Royce drive around Scotland and a wood near Athens as Moshe Atzmon conducted the Berlin Philharmonic in *performances of the third symphony* and *Midsummer Night's Dream* music that possessed every virtue save that of true love. Rare pencil and water-colour sketches for that very *Potsdam Dream may be seen* at the Akademie.

This was also the evening when, according to Springer's *Berliner Morgenpost*, which loves him not, Günter Grass brought one of the colloquies on matters Prussian, held in the Hebbel Theatre, to life by proposing a recourse to Prussian traditions of probity as the rallying point of resistance to an irresponsibly aggressive regime in the White House. Four days after the riot against General Haig, the *Morgenpost* thought the suggestion "peculiar", but only those ignorant of Grass's work would find it so. Perhaps he is the last writer of greatness to draw spiritual nourishment as well as revulsion from truly Prussian soil; but he writes about East Prussia, of course, and you are not really supposed to talk about that, lest anyone might start thinking you want it back. Confusingly, the *Morgenpost* just might.

The second Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia is the Kaiser's grandson and living head of the Hohenzollern house. He writes *songs* in the late Romantic manner which singers as good as Edda Moser are pleased to perform. The old boy was tickled literally pink to share the applause for her *Liederabend* at Radio Free Berlin, although the singer did neither H.R.H. nor herself a great service by surrounding his songs with those of composers — Wolf, Pfitzner, Strauss — *who had so clearly* inspired him. The unhappy result was that, in the end, everything began to sound the same. Loud.

The finest concert I attended at *the festival had nothing to do with* Prussia at all — a performance of *Liszt's Christus* by the Berlin Philharmonic and St Hedwig's Choir under Aldo Ceccato which eventually banished all doubts about "religiosity" and "sanctimoniousness" by the stern simplicity of Fischer-Dieskau's Latin declamation and the blazing "Stabat mater" of an exceptionally well-blended and exciting vocal quartet — Judith Beckmann, Anne Gjevang, Aldo Baldin and Hans Sotin. The most enjoyably eccentric occasion was an evening of "Prussian theatre music" at the *Deutsche Oper, towards the end of* which Wolf Appel, star of the evening in a stream of harsh, soldierly and subversive songs, sang from the Generalintendant's *box whilst the normal occupant* watched in half-shadow from the box above, the full orchestra and its conductor pretended not to be on stage and a vast chorus filed slowly on to the back and middle stages to sing, in due course, four minutes from the Act II finale of Spontini's *Agnes von Hohenstaufen* (Berlin, 1829, sets by Schinkel). Then they filed off again. . . .

Götz Friedrich must have been counting heads in the house, for there were pitifully few. Attendance was *middling to poor at every* event I witnessed, except the Atzmon concert and the main exhibition on Saturdays. Prussia has not quite aroused the curiosity *of the Berlin public to the extent* intended, for times are propitious for confrontation and conservatism rather than *Bilanz*: the *only* thing that mattered about Bismarck, *shouted the woman who gave his* bronze bust a bonk with her umbrella as I was composing my mind for an intelligent and balanced view of the Schleswig-Holstein Question, was that he *plunged* the whole of Europe into war. Disregarding the characteristic ignorance and inaccuracy of her remark, the most compelling *question raised by the incident* was how on earth, with three Krupp medals and a pistol of Old Fritz already ripp'd untimely from their room, had she got her umbrella into the exhibition in the first place?

It was clear at an early stage in the planning that *Preussen: Versuch einer Bilanz* would have to proceed without any help from the German Democratic Republic, Poland or the Soviet Union, within whose territories the bulk of historic Prussia now lies. Subjects like Pomerania, Silesia, the Junkers and Königsberg, the city of Hoffman and Kant, are thus underplayed both from unavoidability and tact. In a city of ruins exploring a country which no longer exists, such handicaps cause no surprise and are certainly not *fatal, but they enforce* a further dimension of artificiality on a subject which, historians like Sebastian Haffner believe, was an artificial and unnecessary creation *in the first place: the state as an* end in itself, a work of political art sustained by civic duty and the need to survive, increased by twin tastes for enlightenment and military conquest abroad. *Haffner's Rise and Fall of Prussia* (Weidenfeld £7.95) is the best short introduction in English: read it before you go, then take it with you. It refines confusion marvellously.

Two quite opposite forms of iconographical presentation delight *the contemporary German mind*: the traditional, in which one item is seen at a time to resound with a single meaning; and the kaleidoscopic, in which objects not *obviously connected are placed*, even chucked, to-gether, to see what the juxtaposition throws up. The poster for *Preussen* itself shows three of the persecuted *Salzburg. Protestants who gained* the protection of the benign Prussian eagle in 1732, thus placing first in the spectator's mind the Prussian ideal of welcoming tolerance which allowed men *like* Fontane, Chamisso, the Mendelssohns and the great actor Ludwig Devrient to be born or brought up in Berlin; the poster for the festival, on the other hand, stuck a collage of historical figures and associations in a Brandenburg sandbox against a blue sky. It seemed to suggest that, whatever you were seeking in this exhaustive reconstruction of a three hundred year dream, you would find it there somewhere. Whether the dream contained the seeds of nightmare from the start will never be settled for certain.

Theatre

Sleuthing royalty

To Kill a King

Arts, Cambridge

Two private investigators come together in *To Kill a King*. While nothing is inevitable, it is no surprise to find that Royce Ryton, that royal dramatist with an urge to uncover every kingly entanglement, should choose also to awaken Sherlock Holmes for yet another service to the throne.

Along with Mr Ryton's investigations of the flirtations of Edward VII, it is now possible to see his projection of a plot against the English monarchy as it might be handled by Holmes and Watson in Baker Street. As Mr Ryton has an historical bent that verges on the passionate, he was never likely to miss the world of politics which *surrounded the ascent of* King Edward to the throne, and he reduces the raging forces of international finance and revolutionary *ideology to characterizations* of villainy firmly in the mould of men susceptible to civilized pursuit of wrongdoers.

The two styles of investigation are frequently uneasy bed partners in Adrian Rendle's production for the Actors Company. Mr Ryton gives Holmes the benefit of common knowledge regarding the women in Edward's life, and insidiously points up the financially ruinous obligations of being a royal mistress, which is the stuff of Mr Ryton's royal biographies, but he also expects Holmes to carry on sleuthing. He yields almost completely to Holmes's display of the actor's craft of disguise as his demonstration of the famous deductive skills, and it is *lightly amusing without being* engrossing.

Such mystery as the plot creates is stretched beyond patience in the lengthy scene *changes of Mr Rendle's* production. There are no real surprises in the investigation, since Mr Ryton presents the villain before he ever introduces the case itself.

Through all such goings on, and through the more than occasional pleasantries of the dialogue, the company keep straight and dutiful faces. Any actor of a reasonable height, with an ability to smoke a pipe and convey an aura of intellectual endeavour, might understandably leap at the part of Holmes, and Bernard Horsfall is uncommonly disarming and adept at disguise, but the missing element is suspense.

The real affection is not for Holmes, nor for the agreeable Watson of Peter Harlowe, but for the clever and genial Edward. So much so that Alan Foss presents him as a sort of lecherous Father Christmas. The play needs more of Conan Doyle.

Ned Chaillet

Opera

Verdi's music given its due

Falstaff

Apollo, Oxford

Most years Glyndebourne Touring Opera set off on their travels with the enormous advantage of a suitcase packed with excellently prepared and finished productions. This autumn's collection looks particularly strong: two operas by courtesy of Sir Peter Hall, *Figaro* and *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, and Jean-Pierre Ponnelle's version of *Falstaff*, which opened proceedings at Oxford. It is not often that the university city has first date, but Norwich gets a miss this season.

Under the guiding hand of Julian Hope, who has had a lengthy involvement with Ponnelle's staging, *Falstaff* comes up sparklingly fresh. Some elements have to vanish away from Glyndebourne, notably the invention of Sir John's emergence from the reedy Thames in the last act and the ominous shadow, growing ever larger, cast by Ford during his outburst of jealousy. Windsor Forest itself could do with a little more light as the tour progresses. But the Berkshire meadows still gleam in the sunshine through the windows of the Garter Inn and the merry *wives themselves* have an alluringly comfortable existence in their thoroughly desirable brown and white Tudor dwellings. Best of all, Julian Hope preserves the total musicality of Ponnelle's approach to Verdi, with joke after joke borne in the orchestra.

Capecchi as Falstaff: gusto and energy but not so much dignity

Youth and the portly knight rarely make a workable combination, so Glyndebourne have made a break with tradition by engaging one *thoroughly* experienced singer, Renato Capecchi, in the title role, to join their company of aspiring artists. Capecchi is familiar with the production, having spent two Glyndebourne seasons in it. His Falstaff has gusto and energy together with an *unerring eye to spot where* the laughs may be lurking; ultimately, though, it lacks dignity and is too close in flavour to Dom de Luise's Mero in *History of the World Part I*. The voice now has more bark than bite but Capecchi's handling of Italian is, like the production, the best possible model for the English-speaking cast around him.

Among the latter it was Neil Jansen's Ford *who most* caught the ear, a portrayal dark of voice and dark of nature from a baritone who *should not be lost to his* native Queensland when the tour ends. The two tenors also have impressive stage personalities: Mark Curtis, lightweight and charming *in* the Cossotti mould, as Fenton, and Hugh Hetherington as a sharp and spiteful Caius. The ladies will probably need another performance or two before they show their best, though there was enough in Elizabeth Byrne's Alice to suggest a powerful soprano in the making and Rosamund Illing's Nannetta will be found winning when she moves more comfortably on stage.

Elgar Howarth found it difficult to achieve the right orchestral balance in the Apollo (once the New) Theatre, where the acoustics have never been easy. He made it by the last act, when the playing of the Bournemouth Sinfonia was much more relaxed and idiomatic than it had been earlier.

John Higgins

Dance

A Murasaki Tale

East Grinstead

It takes courage to start a new ballet company in the middle of a recession, but Janet Lewis has done just that, using a nucleus of dancers who previously worked with her in Dublin. The intention of her British Ballet Theatre is to be a regional company for the South of England, using the Adeline Genee Theatre at East Grinstead as its base.

The repertory for their first season is based firmly on the classics; a sensibly conservative policy. One programme, which I have not yet seen, comprises Anton Dolin's production of *Giselle*; the other includes two classical excerpts sandwiching the one modern production, *A Murasaki Tale*. Even this could not be accused of avant garde tendencies.

It is an essay by an American choreographer, Terez Nelson, in mock-Japanese style, full of tediously *ceremonious* confrontations. So much of the gesturing is irrelevant, and so many characters look exactly like each other, that the story, about an emperor's concubine who kills herself, gets lost. Eventually she stabs herself with the blunt handle of her fan; an unusual death.

It was quite prettily designed, as indeed was the whole evening, with special credit to Frank Kenny for his almost edible Kingdom of Sweets for *The Nutcracker*. He takes Festival Ballet's former, much-missed, Benois production for his starting point, as does Janet Lewis for her production. A piano quartet led by Michael Bassett gives a reasonably acceptable account of Tchaikovsky's music.

For that and for a group of dances from Bournonville's *Napoli* and *Flower Festival at Genzano*, British Ballet Theatre has two stylish and experienced leading women, Patricia Merrin and Patricia Rianne. Among the less familiar dancers, Laura Green in her Mirleton dance and Denise Roberts in her *Napoli* solo stand out, as does Chris Blagdon for his vigour all evening.

John Percival

Concerts

Sovereign orchestral virtues

Dresden Staatskapelle/Blomstedt

Festival Hall/Radio 3

What a treat, at this time of the musical year, to have a visit *from the Dresden State* Orchestra, finest of the East German orchestras and, all my life, the equal of any orchestra in the world on a good night. *It* has a great history as Dresden's opera orchestra, going back to Heinrich Schütz's time and, among later conductors, Weber, Wagner, Richard Strauss, more recently Karl Böhm and the Dresden-born Rudolf Kempe. Several of the records that I grew up with were played by the *Sächsische Staatskapelle*, the then German title of this orchestra; they still sound magnificent.

The Dresden orchestra's present conductor is Herbert Blomstedt, a less illustrious name, evidently a serious musician and expert orchestral trainer to judge from the playing on South Bank on Tuesday. The sound of the woodwinds is still distinctive, coolly sensuous in blend, *solos delivered with generous* sensibility, the horns quite ripe in timbre, but firmly under control.

The string department has all the fire and richness, the singing quality, that no orchestra of the 1930s quite matched, not even the Vienna Phil. Nowadays the competition is much fiercer: two handfuls of orchestras from elsewhere could have played the Dresdeners' programme at least as splendidly, perhaps as excitingly — the Dresden virtues remain sovereign, the individual character of the music-making unassailable, because something so personal cannot be surpassed.

They played Weber's *Oberon* overture, written by a Dresdener for London, apt choice, and a telling demonstration of the orchestra's precision, rhythmic vitality, and sonorous characteristics: the horn solo, the silvery flutes, the woody, smoky solo clarinet, the clean tutti sound, the soaring violins. Mozart's Symphony 39, the orchestral force scaled down, was given with plenty of energy, and beauty of sound, from woodwinds especially, though the reading did not plumb musical depths — we seemed to hear what a Viennese audience of 1788 would appreciate, not everything that Mozart put into the music.

Beethoven's Eroica Symphony, after the interval, was much more serious, a nobly shaped, highly classical reading, full of musical detail, in expression concerned to emphasize the melancholy, even tragic elements, outside the Funeral March, alongside the heroism. Momentousness was missing, somewhere: respect for Beethoven's tremendous achievement was everywhere in evidence, but Beethoven wanted audiences to go wild with jubilation at the end.

William Mann

Emotion transcends language

William Byrd Choir

Queen Elizabeth Hall

It may well be that, unless an unusually generous sponsor steps forward, Tuesday night's concert by the William Byrd Choir, directed by Gavin Turner, proves to be their South Bank swansong. In celebration, they chose to *sing two of Byrd's most* popular works, the Mass for Five Voices and the evening part of the Great Service.

In the Mass, the more doctrinal sections, the Gloria and Credo, suffered from the lack of surrounding ritual, seeming here to be rather dutiful music. The emotive Sanctus and Benedictus stimulated the choir more vividly, and they responded generously to Byrd's subjectively passionate tapestry, rising opportunely to the plaintive, pitiful pleas for peace and mercy in the closing pages of the work.

It is surely not too fanciful to suggest that as a Catholic Byrd felt his contribution to the Anglican liturgy to be but a professional commitment. Like all master craftsmen, however, he usually managed to disguise such things, not least in the Magnificat of the Great Service, here given a brisk performance, if one without quite *enough emphasis* on its numerous word painting devices.

Its companion Nunc Dimittis is representative of Byrd's typical response to a supplicatory text. In its artfully calculated ebb and flow of melody and harmony and its concentrated suspensions, it oozes an emotion which transcends language and liturgy. A radiant warmth in the choir's confident reading *suggested that they*, too, felt a difference in quality.

Further proof, if it was needed, that when forced to toe the Protestant line Byrd was capable of writing sumptuous music came with the anthem "O God whom our offences have justly displeased", as rapt in its dense counterpoint as "Exsurge, Domine" had been earlier, though with less evidence of an unpleasantly sinewy sound from first tenors.

For contrast's sake, Ashley Stafford *sang some Dowland* lute songs with cunning restraint and a tone of rich hues. The tasteful sentimentality of "Weep no more sad fountains" and "In darkness let me dwell" left no doubt of the quality of this gifted young countertenor's art; neither, for that matter, of Dowland's.

Stephen Pettitt

Italian fashion by Suzy Menkes. Photographs by Harry Kerr.

Milan, where style is as natural as strikes

In Milan the hotels are on strike. The restaurants are closed. The bars are shut. The waiters and chambermaids are on the picket lines. Is this the end of risotto alla Milanese as we know it?

The elegant Via della Spiga is open for business as usual. Women are parading in snappy suede trousers and frothy mohair sweaters. The pasta in the besieged food shops is arranged like a bouquet in its bowl.

Style is as endemic to Italy as strikes. The renaissance of Italian fashion over the last seven years is part of a much wider ripple of taste and design sense, that makes looking in any window — from the shell pink metallic lamps in the furniture store to baubles of multi-coloured sweets — an aesthetic pleasure.

The same attention to details of style, the same arresting sense of colour, runs like a thread of mercury through the fashion collections. It comes both in the grand design (Fendi's theatrical bursts of fuchsia pink with flaxen yellow) and in the detail (Armani's jacquard brocade jacket matching exactly the weave of the linen pants).

Italian clothes have a collective image that is quintessentially different from other European offerings. The Milan show is the first of the fashion fairs for spring and summer, which move on to London (next week), Paris and New York.

If I had to define the difference between French and Italian fashion, I would say that the French are master tailors and that the Italians are mistress of the body. Their collections have a softness and drape, whether it is in sportwear (like Missoni's wide-legged short culotte skirts) or for the city (Gianni Versace's fine linen jacket unfolding with pleats at the collar like the petals of a flower.)

The most stiff and unlikely fabrics are bent to the Italian fashion image. Genny had black leather, made like a swimsuit top to a silk wrapped evening skirt. Fendi showed sensuous silk organza dresses trimmed with liquorice black patent leather.

The favourite Italian fabric is linen, used by Laura Biagiotti for neat white dresses of pure innocence, or by Versace, printed in Prince of Wales check, for the most sophisticated of city suits. British buyers complain mournfully that our public does not understand linen or appreciate its instantly crumpled look. In Italian hands it is moulded to the shoulders and caresses the bust like well-warmed plasticine.

Italian clothes are now imported in a fair quantity to Britain. Gianne Versace has just opened a shop in London (35 Brook Street) with Giorgio Armani and Missoni already installed in South Molton Street.

Giorgio Armani showed in Milan this week a still life of style: the clothes spotlit against the shiny black Venetian blinds of his showroom. Armani told me that he wanted buyers and press to have the same approach to his clothes as the woman in a shop. Since his clothes are tactile, it was a pleasure to touch the aquamarine moiré silk or the transparent sequins clinging like fish scales to tulle.

Armani's colours — aqua, sea green, and silver — transported us to an underwater grotto. His line — striped pirate pants and buccaneer boleros (often a trompe l'oeil effect in fabric) were from the high seas.

Gianni Versace and Giorgio Armani seem to be waging a war of life-styles. Armani has a magnificent rococco palazzo in Milan (mostly obscured by the clean lines of modern Italian interior decoration). He also owns an island. Versace has a grand building in Milan's smartest street, and a palace in Lake Como, where he launched his new perfume last week.

Versace's clothes are immensely luxurious, with scarf silks (this season with Deco blocks of colour) wrapping the body at the hips to make short skirts. His cut is also exceptional. He flattens pleats at the side of trousers or across the front of a jacket so that they lie in shape until unfurled in movement. His pleated pants are already much worn (and much copied).

The Milan line for next summer is short, especially for wide soft culottes. Trousers are also shorter, universally half-mast rather than ankle length, although Missoni showed pretty ankle cuffed trousers in a new over-check print that I describe as Missoni madras.

Full calf-length skirts are shown by Fendi with wide-waist-cinching belts. Elsewhere, they tend to be wrapped at the hip and inspired either by an *Oklahoma* vision of the American West or an equally celluloid view of Marrakesh. I prefer Moorish Spain when it is in an ethnic belt round a white linen shorts suit at Genny, to the violently garish and embroidered soukh outfits by Kamikaze.

British-born Keith Varty, the designer for Pimms and Byblos, did a pretty and glamorous version of the *Annie Get Your Gun* look, and showed the bolero shapes that are a theme of this season.

For a nation whose fashion industry is founded (and often funded by) fabric companies, the prints were disappointing, unless you like the kind of wishy chintz that I call maid's bedroom wallpaper. Today maids are au pairs with rooms decorated in Laura Ashley, and there was some of those tiny flower prints too, especially at Sportmax, mixed rather successfully with stripes.

Spots and stripes were the fashion prints of the season — clean and pure for Laura Biagotti's Oxford shirting dresses, or sharp and strong in Fendi's bright deck chair stripes.

Rich Milanese still have personal maids, neatly dressed in the dark striped prints and fresh white aprons that are on display in a small shop opposite the Grand Hotel. I wonder what they think of £500 suede trousers? And if they joined the picket line?

Left: the Italians extraordinary skill with skin is shown in Fendi's fish-scale studded suede jerkin, over a suede top with lattice-work sleeves. Designer Karl Lagerfeld makes the linen skirt calf-length with a waist-cinching triple-buckle belt. Long full skirts were shown by most designers, but much shorter skirts or shorts were the dominant line
Centre: the wide half-mast shape of the new summer trouser. Giorgio Armani's buccaneer pants come in striped linen with a flame red and gold silk top and bolero. The proportions are crucial. Most Milan designers drop the waist and sash the hip. Or conversely raise the waist with an actual or fake boleros.
Right: Missoni's striped linen wide shorts with stained-glass patterned cotton knit. This is the 1980s version of the mini skirt, almost always divided like short culottes and wide rather than fitted. The silhouette is mostly broken at the hip line. Jackets are big soft and shirty. Shoes or sandals are always flat.

The moment I knew that Sadat trusted me

by Shimon Peres

Leader of the Israeli opposition Labour Party

When Dr Henry Kissinger told us, after having met President Sadat for the first time, that he was an impressive person, a rather handsome man with considerable charm, we raised our eyebrows. That was not what we gathered from his pictures and how we saw his image. We thought of him as a cold man, a remote and distant person and rather capricious.

Later, when we met for the first time, face to face, I was immediately conquered by his strange charm—a very unusual one—and by his capacity for winning your attention and your trust.

His face resembled somehow that of the ancient Sphinx, though in a miniature way and alive. As to his suit and his style of dressing it was *dernier cri*—he looked as if he almost belonged to the jet set. When in his *Galabiya*, the dress he wore in his native village of Mit Abul-Kum, his appearance was dramatic, while it could be very dominating when he was dressed in the impressive uniform of a Field-Marshal which he had on when assassinated in the *Nasser Stadium in Cairo.*

The gap between the image of a Sphinx and the taste for the latest fashion as well as between the rural clothes and the urban uniform, were distances which appealed to Sadat as a person and which stretched his imagination.

It was in this space that he found the possibility to hide a rock-like realism together with innocent dreams of glory. At times he appeared as a dreamer even more than an organizer, and the man who knew hardship in his youth, who organized dangerous conspiracies while young, was capable of dreaming in his adult life about building a mosque, a church and a synagogue on the top of Mount Sinai, where he apparently felt that one can still find the traces of Moses printed on stones.

It might well be possible that the sufferings he experienced in his youth drove him to the tempting realm of dreams and vision. During the long talks we had he *would mingle painful* memories from his past with a global dream for the future.

For example, he told me once how his daughter (from his first marriage) died in her sick bed because he could not afford to buy for her a *rotl* of sugar that was worth not more than a few Egyptian piastres. In the same breath he started talking about the need for curing the Middle East of its chronic ills and bringing it back to the high rank of civilization as it used to be thousands of years ago.

Peace in his eyes was the signal for such a renewed civilization and, in our conversations, he used to refer to his wish "to talk like civilized people".

He had had an enforced long spell of time both to suffer and to dream. In his isolated cell in prison, where he spent eight of his most formative years of life, he had known hardship and developed the habit of thinking in complete solitude.

Shimon Peres: Sadat had a global dream for the future.

He told me that he kept moving "from one cabin to another cabin", not only because he was in need of relaxation, but because he was in search of loneliness. It was this loneliness which freed him in many ways from daily routine and permitted him to remain alone *to meditate.*

This inclination he had to be alone—to think without being interrupted, to be in command of his time, to prefer a tree to a desk, a flower to a file—made him into a model leader as it is so often described in many books and is so rarely found in real life: to have more time for contemplation and use less time for fussing.

The biography of Sadat as a president is the story of several great decisions—they were few but truly decisive. The liberalization of Egypt in the wake of Nasser's rule, the expulsion of the Russians from Egypt, the October war in 1973, the historical trip to Jerusalem and finally his dramatic death when he fell as an uncompromising leader in his struggle for peace.

One can judge in various ways the value of his decisions (and as an Israeli, I certainly disagree with the sudden attack he launched against us on the day of Yom Kippur) but no one can question the greatness of those decisions. Real history is a matter of dimensions; we remember better the great events. Sadat knew this and his personal admiration went to leaders who showed this capacity in their deeds.

He admired almost equally both Gandhi and Napoleon, though he well knew that their ways were *poles apart* in every possible sense. His admiration was for their greatness and not for the direction in which they acted.

And in the same way as "grandeur" appealed to him, so details bored him. Perhaps that was why the world standing of Egypt was higher than its domestic situation justified.

This lack of enthusiasm for details did not prevent him from being a man with a penetrating eye in his judgment of other people. I was taken aback by the original and sharp appreciations he used to express about different persons—and this did not concern only Egyptians (whom he certainly knew better than I) but also Israelis whom I knew so well. I remember when describing to him the characteristics of a certain Israeli leader, a person whom I greatly respected, he listened carefully to what I was saying and then promptly concluded:

"Maybe you are right in what you have said, but don't you think that in the final analysis this man always comes back to the issue with which he has already dealt in a more complicated way than it used to be before?" It was a surprising remark yet a very deep one about that man.

I believe I gained his confidence as a result of his unique way in judging people. When we met for the first time for a very long conversation, Sadat started it by proposing: "Let's speak freely and with complete candour and entirely off the record. Nothing will be revealed by me and I believe that nothing will be revealed by you".

I responded immediately by saying: "Anwar, you are wrong. It is my duty to warn you that in spite of the fact that I am the leader of the Opposition, you must take into consideration that every word you may tell me I will repeat to Menachem Begin".

He looked surprised for a while by my reaction but ended by saying: "Bravo, Shimon—now I know that I can talk to you with full confidence".

During this conversation which took place three years ago he said his designated successor was Hosni Mubarak, saying: "He is a good man and a sincere one. I keep him fully informed so that when necessary he should be able to continue the policies I have initiated. I consider him a stable person though I do not yet know how he will confront the Arab public opinion when he will feel that the peace process will have to pass through stormy weather".

Wisdom weighed for him more than luck. In the early seventies, immediately after gaining power he adhered to the strategy of war against Israel. This strategy reached its summit when he attacked Israel in October 1973. Afterwards he selected an entirely different course—the strategy of peace which reached its peak when he made his historic trip to Jerusalem, in September 1977. But in order to summarize it fairly, one must emphasize that his great courage was revealed not only by his voyage to Jerusalem but by his pertinent struggle during the following four years to make peace into a new reality in face of protests, doubt and opposition.

For us, as Israelis, it is hard to forgive the surprise attack he started upon us on the Day of Atonement, but the truth is that a decision to attack us could have been taken by any Egyptian leader preceding Sadat, as it in fact happened when even King Farouk decided to attack us.

Yet one can hardly imagine any predecessor of Sadat, in Egypt, or any other contemporary Arab leader in the Middle East, who could have taken a decision for peace. This was a decision of rare bravery, speaking historically and not just personally.

Without him, I do not believe that Egypt would have made peace with Israel. He had shown that he was capable of overcoming prejudices, doubts, obstacles and even advice offered to him by close counsellors. He was the convincing person and he became the convincing leader of his people.

He was above the average leadership of our epoch and emerged as an outstanding leader who can bring victories not just on a battlefield but also on the thorny field of complicated diplomacy.

We are laying today a wreath on his fresh tomb not just as a sign of recognition for his great personality but as a sign of appreciation for posterity by thousands of young Israelis and Egyptians whose lives and fortunes may have been saved by his act to prevent the agony of war and by his offer of the hope for peace.

The greatness of a leader cannot be measured only by the greatness of his personality but by the results which his leadership brought to his fellow-men. Fortunately, Sadat who during the early stages of his leadership looked like a disappointment emerged surprisingly as the greatest Arab leader of our generation—a man who could dream of great moves in history, who could choose the right time to decide about them and who by doing so turned the history from its defeatist annals to new avenues of life and hope.

Which way will the IRA jump?

by Christopher Thomas

Bobby Sands, the man they are writing ballads about in the grimy back streets of West Belfast, lies in a crowded, unkempt cemetery *on the edge of town*, sharing a simple grave with two other IRA men. Would he think the hunger strike and all its grotesque consequences were worth while now that the Government has finally shown its hand?

He starved himself to death essentially because he could not have political status, and nine others subsequently shared a similarly horrible death. In the same heady, bloody months 34 civilians, 12 policemen, eight British soldiers, seven Ulster Defence Regiment men and three police reservists encountered different, but equally horrible deaths.

It would be grotesque with such a legacy, and the conflict not yet over, to talk of winners and losers. It is, however, a time for reappraisal; nobody in Northern Ireland seems to know any more where they are heading, least of all the Provisional IRA and especially not the British Government.

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, had barely warmed his feet in Stormont Castle before the hunger strike ended last Saturday and he resurrected almost without *change the package of prison* reforms drawn up by his predecessor but held over in anticipation of the fast ending.

He was marvellously vague about some of the key issues when announcing the reforms in Belfast on Tuesday, as if trying to give the wink and nudge to a highly flexible approach once the tensions inside the jail subsided and the pressures of publicity disappeared. It was a replay of what happened before Christmas when the hunger strike ended with a tacit agreement of changes in the prison regime. The tragedy of the subsequent failure has scarred *all of Ireland for generations* to come.

The key issues that will make or break the solution this time are work and association. What Mr Prior did not say about work is as important as what he did: he did not say, for example, that all prisoners must be engaged at all proper times in traditional prison work. He talked vaguely but significantly about using the advanced vocational training facilities at the Maze more fully. If training and education were seen at work, that would solve the problem as far as the IRA is concerned; to them work is *acceptable if it is not institutional.*

That leaves association. The IRA prisoners have discreetly dropped the demand for "free" association, just as they have over the months dropped the wider demand for political status or at least some sort of regime that differentiates them from non-politically motivated prisoners.

What they have been granted is a slight improvement in association with fellow prisoners. The prison administrators staunchly oppose any great relaxation of the facilities for association because of security *dangers* both to warders and out-of-favour prisoners. More association is acceptable when it is orderly, controlled and secure, but free association is unacceptable at any time.

Mr Prior was not explicit about the IRA's desire to be segregated from Loyalist prisoners. The impression is that he would allow segregation to happen where prisoners desired it, but that the arrangements would not be formally adopted as standard practice. It does not seem to constitute a serious area of difference, unless one side or the other chose to make *it* so.

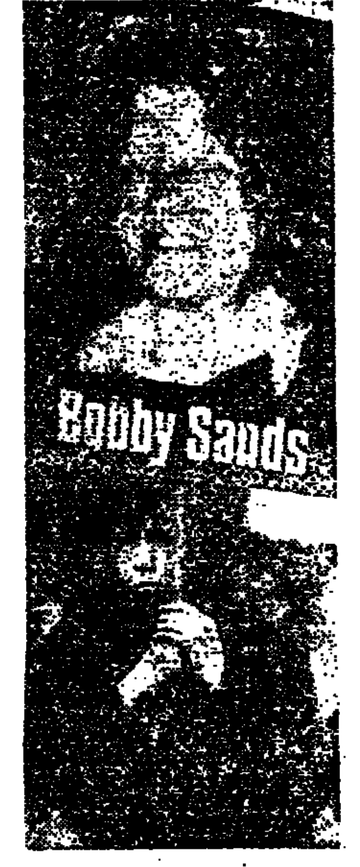
All in all, then, Mr Prior's statement gives the IRA obvious scope for claiming a victory and honourably ending the blanket protest waged by 398 men. The Provisionals can point to considerable achievements: all prisoners in Northern Ireland can now wear their own clothes, and that would not have been the case without the fast. Supporters of the IRA have gained seats in the House of Commons and *the Dail as a direct result* of the emotions generated by the prison crisis. And supporters in the United States have boosted the IRA's flagging coffers

It has had losses, too. It is profoundly interesting that in the end ordinary parish priests going quietly about their rounds brought down the hunger strike by insisting that families saved their sons, brothers and husbands by authorizing the intervention of doctors at the eleventh hour. The grass roots of the Roman Catholic Church deliberately went out to undermine the IRA, and they succeeded.

Even a man like Father Denis Faul, a priest in Dungannon, co Tyrone, has fallen foul of many of the prisoners with whom he celebrates mass inside the Maze every Sunday. They know what Father Faul and others like him did: they broke the hunger strike.

The Catholic hierarchy, too, has during the hunger strike become ever more strident in its condemnation of the IRA. The rift between the Church and the brand of Republicanism *practised by the Provisionals* can hardly have been wider in the past 12 years of strife.

It is a development that in the short term is hardly likely



to matter much to the IRA. Its immediate problem, if the prison crisis were finally declared to be over, would be to find another platform from which to launch a popular worldwide campaign.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, in an ill-timed remark at the height of the fast, said the hunger strike was the IRA's last card, which it demonstrably is not: there is always the bomb and the bullet. Violence, however, is not a big headline catcher any more when it comes from Northern Ireland, unless it is particularly atrocious. This could prove to be a turning point for the IRA: where exactly does it go from here?

It was Bobby Sands who said: "I am dying not just to attempt to end the barbarity of the H Blocks or gain the *rightful recognition of political* prisoners, but primarily because what is lost here is lost for the Republic."

It would be folly to say the IRA has lost the prison campaign. It simply has not won. If ever there was a time in the past 12 years when a laying down of arms made sense, this must be it. The mood is right for change.

Why the SDP should avoid the soft centre option

Ronald Butt

No real sign of an answer to the central question overhanging the future of the Social Democratic Party has been suggested so far by its peripatetic conference. Is the SDP to be a party of the political centre, trying to harness the support of all moderate men to consensus causes in a world of beneficent politics, or is it to be decisively left-of-centre, appealing particularly to the traditional Labour vote?

If anything, the question has *been sharpened by the events* of the last two weeks. To start with, the tactically successful rearguard action by Labour moderates at Brighton promises to make it harder for the SDP to advance at Labour's expense, despite the arrival of more refugees from Labour in the SDP's parliamentary camp this week.

It is true that Labour remains as committed as ever to the extremist policies which drove out the SDP leaders and which are theoretically unacceptable to the moderates remaining among Labour's present leaders. Mr Benn is *quite entitled to point out the* illogicality of a situation in which a number of Labour's shadow ministers cannot accept the policies to which the party is committed, and in a rational world this ought to make the SDP increasingly attractive to moderate Labour voters.

Nevertheless, if at a general election the public is more likely to be reassured by moderate men than to be alienated by a fudged commitment to immoderate measures, then Labour—steered by the unions towards safer electoral ground—may well hold more of its traditional vote than seemed possible before Brighton.

This gives further encouragement to those members of the SDP who implicitly stress its Liberal-centrist, as distinct from its Labourite, orientation. It might well be taken as confirmation (particularly as the *Government's unpopularity* deepens) that the SDP's future depends as much or more on ex-Tory than on ex-Labour votes, particularly those who supported the Tories for the first time in 1979 and are now disenchanted.

Indeed, as though to test how far this party led by ex-Labour politicians can safely rely on ex-Tory votes, Mrs Shirley Williams has decided to try her luck at last, not on a Labour seat, but in the 19,272 Conservative majority at Crosby.

It must obviously be true that there are thousands of disappointed Tory voters who *share Mr St John Stevas's* and Sir Ian Gilmour's outrage at the Thatcher government's economic policies (expressed with such brave candour since they were both sacked from it). Moreover, Mr Heath has again emerged from his lair to denounce Mrs Thatcher and all her works in terms which prompted Mr Roy Jenkins to concede that there was nothing much separating Mr. Heath's analysis and remedies from those of the SDP.

Accepting all this, the SDP, despite its harking back to Attlee and Gaitskell, and despite its claimed custodianship of the true Ark of Labour's Covenant, could inflict its principal damage on the Tories — which, of course, is what Labour analysts have claimed all along. Certainly there is no gainsaying the distinctively Tory look that a high proportion of the SDP's new activists suggests.

This line of reasoning gives special significance to the SDP's claim to a substantial share of the 80 seats where the Liberals came second to the Tories last time. (Only in two constituencies were the Liberals runners-up to Labour.)

The SDP (even those who strongly prefer to look left rather than to the centre) do have a strong case for wanting a fair share of this Liberal cake.

Their argument is that the Liberals could not win these seats without the alliance, but with the alliance, the Liberals could capture so many of the 80 that they could end up with more seats in Parlament than the SDP, even though the SDP vote were larger nationally. This could happen because the SDP vote would be spread more thinly over the country as a whole, whereas the Liberal vote is concentrated in Tory areas.

The new alliance would then be back on the old Liberal position as a party that was really a protest vehicle for disgruntled Tories—and for that reason the SDP needs a share of these 80 seats. The real question is how many make enough, and how many make too many for genuine social democratic safety.

The SDP must avoid the danger of relying primarily on these seats and failing to capture sufficient Labour constituencies, which would set the new party off on a decisively centrist path.

If the SDP is tempted into launching its attack principally on the political centre by wooing footloose Tories, it could cost Mrs Thatcher the next election—but it does not follow that the SDP (even assuming proportional representation) could continue its damage to the Tories in later elections.

To keep Tory seats permanently (as distinct from capturing them temporarily) the SDP would need to attract not merely Tory voters but also a significant number of Tory MPs. There is, however, no sign of such Tory defections in Parliament unless there is some extraordinary political cataclysm *before* the next general election.

After an election in which the Tories lost on Mrs Thatcher's policies, the disgruntled Tory left would have no need to defect. They would take over their party anyway. Left-wing Tories do not, in the long run, need the SDP as social democrats have needed it. For one thing, Tory differences with Mrs Thatcher are much more concerned with political and economic method than with the shape of the society we are to live in, which is what divides the SDP from Labour.

For a permanent future, therefore, the SDP needs to take more from Labour than from the Tories. The question is how far Mr Jenkins recognizes this. I say Mr Jenkins because he is the *de facto* leader now and will probably be the *de jure* leader eventually—certainly if the leadership election is by SDP MPs, as it should be in order to be consistent with the reasons for which social democrats left the Labour Party.

It is true that if the new leader were elected outside Parliament, as Mrs Williams and Dr Owen want, it could be Mrs Williams. She has the advantage of being the politician who is loved by everyone, even though she told the *Daily Mail* this week this had not been her aim since she "grew up about ten years ago". But unless she triumphs at Crosby her impact as an effective practical politician seems to be diminishing.

Let us, therefore, assume that it is Mr Jenkins. If he wants to build a long-term base, he will surely concentrate on capturing left-of-centre politics from Labour, establishing the SDP as the main party of the left which understands the interests and attitudes of the old Labour national constituency.

Such voters are not instinctively "liberals" trying to organize the world on beneficent principles of wishful thinking but accept that politics consists of a practical trade-off between conflicting interests and principles—and that in a democracy, each major principle and interest needs its turn by the alternation of properly distinguishable parties.

Yet to go for the Labourite rather than the disgruntled Tory vote needs a longer haul view—and Mr Jenkins, who is 61, needs to win at least a share of government next time to get the SDP off the ground. (Dr Owen is younger enough to *wait longer.) That could tempt* Mr Jenkins to go for a quick break-through by way of the disillusioned Tory vote.

If he does, it could provide the SDP with no more than a transient electoral base. It would also leave the left to a Bennite Labour Party—making nonsense of the basic reason for which Mr Jenkins and his friends left Labour.

A hiccup in the Cambridge power game

Connoisseurs of literary scandal will be disappointed to learn that Dr Colin McCabe's inside story of the Cambridge structuralist power struggle, which was to have appeared next month as a Penguin Special entitled *Cambridge Today, English Tomorrow*, has been scrapped.

"It was a splendid manuscript," say Penguin, but nonetheless they have sent it back to McCabe with a brief to rewrite the book as a modern history of the teaching of English. It will focus on the divisions between the radical teachers, who want to include television and *film in their criteria*, and the conservatives, who adhere only to the written word.

The book will be published next year as a sober Pelican, but not necessarily an uncontroversial one since McCabe's editor at Penguin, Neil Middleton, has told him to leave in something about the Cambridge row as an example of the deep political divisions that affect the study of English. However, McCabe, a left-wing post-structuralist, has been told by the publishers that the fight itself is past history and that he should "concentrate on the issues rather than the personalities".

Up with walls

When I spoke to him yesterday J P. Donleavy said he was looking forward to getting back to his dry stone wall building. Meanwhile he had business to discuss. In his home in the peaty fastness of some of Ireland's finest fox-hunting country in County Westmeath, the author of *The Ginger Man* was choosing a cast for the first film adaptation of one of his novels, *Schultz.*

Donleavy: Restoring three miles of walls on his estate

This foray into the world of bawdy picaresque and aristocratic absurdity is the story of how a hapless American impresario attempts to stage a play in London's West End with a little hindrance from his friends. Produced by Frank Little, who helped to create CBS's influential current affairs programme *60 Minutes*, and Philip Donleavy, the author's eldest son, the film will be shot on location in London next spring.

The extraordinarily prolific Donleavy is working on a sequel to another of his novels, *The Destinies of Darcy Dancer, Gentleman*, and—in the wake of the successful adaptation of *The Beastly Beatitudes of Balthazar B* at the Duke of York's— is discussing the possibility of a stage version of his novella *The Saddest Summer of Samuel S.*

And that dry stone walling? Donleavy tells me he has become something of an expert in the course of restoring the deer park walls in his *170*-acre estate. "*I've put up a* mile", he told me. "Two to go."

THE TIMES DIARY

I hear we are to be denied what would have been a privileged glimpse into the delights of military cuisine. Service chiefs have rebuffed several approaches from Egon Ronay, editor of the famous restaurant and hotel guide, to be allowed to sample the fare at army, navy and air force establishments at home and abroad.

Having been extremely impressed by the quality of service catering over the years at establishments like the Aldershot catering training school and the Royal Britannia Naval College at Dartmouth, Mr Ronay thought it might be fun to include a survey of armed forces cooking.

In previous years these surveys have become quite a memorable feature of his guide, alighting as they do on less expected areas of British gastronomic life, like motorway, airline and hospital cuisine.

Despite discussing his proposal with service representatives in January and repeating his request in August, Ronay has been unable to persuade the authorities to agree. They say that it would be "too difficult" to implement his proposal.

"I'm just very sorry because it would have been a most fascinating exercise", he told me last night.

I have a more cynical cast of mind and suspect that the real reason why the generals turned down the request was that they were afraid their gourmet menus would be exposed to unwelcome scrutiny at a time of public expenditure cuts.

Jaw-jaw days

Marshal of the Air Force Sir Neil Cameron, formerly Chief of the Defence Staff and now Principal of King's College, London, today inaugurates a series of lectures at the Royal United Services Institute in Whitehall to celebrate one of this year's lesser-known milestones: the 150th anniversary of the oldest centre for defence studies in the world.

The theme of the lectures is American Power in the 1980s and among the other speakers will be General David Jones, chairman of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff and a recent critic of President Reagan's strategic weapons policy—which RUSI is hoping will further its reputation for stirring things up a bit.

Even in a milieu where acronyms are sprayed around like grapeshot, the initials RUSI are among the most familiar. The institute was founded in 1831 as the United Services Museum with the Duke of Wellington as its first vice-patron. The museum was dispersed in the early 1960s. The original minutes sternly insisted that it was a learned society not a club, and "neither *politics, gambling*, eating and drinking enter its design, from which the two former attributes are absolutely excluded on principle."

Its present headquarters is, appropriately enough, opposite the equestrian statue of Earl Haig, on a site next door to Inigo Jones's famous old Banqueting House—the only remaining part of Whitehall Palace.

RUSI's midday meetings are famous. Between the world wars it was a focal point for the debates over armoured warfare and air power. More recently it has provided a similar platform, along with *The Times* correspondence column, for the *fierce arguments* over Britain's nuclear policy.

PRESS ASSOCIATION NEWS REVIEW AT 6 P.M.
...SECURITY REASONS HAVE RULED OUT PRESIDENT REAGAN'S ATTENDANCE AT THE CAIRO FUNERAL OF MR SADAT, BUT HE HAS ASKED FORMER PRESIDENTS CARTER, FORD AND NIXON TO JOIN THE U.S. DELEGATION.

From the US Bureau of press releases that could have been better phrased.

After the party

Here is a curious little Watergate-type mystery. Last Friday night a set of offices on the first floor of 29 Queen Anne's Gate in Westminster were broken into. Two glass doors were smashed but nothing was taken because the offices were empty—they had just been vacated by the Social Democratic Party, which had moved a few days earlier to larger premises in Cowley Street.

No other offices in the building were burgled.

So were a British version of "political plumbers" responsible? If so they should start reading this newspaper: it is time they were better informed.

Social doubts

I wonder what British anthropologists will make of the next issue of *RAIN (Royal Anthropological Institute News)* when it drops through their letter boxes this weekend. For the first time it contains not just news about anthropological books, aboriginal stone tools, Egyptian sculpture and so on, *but, on its front page, a political* editorial.

I am not one of those who believe that the social sciences are newfangled nonsense but I do wonder whether *RAIN* is the right place for bald polemic: in this case on the recent riots in our inner cities.

Isn't the whole point of social science to avoid bald statements but instead to convince people, governments and others, with evidence and argument gained through surveys or experiments?

Jonathan Benthall, director of the RAI and editor of *RAIN*, thinks the riots worrying enough to break *from tradition*. "We haven't done this kind of thing before—and I can't see us doing it again soon. It was approved by all the editorial board and we believe most British anthropologists will share our view." I wonder.

Monstrous tale

A live "dinosaur", reportedly between 35 and 45 feet in length and weighing ten tons, has been "sighted" in the northern Congo.

Congolese radio reported yesterday that so many pigmies living in the Likouala region along the Congo river *have reported seeing* the monster that it already has its own nickname, "moukelembembe".

It is probably no more than a pigmy version of the SDP train, though if it is real Bo Derek should be pleased.

Peter Watson

THE TIMES

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ONE THOUSAND MILLION MEMBERS

The Commonwealth heads of government have left Melbourne with an agreement to meet again in New Delhi in two years time, but not a great deal else. The Commonwealth is confronted with the unpalatable fact that it has had to find a clear reason for existence. It is a vast, unwieldy conglomeration of disparate peoples, which came into being in the aftermath of British de-colonization, but that alone is not sufficient reason to bring forty-two national leaders together for a week of discussions. For many, the Melbourne summit will be most memorable for the antics of the colourful Mr Muldoon of New Zealand, who made inept and abusive remarks about Mr Mugabe of Zimbabwe, and huffed and puffed about New Zealand's interpretation of the Gleneagles agreement on sporting links with South Africa. That is scarcely the stuff of which historic encounters are made, and compares poorly with Commonwealth meetings of the past decade, in which the issue of Rhodesia was the focus of attention.

This impression is reinforced by the "Melbourne Declaration" on the North-South divide. The overriding desire to avoid contention at all costs gave rise to what Mr Muldoon accurately if unkindly described as a "collection of pious platitudes". The Melbourne Declaration talks of the need for "effective joint action" to narrow the widening gap between developed and developing nations, and for "political commitment, clear vision and intellectual realism" of the kind which have apparently "so far escaped mankind", but does not suggest how they might now be put within mankind's grasp. The Declaration rightly points to the need for a willingness to "accept real and significant changes commensurate with the urgency of the problems we now face", but carefully side-steps the question of what those changes might be, or who should be required to make them.

The Commonwealth deserves better than this. It is more than a talking shop, and it does have serious issues to contend with. It remains a unique and vital institution representing a thousand million people — a quarter of the world's population — drawn from both the developed and the developing world. No other international forum has the informal Commonwealth atmosphere, in which personal links have been forged over decades. As President Shagari of Nigeria pointed out, the Commonwealth is well placed to consider the problem of Namibia, given that five of the seven African "front-line" states concerned with South Africa are Commonwealth members. A number of African Commonwealth leaders — including President Shagari — remain sceptical about the efforts of the Western contact group to resolve the Namibian dispute and put into effect Resolution 435. The communique's call for the contact group to "intensify its efforts" is somewhat misplaced, given that the contact group is about to do precisely that by embarking on fresh negotiations. On the other hand, African leaders at Melbourne were evidently impressed by the British commitment to a Namibiam settlement, and the call for results "as early as possible in 1982" is a recognition that progress will be gradual rather than swift.

But it is the North-South divide which now most preoccupies the Commonwealth. With one eye on the North-South summit in Cancun in two weeks time, the Commonwealth leaders produced in their communique a form of words which was at least rather more concrete than the "Melbourne declaration" issued earlier. They referred, correctly, to the balance of payments problems and — no less important — the rising burden of debts from which Third World countries suffer, and — following Brandt — argued for "structural and economic institutional changes" in the world economy to meet such problems. They also — again rightly — emphasized the need for emergency action to help the least developed nations. What the Melbourne Summit did not resolve, however — or even tackle squarely — is the looming debate over development aid, in which monetarist governments in London and Washington are at loggerheads with advocates of increased aid programmes. The British Government has shown itself more sensitive to Third World needs, and at Melbourne Mrs Thatcher argued against protectionism and in favour of the proposed World Bank energy affiliate, both views welcomed by the developing nations. But the Reagan Administration has hinted that transfer of resources from North to South are not "realistic", and that development aid should be replaced by reliance on market forces, views which Mrs Thatcher has in the past shared.

The problems posed for North-South relations by Washington's attitude — and its likely policies at Cancun — do not figure in the Commonwealth leaders' summing up of their deliberations. Nor, unfortunately do other unavoidable difficulties in the North-South dialogue, including what proportion of development aid should be "tied" to the donor country, how, if at all, the World Bank and IMF should be made more accountable to Third World recipients; how Third World countries might be relieved of their debt burdens, with new institutions to channel resources — above all, recycled petrodollars arising from oil surpluses — to appropriate recipients in a systematic way, and to what extent lending should be conducted through private banks rather than agencies. Since publication of the Brandt Report last year, the world has seen a number of statements of good intent from the North. What is now needed is a North-South consensus on practical measures to meet both the immediate problems of the least developed nations and the long term interests of the newly industrializing Third World countries. The Commonwealth has shown that it has a new raison d'etre, but has yet to face hard choices of the kind which are bound to arise at Cancun, and after.

SUCH MEN ARE DANGEROUS

"There are no politics in the army," said Egypt's defence minister yesterday. That is what defence ministers in most countries are expected to say, but it must require an unusually stiff upper lip to say it the day after you have seen the President assassinated by a group of rebellious soldiers. Many reactions are possible to the killing of President Sadat, but perhaps the least convincing is to dismiss it as a non-political crime.

From a political point of view, however, such an explanation is certainly preferable to the one which, one suspects, Sadat himself would have given if he had survived the attack: that it was the work of foreign agents, people who had sold themselves to Colonel Gaddafi, or Moscow, or both.

General Abu Ghazala wisely refused to take that road. The plotters, he said, were "not related to any kind of political group or country whatsoever".

He is, it seems, unwilling to admit the possibility that any significant group in the armed forces might be disloyal to the regime, whether instigated by a foreign power or not.

Unwilling, that is, to admit it in public. But there were indications yesterday that the loyalty of the armed forces was not in fact being taken for granted. How could it be? Even if the conspiracy was limited to the four or five soldiers who actually took part in the attack, it would still be at least a troubling coincidence that that number of men, presumably of like political mind and sufficiently motivated to undertake so desperate, indeed suicidal, a deed, belonged to the same unit and were sitting together in the same lorry. If that can happen in one unit, in how many more might there be a lesser but still dangerous degree of mutinous feeling?

The true political sentiments of the Egyptian armed forces have been the subject of intense speculation, but remarkably little hard information, throughout the Sadat presidency and especially since he embarked on his peace initiative in 1977. Officials naturally insisted that the armed forces were united behind the President. Opposition leaders were equally insistent that the various types of hostility to him found in Egyptian society at large were represented in the armed forces, including the officer corps. But actual political conversations with serving officers were, for an outsider, impossible to strike up. Discipline was effective, at least to the point of imposing total discretion.

The claim by the "free officers of the Opposition Front for the Liberation of Egypt" to have carried out the assassination is implausible, but not totally so, since the leader of this group, General Saad-al-din Shazli, was himself until 1973 a highly popular officer, regarded by many as the hero of the Suez Canal crossing (though blamed by Sadat for allowing the Israeli breakthrough at Deversoir which led to the encirclement of the Third Army). He might still have secret admirers serving in the armed forces. If so, they would be nationalists who consider that Sadat threw away the fruits of victory after 1973, deserting the Arab cause, betraying the heritage of Nasser, and knuckling under to the Americans and the Israelis.

Such people, if they exist, would be the likely authors of an attempted coup. But Tuesday's attack had none of the marks of an attempted coup. It was more of a suicide mission, and as such looks like the handiwork of an Islamic extremist group — one of those which inherit the tradition of violence and assassination associated, before 1952, with the Muslim Brotherhood. The Brotherhood of today, tolerated until last month by Sadat although increasingly outspoken in its criticisms of him, is generally regarded as a comparatively tame, non-violent affair. But it has younger offshoots, dedicated to the total renovation of a "corrupt", even "pagan" Egyptian society, which have resorted to terrorism against the regime in the recent past. Their leaders were caught and imprisoned (in some cases executed), but it is generally believed that some of them retain a significant membership in society at large. It seems likely that that includes the armed forces.

Such activist clandestine groups comprise only a tiny minority of the population. But the water in which they swim is the frustration and misery of many Egyptians, especially in the middle and lower middle classes, who have not benefited materially from the liberalization of Egypt's economic life under Sadat, and who bitterly resent the vulgarly ostentatious standard of living affected by those who have. The latter group, too much, furnished the late President with his own circle of intimates. The former group — not those who have already passed over into implacable hostility to modern society, but those whom despair is drawing in that direction — is the one which the new rulers of Egypt must somehow win over. The fact that Mr Mubarak has a reputation for being personally incorruptible is at least a good start.

The nuclear balance

From Mrs Caroline Gourlay

Sir, I am not myself a unilateralist, but I would like to draw your readers' attention to some facts relating to nuclear weapons which might answer Mr Winston Churchill's query (letter, October 2) about why CND members are not more concerned to demonstrate against Nato systems than outside the Soviet Embassy against the SS-20 missiles.

America has made great play of pointing to the SS-20s as proof of Russia's guilt in escalating the arms race and justifying her own deployment of cruise missiles. The West has claimed that the SS-20 missiles have given Russia a monopoly of medium range weapons, but this is not so. The USA first introduced Pershing 1A missiles in 1962. Nato already had the British Polaris and American Poseidon submarines; there were also the F1-11 and Vulcan bombers armed with nuclear weapons and based in Britian, with Tornadoes coming into service. So Russia increased her arms and introduced SS-20 to catch up with us.

It is right to condemn anti-West propaganda fed by the USSR government to her people, but in doing so we should not blind ourselves to the distortion of facts occasionally practised here in the West as a smoke-screen behind which goverments can plan and carry out what might be unpopular and controversial defence measures. In 1980 one well-known newspaper reported in an editorial article that Soviet Russia is three times as strong as Nato — a fact that is quite simply untrue — presumably to prepare the ground for the acceptance of the cruise missiles in Europe.

It is well to remember also that the Warsaw Pact was set up *after* Nato.

Yours sincerely,
CAROLINE GOURLAY,
Hill House Farm,
Knighton,
Radnor,
Powys.
October 2.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Invitation that did not come

From Mr Edward Heath, MP for Bexley, Sidcup (Conservative)

Sir, In your leader today, October 7, you state: "Mr Heath has never been forgiven for refusing to join Mrs Thatcher's team". For six years I have remained silent about this and other accusations which have been sedulously fostered against me during this period. I propose to do so no longer.

Let me therefore state clearly for the record that at no time, either in opposition or in government, have I been invited to join Mrs Thatcher's "team".

At the meeting between Mrs Thatcher and myself at my home after the change of leadership I was offered no post in the shadow Cabinet. There is a witness to this conversation. I was asked to help in the referendum on British membership of the European Community. I did so by making more than 80 speeches up and down the country and a similar number of radio and television broadcasts.

After the General Election of 1979 it was clearly indicated to me that there was no question of my being offered a post in the Government. I later refused an invitation from the Prime Minister to become British Ambassador to Washington. It had already been reported in the press some days earlier that I had publicly told my constituents that, having been re-elected, I intended to remain in the House of Commons to represent them.

As your leader is based on the false statement I have quoted, it is important that the truth should be made known.

Yours sincerely,
EDWARD HEATH,
House of Commons.

Liberals and defence

From Lord Mayhew

Sir, In her otherwise admirable *Panorama* interview on Monday, Shirley Williams appeared to concede to David Dimbleby that the Liberal Assembly at Llandudno had "gone unilateralist". This is not so.

For a variety of reasons (including no doubt the mover's assurance that his motion was *not* unilateralist!) the assembly decided, by 754 votes to 485, to oppose cruise missiles for Britain. But other valid assembly resolutions warmly support British membership of Nato and call for stronger conventional Nato forces, and none of them suggests that we should renounce the Americans' strategic nuclear umbrella, or their nuclear bases in Britain, or should create a nuclear-free zone in Europe, except as part of a multilateral agreement.

Yours etc,
MAYHEW,
Liberal Party spokesman on defence,
House of Lords.
October 6.

The nuclear balance

From Dr T. D. M. Martin

Sir, On September 8, in your correspondence columns, Mr Winston Churchill wrote to rebuke Dr David Owen for his proposal, made in an address to the British Association, that a nuclear-free zone in Europe be negotiated with the Soviet Union. On September 15, Monsignor Bruce Kent replied on behalf of the CND and I now see (October 2) that Mr Churchill has returned to the charge.

Is it too late to point out that Dr Owen made his proposal subject to a vital condition which the correspondents in your columns have completely ignored? In your issue of September 2, while Dr Owen is reported as being in favour of the Mutual Balance Force Reductions talks in Vienna, of a "no first use" agreement with the Soviet Union and of a battlefield nuclear-free zone, he insisted that these things could be achieved only at a price. Your report of his address reads: "The price would be the West spending more on defence to provide a balance of conventional forces against those of the Warsaw Pact. If that were achieved, and Nato forces could be sure of holding a conventional Soviet advance, Nato could then do what in the past it had always rejected . . ."

From this, it seems to me that it is Dr Owen who is being realistic in his insistence on the importance of conventional arms and Mr Churchill who is living in an atomic Cloudcuckooland. Let us suppose that the Soviets, using conventional forces only and not laying a finger on their smallest tactical atomic weapon, were to sweep through Poland and Northern Europe and occupy the Channel ports. What do we do then? Fire an atomic bomb at them? In the knowledge that most of this country could be rapidly incinerated in reply?

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
T. D. M. MARTIN,
Hayfield,
Pangbourne,
Berkshire.

Cube cure

From Mr Arthur C. Clarke

Sir, Miles Kington's statement (article, September 22) that there is no cure for Rubik's cube is incorrect.

Though some extremists advocate tactical nukes, satisfactory results can be obtained with thermit or oxy-acetylene torches. Even an ordinary plumber's blowlamp will suffice, if there is no particular hurry.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR C. CLARKE,
University of Moratuwa,
"Leslie's House",
25 Barnes Place,
Colombo,

Tenants' security in agricultural land

From Mr G. H. Peters and Mr D. M. Patchett

Sir, Your interesting leading article of October 5 relating to the problems faced by the traditional English landlord-tenant system of land holding raises a number of questions.

The sharp decline in land available for re-letting is emphasized by a recent Central Association of the Agricultural Valuers' survey which shows that some 64 per cent of land in expiring tenancies was taken in hand or sold. A further 8.9 per cent was re-let under family succession after reference to the Agricultural Land Tribunal. The total area involved in the two categories was about 51,500 acres. It is probable from known characteristics of the sample that the gross area to be affected would be about double that amount.

The Minister is reported to be hesitant to restore the pre-1976 position on the grounds that a future government may simply reverse the process. He should not be deterred. The situation following the passing of the Agricultural Holdings Acts of 1947-48, and particularly after the 1958 Act which greatly clarified the rent-fixing procedure to be followed in the case of dispute, was an excellent compromise between the interests of landlord and tenant. In practice many sons of farmers succeeded to tenancies, but the means existed for preventing the entry of the grossly inefficient. No doubt cases could be found of harsh treatment of tenants' sons but it is difficult to show that any harm done warranted the massive security which tenants and their heirs can now enjoy.

It is interesting that in 1976 the National Farmers' Union made quite plain its view that it was totally opposed to automatic succession and wished only to guard against unfair treatment of heirs by allowing them the right to contest a notice to quit before the Agricultural Land Tribunal. Reconsideration of this proposal might give the Minister an agreed way out of his dilemma.

Yours faithfully,
G. H. PETERS,
D. M. PATCHETT,
University of Oxford,
(Institute of Agricultural Economics),
Dartington House,
Little Clarendon Street,
Oxford.
October 5.

From Mr Alister Sutherland

Sir, Your second leader (October 5) rests on some misconceptions. You claim that "smallholders" have replaced great estates; that amenity and conservation may thereby suffer; and that modifying the law of tenancy back to the pre-1976 situation would improve matters.

It is not the case that the pattern of land *occupation* has moved from a situation where the average amount of land farmed by each individual farmer was enormous to one where "smallholders" dominate. Rather the average farm size has greatly increased, for both owner-occupiers, those who are only tenants, and — the majority — those who are both owners and tenants; and smallholders have greatly decreased in number.

The erosion of the great estates means that the *ownership* pattern has changed since the Great War, with owner-occupiers and institutional landlords joining the private landlord; but changes in the physical appearance of the countryside are due to what those occupying the land — both tenants and owner-occupiers — chose to do as they increased the size of their holdings, and it became "economic" to remove hedges, clear woodland, erect silos, etc. It is fallacious to equate "bigger farms" with "greater concern for amenity"; and there is no evidence in, eg, the Northfield Report that "bigger estates" do better in these matters than other owners.

In making your case you assert that a long passage about the alleged importance of maintaining a rented sector of substantial size is what the Northfield Committee said. But the sentences are in fact part of a minority report (on page 274) signed by only two members.

It may nevertheless be right to reconsider the 1976 Act, and to reduce the number of generations of secure tenancy back from three to one. But it would make even more sense to set a limit on the size of agricultural tenancy which can be inherited (eg, 250 acres); and to ensure that anyone who already owned land could not inherit a tenancy in addition.

However, none of this would help many of your would-be new tenants to find a farm, unless in addition Mr Walker, the Minister of Agriculture, induced the Chancellor to reduce those tax privileges for capital transfer tax and capital gains tax which give owner-occupiers every incentive to continue to increase the size of their holdings.

Yours faithfully,
ALISTER SUTHERLAND,
Trinity College,
Cambridge.
October 5.

Charismatic movement

From the Editor-in-Chief of the Catholic Herald

Sir, Dr Gilbert Russell's most interesting letter (September 19) only questionably discredits the claim of some "charismatic" Christians to "speak with tongues". The expression "tongues", for one thing, does not necessarily mean the same thing as "languages" and there is a distinction between glossolalia (paranormal speaking in tongues) and xenolalia (paranormal speaking in allegedly foreign languages).

More importantly, has Dr Russell interpreted Acts ii too narrowly and with insufficient concern for its historical setting? (I am definitely asking rather than asserting.) The disciples of Jesus were presumably gathered in some large room within the Temple precincts on that first Christian Pentecost day. There would have been no need for them to speak anything but ordinary Aramaic to be understood had they wished to preach to others. For the thousands of Jewish pilgrims crowding into the Temple area at this season would have spoken this *lingua franca* despite the linguistic variations and different dialects of their own localities.

What caught the attention of these pilgrims was the sudden hubbub from the group around Peter who, in their Spirit-infused ecstasy, were setting up a loud cacophony of "foreign" phrases. Perhaps the disciples had subconsciously absorbed such phrases in multilingual Jerusalem during the many polyglot ceremonies they all had attended often, especially during the week before Pentecost. It is not really important. What matters is that these strange phrases, normally unknown to the speakers themselves, now attracted the intense curiosity of the nearby pilgrims.

The ecstatic disciples, however, were not consciously trying to communicate with other mortals. They were not "preaching" in the ordinary sense but crying out in praise of God's marvels. When the hubbub was over it was left to Peter to do the straightforward preaching and to explain the phenomenon just witnessed by reference to Joel's prophecy about signs and portents.

This he did in his own language and all those listening understood him. Lest they should get the wrong impression (as perhaps we are doing) he begged them to "make no mistake" about what had happened. The ecstatic utterances were not to be confused with the message that followed.

Some charismatic claims are, admittedly, exaggerated and even, on occasion, rather childish. But may Dr. Russell not have oversimplified the Whitsun story? The whole complicated subject of "tongues" — to which much objective study is now being given — surely deserves further and deeper analysis.

Yours faithfully,
GERARD NOEL,
Editor-in-Chief,
Catholic Herald,
Herald House,
Lambs Passage,
Bunhill Row, EC1.
September 21.

Custodial sentences

From Mr Martin Wright

Sir, Several misconceptions underlie Mr H. W. McCarthy's letter (October 5) suggesting that prison sentences should be independent of the available finance.

Even life and health depend on finance: doctors have to match their treatment to hospital resources, and law enforcement must be subject to the same constraints.

There is no such thing as the just sentence for a particular offence: it can only be decided in relation to other sentences, and if all sentences were cut by half, they would be as just as before — and no less effective in protecting the public.

Finance already influences sentences. Home Office research shows that a third of the prison population consists of petty offenders who need not be there if enough alternatives existed. There is no justification for adding to prison capacity as long as the excess prison population is composed of these social casualties. If more resources were allocated to non-custodial supervision (usually costing a few hundred pounds per sentence) instead of prison (costing several thousand pounds), justice would be better served.

Meanwhile courts should insist on making non-custodial orders wherever appropriate: it is better that probation officers should be overworked than that men and women should be sent unnecessarily to prison.

Yours sincerely,
MARTIN WRIGHT, Director,
Howard League for Penal Reform,
169 Clapham Road, SW9.

Line of argument

From Mr Nial Charlton

Sir, On September 22 you gave eight column inches to a charming lady from Appleby who wants us all to spend £6m on repairing the Ribblehead viaduct on the Settle-Carlisle line. What she does not know is that that railway line was one of the worst pieces of insane megalomania of the railway age, and along with the equal nonsense of St Pancras left the Midland Railway so strapped for cash that they could not afford big enough engines or decent coal. The result was two of the worst accidents in our railway history.

It is highly probable that if the lady had been living in Appleby in 1870 she would have objected to the aesthetic crime of building Ribblehead.

When people go from Appleby to Leeds today, they probably go by car, via the M6, M61 and M62. That is the sensible track BR now want to adopt.

Spending other people's money is such fun; it is also the major cause of inflation and its evils.

Yours faithfully,
NIAL CHARLTON,
Willow Green,
Little Leigh,
Northwich,
Cheshire.
September 28.

Food taxation through EEC

From Mrs F. P. Neill

Sir, Mr H. B. Williams (October 3) expresses concern at the recent proposal by the EEC to add oils and fats to the long list of foods that are already taxed. He suggests that it is wrong in principle to tax food. No person genuinely concerned with the welfare of the inhabitants of this country could disagree.

The policy of taxing food (known as the Common Agricultural Policy) was introduced by the Conservative Government when Britain joined the EEC. It was endorsed at the referendum in 1975 by Conservatives and Liberals, and by many Labour politicians, in particular by that section of the Labour Party which now calls itself Social Democrat.

A former top civil servant from the Ministry of Agriculture described the CAP as "the most wicked food policy devised since the Corn Laws". But the Corn Laws covered only grain, whereas the EEC levies on imported food comprise a wide range of essential foodstuffs, and have amounted in some instances to over 100 per cent of the import price. The EEC levies also differ in one other important respect from other levies and taxes. The money raised by this means must be handed, not to our own Exchequer, but to the EEC Commission in Brussels.

We have not paid such tribute since the reign of Ethelred the Unready.

Yours faithfully,
CAROLINE NEILL,
The Warden's Lodgings,
All Souls College,
Oxford.
October 6.

New thinking on fares

From Mr Harley Sherlock

Sir, In your editorial "Hop on a bus on the rates" (October 6) you gave the Greater London Council credit for its attempt to break out of the vicious circle of increasing fares and declining patronage. You apparently agree with the principle of reducing congestion in cities through subsidies to public transport, but you suggested that the GLC should use such subsidies to increase capital investment rather than to reduce fares.

Compared with operators in other Western capitals London Transport had, until October 5, by far the smallest subsidy *per capita* and, not surprisingly, the highest fares. This had led to a constant drift of commuters from public to private transport and thus to ever-increasing congestion on the roads.

The GLC can hardly be blamed for refusing to wait for new equipment to be built before trying to restore some sort of order to London's transport; and a reduction of fares to a level closer to those in other European capitals could be achieved quickly and was, in any case, overdue.

In the long term, financial support for the renewal of equipment is clearly important; but a proper balance has to be struck. There is little point in building new buses and trains if people decline to use them because fares are too high.

Yours faithfully,
HARLEY SHERLOCK,
Chairman,
Transport 2000 Limited,
40 James Street, W1.
October 7.

Contracts for dons

From Professor John Holloway

Sir, Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer's remarks, as reported in your columns on October 2, are to be regretted.

The University of Cambridge is shortly to announce details of an early retirement scheme, in the hope that many teaching officers may avail themselves of it. Doubtless some who are now fully active in teaching or research would have done so sympathetically, if only to obtain more time in which to pursue their research. It is now difficult for anyone to opt for early retirement without seeming to admit that Sir Peter's strictures may well apply to him.

Furthermore, a majority of my colleagues would certainly prefer that the retirement even of any who have (arguably) become inactive should take place on a note of warmth and of recognition for their past services, not of condemnation.

One could easily obtain many signatures for this letter; but the points it makes are sufficiently obvious for me to be reluctant to spare time for so doing.

I am, Sir,
JOHN HOLLOWAY,
Queens' College,
Cambridge.
October 4.

Treading carefully

From Professor S. Barnett

Sir, We are grateful to Pamela Vandyke Price for her article (October 3) in which she reminds us that "there are still colleges where the dinner wines are prepared at luncheon or even breakfast, and the luncheon wines the previous evening".

This seems to me one of the clearest indications we have had so far as to why certain institutions, including my own, were singled out by the University Grants Committee for especially harsh treatment. Undoubtedly, we must ensure in future that our table wines are prepared in accordance with the best practice.

Yours sincerely,
STEPHEN BARNETT,
School of Mathematical Sciences,
University of Bradford,
Bradford,
West Yorkshire.
October 5.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 7: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, President of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, this morning opened the Society's Special Unit, the Jacob Bright's Children's Centre in Rochdale.

Her Royal Highness later visited the factory of Arrow Mill Fabrics Limited, Rochdale.

The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Mrs Stevens.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 7: Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, as President, attended the Annual Open Meeting of The Queen's Nursing Institute at The Royal Institute of British Architects, Portland Place, London, this afternoon.

Miss Jane Egerton-Warburton was in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester this morning opened a Disabled People Bungalow at Pinderfields General Hospital, Wakefield and later visited The Home Farm Trust —Fairthorn/Elms, Sheffield. In the evening His Royal Highness was present at the inaugural Reception of Heritage of London Trust at County Hall, London.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
October 7: Princess Alexandra was present at a buffet luncheon given for the delegates attending a National Pain Relief Conference, arranged by the E. C. Committee of the Order of Christian Unity, at the Westminster Cathedral Conference Centre.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

In the afternoon Her Royal Highness, Patron of People's Dispensary for Sick Animals, received Mr E. C. L. Hulbert-Powell upon relinquishing the appointment as Chairman of the Council of Management and Sir Mark Tennant on assuming this appointment.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of the Ven Arthur Hopley, Archdeacon Emeritus of Bath and Wells, will be held in Wells Cathedral on Saturday, October 17, at 2.30.

Marriages

Mr L. T. Messel and Miss P. J. Barratt
The marriage took place on October 7 in the Guards' Chapel, Wellington Barracks, between Mr Thomas Messel, son of the late Colonel and Mrs Linley Messel, of Lower Roundhurst Farm, Sussex, and Miss Penelope Barratt, younger daughter of the late Mr Timothy Barratt and of Mrs Timothy Barratt, of Hasel Mount, Millom, Cumbria. The Rev John Westmuckett officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her uncle, Major William Barratt, was attended by Mary Clare Lewthwaite, Alice Cory Reid, Lady Frances Armstrong-Jones and James Barratt.

A reception was held at the Savoy Hotel.

Mr C. Morgan and Dr S. Lee
The marriage took place on October 3, 1981, at St Giles Church, Ashtead, between Mr Christopher Morgan, elder son of Mr and Mrs M. C. Morgan, of St Albans, and Dr Susan Lee, daughter of Mr and Mrs Derrick Lee, of Leatherhead and Saudi Arabia.

Mr D. Webster and Miss E. Drew
The marriage took place in Washington DC on September 26 between Mr David Webster and Miss Elizabeth Drew.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. D. V. Hardie and Miss M. S. Palmer
The engagement is announced between John, youngest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. A. Hardie and Mrs K. M. Hardie, of Guernsey, and Melanie, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Palmer, of Eastbourne, Sussex.

Mr D. A. Brocklehurst and Miss A. E. Tollesen
The engagement is announced between David Allan, elder son of Mr R. G. Brocklehurst, of Beech Hanger, Ashurst, Kent, and Mrs M. A. Brocklehurst, of Kersey, Suffolk, and Andrea Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs F. Tollesen, of Moulles et Baucels, France.

Mr J. P. Marples and Miss S. Plimmer
The engagement is announced between Patrick, son of Mr and Mrs Alec Marples, of Topsham, Devon, and Sarah, daughter of Dr and Mrs R. N. A. Plimmer, of Ryelands, Colwall, Worcestershire.

Mr J. W. Morton and Miss D. M. Stewart
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, son of Mr and Mrs William Morton, of Brant Broughton, Lincoln, and Deborah, daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Stewart, of Barcelona, Spain.

Mr D. P. J. W. Murray Lee and Miss A. G. Leaf
The engagement is announced between Denzil, son of the late Rosemary Murray Lee, of Yonder Wreyland, Lustleigh, Devon, and 69 Eaton Terrace Mews, London, SW1, and of Major Peter Murray Lee, of 1 Eaton Square, London, SW1, and Anna, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Antony Leaf, of Lone Barn, Englefield, near Reading, Berkshire.

Mr D. Simmons and Miss H. P. Cusack
The engagement is announced between Derek, second son of Mr Jack Simmons, of Barnet, Hertfordshire, and the late Mrs Joan Simmons, and Hilary Patricia, elder daughter of Mme Anna Patricia Nicolet, of Geneva, Switzerland, and the late Mr John Cusack.

Mr F. A. Mathew and Miss J. C. Woodhead
The engagement is announced between Francis Anthony, son of the late Francis Mathew and of Mrs Mathew, of Les Roses de France, Theoule-sur-Mer, France, and Jane Caroline, elder daughter of Colonel and Mrs Michael Woodhead, of Fulham, London.

Mr A. T. U. Park and Mrs C. P. Hopkins
The marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Alexander (Sandy), surviving son of the late Mr and Mrs H. B. Park, of Whepstead, Suffolk, and Carol Hopkins, only daughter of Mr J. L. Merry, of Winchelsea, Sussex, and Mrs G. Merry, of Iwerne Minster, Dorset.

Mr T. J. Shannon and Miss D. J. Ritchie
The engagement is announced between Thomas, son of Mr P. T. J. Shannon and Mrs E. E. Shannon, and D'Vora, daughter of Mr R. R. Ritchie and Mrs P. E. Strachen-Timms.

Mr T. H. Thursfield and Miss S. A. Salmon
The engagement is announced between Timothy, son of Mr and Mrs P. S. Thursfield, of Field House, Eastleach, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, and Stella, only daughter of Mr and Mrs E. K. Salmon, of Frienden Farm, Chiddingstone Hoath, near Edenbridge, Kent.

Christening

The infant son of Mr and Mrs John Morgan was christened Thomas Owen Rowland by Canon Edwyn Young in the Queen's Chapel of the Savoy on October 3rd. The godparents are Count Alessandro degli Alessandri (for whom Sir Robin Chichester-Clark stood proxy), Mr David Kingsley and Miss Caroline Rathbone.

Luncheons

HM Government
Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon at 1 Carlton Gardens given in honour of the High Commissioner of Tanzania, Mr Amon James Nsekela.

Imperial War Museum
The Chairman of the Trustees of the Imperial War Museum, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Grandy, and Lady Grandy gave a luncheon party in the museum to mark the opening of the Cecil Beaton *War Photographs 1939-45* exhibition by Mr Paul Channon, the Minister for the Arts. Among the other guests were:

Dame Felicity Peake, Mr Alistair Horne, [illegible]

Royal College of Surgeons of England
Sir Alan Parks, president of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, yesterday entertained at luncheon at the college Sir Bernard Scott, Mr K. H. Purnell and Professor J. B. Kinmonth.

Dinners

Cumnor House School
A dinner was held at the Savoy Hotel on Saturday celebrating the golden jubilee of Cumnor House School. Speeches were made by Mr Cyril Ray and Mr L. H. Milner-Gulland.

Energy Industries Council
Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, was the principal guest and speaker at the annual dinner of the Energy Industries Council, held last night at Grosvenor House. Mr Barry W. V. Bovey, chairman, presided. Members and their guests attended.

Service dinner

Gallipoli Association
The annual dinner of the Gallipoli (1915) Association was held last night at the RAF Club. Vice-Admiral E. W. Longley-Cook presided. Lord Hankey was the guest of honour and the guests included Admiral Sir Desmond Dreyer, Lieutenant-Colonel D. B. Webb-Carter and Colonel Onur Noyan.

25 years ago

From The Times of Saturday, October 6, 1956

From Our United Nations Correspondent

New York, Oct. 5. — The Security Council met today in what is generally regarded as the greatest test of its efficacy since the Korean war to consider the Suez Canal dispute. The Council was startled, and perhaps gratified to hear Mr Selwyn Lloyd, for the United Kingdom, suggest that after these countries who wished had stated their views in public session, it would be a good thing for the council to go into private session. It is perhaps not too much to say that the move for a closed session is the *quid pro quo* which France and Britain have given for American support of their resolution.

Archbishop to retire

The Archbishop of Wales, Dr Gwilym Williams, aged 68, Bishop of Bangor since 1957, announced yesterday that he will retire at the end of September next year.

See of Ludlow

The Queen has approved the creation of a suffragan see in Shropshire, in the Diocese of Hereford, to be named the Suffragan See of Ludlow. The Bishop of Hereford has hitherto been helped by an assistant bishop.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr D. D. Edwards to be joint county court registrar and joint district registrar of the High Court in the Southampton group of courts from October 5.

Mr Michael C. E. Hemery, executive vice-president of Yusuf Ahmed Alghanim to be director-general of the British Health-Care Export Council.

Mr Mark Lennox-Boyd, Conservative MP for Morecambe and Lonsdale, to be parliamentary private secretary to Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary of State for Energy.

Mr F. A. Maidment, housemaster of Sanderson's, Lancing College, to be Headmaster of Ellesmere College, Shropshire.

Mr C. A. Sonnex to be joint county court registrar and joint district registrar of the High Court in the Reading group of courts from November 2.

Legal
Mr Patrick William Medd, QC, to be a circuit judge on the Midland and Oxford Circuit.

Arts Council bursaries

The Arts Council has approved theatre writing bursaries of £1,000 to Jeremy James Taylor, Jane Poncia, Ken Ross, Allen Sadler, Paul Goetzee and Lennox Brown.

Memorial services

Mr G. Qvist
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr George Qvist was held yesterday at the Church of All Souls, Langham Place. The Rev Peter Speck, Chaplain to the Royal Free Hospital, and Father Angus McLaughlin, Roman Catholic Chaplain, officiated. Dr Bruce MacGillivray, Dean of the Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine, and Miss Sarah Picton, nursing officer, read the lessons. Mr David Abrams, chairman of the Royal Free Hospital Medical Committee, led the psalm and Sir Alan Parks, president of the Royal College of Surgeons of Engand, gave an address. Among those present were:

Dame Frances Qvist (widow), Mr and Mrs Alfred Qvist (brother and sister-in-law), Mrs H. Baker and Miss A. M. Gardner (sisters-in-law), Mr and Mrs Brian Qvist, Miss Victoria Evans, Mr Charles Evans, Mr Thomas Tribe, Miss Susan Tribe, Miss G. Lawrie, Mr and Mrs W. Dyson-Lawrie, Mr Robert Lawrie, Major and Mrs John Lawrie, Mrs R. M. Lewis.

Lord Porritt, Lord Lloyd of Hampstead, QC, Lady Parks, Sir Henry Osmond-Clarke, Sir Thomas and Lady Holmes Sellors, Lieutenant-General Sir James Baird, Dame Anne Bryans, Professor Dame Sheila Sherlock, Mr H H G Eastcott, Mr and Mrs A W Badenoch, Mr Norman Tanner, Mr R W Raven, Mr Richard Handley, Mr G J Hadfield, Mr Selwyn Taylor, Mr A G Apley, Professor A J Harding Rains, Professor Gordon Robson, Mr Michael Reilly, Mr I P Todd, Mr D Innes Williams, Mr G C Lloyd-Roberts, Professor G Slaney, Mr J S H Wade, Miss P A George, Professor P A Bramley, Mr David Downton, Mr Lorimer Fison, Mr R M Kirk, Mr Dudley Staunton, Mr R S Johnson-Gilbert, Dr G W E Little (President of the Hunterian Society), Professor Ruth Bowden (Medical Women's Federation), Professor B E Ryman, Mr David Trevor, Mr and Mrs Charles Gray, Dr Norman Lloyd Rusby, Mr Anthony Radcliffe, Mr N Asherson, Mr and Mrs H W S Horlock, Mr and Mrs T G I James, Mr D A Robinson, Mr Norman and Dr E W Tanner, Mr Harland Rees, Professor J B Kinmonth, Mr R Pracy (Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital), Mrs A Y Swainston (chairman, League of Patients and Friends of the Royal Free Hospital) and members of the Royal Free Hospital Rugby Club.

Mr W. H. Haslam
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr William Heywood Haslam whe held at St John's, St John's Wood, yesterday. The Rev Simon Farrer officiated. Mr Tim Haslam and Miss Carina Haslam (grandchildren) read from the Bible and Mr Peter Scott gave an address. Among those present were:

Mrs Haslam (widow), Mr and the Hon Mrs Michael Haslam and Mr and Mrs John Haslam (sons and daughtersin-law), Mr Nicholas Haslam (son), Dr and Mrs Anthony Winder, Mr John Winder, Miss Muriel Winder, Mrs Janet Hoyle, Sir Oliver and Lady Scott, Mr and Mrs Edward Marsh, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Anthony Hannaford, Mrs John Isaac, Mrs Reginald Nash, Lord Oranmore and Browne, the Hon Mrs Mordaunt-Smith, the Hon Mrs Martin Browne.

The Countess of Ranfurly, Lady Diana Cooper, Lady Gladwyn, the Dowager Lady Wakehurst, the Hon David Loder, Sir Roger Falk, Sir James Blair-Cunynghame, Sir Anthony and Lady Burney, Sir William and Lady Goode, Lady Binder, Lady Shone, Mr and the Hon Mrs Michael Dunne, Comte and Comtesse d'Hauteville, Mr Peter Elwes, Countess Susannah Mirsky, Mrs Titania Hartman, Mr Cavan O'Brien, Mr and Mrs Wilfrid Abel-Smith, Brigadier Ralph Sassoon, Mr Robin Bullough (Old Boltonians Association), Mr C E Shakerley (chairman, Provincial Insurance Company), Mr Ralph Vickers (Vickers Da Costa and Company), Mr H M Coutts-Trotter (Buckmaster and Moore) and Mr T B Burton and Mr D R Tillett (Binder Hamlyn).

Church news

Appointments

The Rev R E H Johnson, Vicar of St Gabriel, Prestwich, diocese of Manchester to be Vicar of Christ Church, Heaton, same diocese.

The Rev C R Levey, Vicar of Holy Redeemer, Lamorbey, diocese of Rochester to be Vicar of Christ Church, Gravesend, same diocese.

The Rev D Little, Assistant Curate of St George, Kidderminster, diocese of Exeter to be Vicar of Lepton, diocese of Wakefield.

The Rev K Livesey, Vicar of St Paul, Royton, diocese of Manchester to be Priest-in-charge of Holy Trinity, Bury, same diocese.

The Rev D A Low, Vicar of Spencers Wood and Priest-in-charge of Grazeley with Beech Hill, diocese of Oxford to be Vicar of St Barnabas, Gillingham, diocese of Rochester.

Deaconess S G Martin, licensed lay worker of Christ Church, Ainsworth, diocese of Manchester to be also Adviser on Women's Ministry, Manchester diocese.

The Rev S J Mitchell, Assistant Curate of Malvern Priory, diocese of Worcester to be Precentor of Leicester Cathedral.

The Rev A Pope, Rector of Colsterworth, diocese of Lincoln to be Priest-in-charge of Erpingham with Calthorpe, Alby with Thwaite and Ingworth, diocese of Norwich.

The Rev Canon R G Robinson, Vicar of Far Headingley, diocese of Ripon to be Rector of Drayton and Felthorpe, diocese of Norwich.

The Rev R H Sargent, Vicar Castle Church, diocese of Lichfield to be also Rural Dean of Stafford, same diocese.

The Rev M C Scott-Joynt, Rural Dean of Bicester and Islip and Rector of the Bicester Area Team Ministry, diocese of Oxford to be Residentiary Canon of St Albans Cathedral and Director of Ordinands and In-Service Training, diocese of St Albans.

The Rev A G Smith, Rector of Mistley with Manningtree and Rural Dean of Harwich, diocese of Chelmsford to be Rector of Fordham with Eight Ash Green, same diocese.

The Rev K G Taylor, Rector of Northwold, diocese of Ely, to be Priest-in-charge of Haslingfield and Harlton, same diocese.

The Rev R J Thomas, Vicar of St Andrew, Hartcliffe and Rural Dean of Bedminster, diocese of Bristol, to be Priest-in-charge Frenchay and Winterbourne Down, same diocese.

The Rev C L Wood, Vicar of Ramsey and Rector of Little Oakley, diocese of Chelmsford to be also Acting Rural Dean of Harwich, same diocese.

The Rev C Hendey, Vicar of the Corringham Group, diocese of Lincoln to an appointment in the diocese of Trinidad and Tobago.

The Rev Dr D M Hope, Principal of St Stephen's House, Oxford, diocese of Oxford to be also Bishop of Norwich's Examining Chaplain.

The Rev A Bain, Curate of St Andrew with St Mary, Wakefield, diocese of Wakefield, to be Vicar of Odd Down, Bath, diocese of Bath and Wells.

The Rev D M Beater, Vicar of St Hilda, Prestwich, diocese of Manchester, to be Vicar of Northfleet, diocese of Rochester.

The Rev C A Billington, Rector of Tintinhull with Chilthorne Domer, Yeovil Marsh and Thorne Coffin, diocese of Bath and Wells, to be Chaplain of Leybourne Grange Hospital, Kent, diocese of Rochester.

The Rev L W Booth, Asst Curate of St Mary, Eas Grinstead, diocese of Chichester, to be Counsellor of the Memorial Hospital, Long Beach, California and Asst Priest at St Thomas's, Long Beach, California.

The Rev W M Brewin, Priest in Charge of Holy Trinity, Eggleston, diocese of Durham, to be Vicar of St Michael and All Angels, Norton, same diocese.

The Rev M W Briggs, Vicar of Harworth with Bircotes, diocese of Southwell, to be Vicar of Harby with Thorney and North and South Clifton, same diocese.

The Rev D C Broome, Vicar of St Margaret, Leeds, diocese of Ripon, to be Vicar of Stoke Holy Cross with Dunston, diocese of Norwich.

The Rev F Carless, Vicar of Warley, diocese of Wakefield, also to be Rural Dean of Halifax, same diocese.

The Rev G R Crostwaite, Vicar of St Werburgh's, Derby, diocese of Derby, to be Priest in Charge of Cherbury, diocese of Oxford.

The Rev R Crouch, Vicar of Winkfield, diocese of Oxford, also to be Priest in Charge of Cranbourne, same diocese.

The Rev N P Cumming, Asst Curate of St Peter, Tadley, diocese of Winchester, to be Rector of Overton and Laverstoke with Freefolk, same diocese.

The Rev H B Francis, of Keswick Road, Cringleford, Norwich, to be Priest in Charge of Great and Little Plumstead with Thorpe End, diocese of Norwich.

The Rev P Hemingway, Curate of St Paul, Herne Hill, diocese of Southwark, to be Vicar of St George, Headstone, diocese of London.

The Rev M F H Hulbert, Priest in The Rev M F H Hulbert, Priest in Derby, also to be Rural Dean of Bakewell and Eyam, same diocese.

The Rev D A Kay, Vicar of St James, Latchford, diocese of Chester, to be Rector of Holy Trinity Without-the-Walls, Chester, same diocese.

Canon J A Kingham, Vicar of Great Baddow, diocese of Chelmsford, to be Canon Emeritus upon retirement.

The Rev T G Mitchell, Rector of Alberton, and also Regional Dean, diocese of Nova Scotia, Canada, to be Vicar of Misterton with West Stockwith, diocese of Southwell.

The Rev J W R Morrison, Curae of Christ Church, Reading, diocese of Oxford, to be Rector of Burghfield, same diocese.

The Rev R A Noise, Vicar of St. John Baptist, Leamington Spa, diocese of Coventry, to be Vicar of Alveston, same diocese.

The Rev A Pullin, Vicar of Midhurst and Rector of Woolbeeding, diocese of Chichester, also to be Rural Dean of Midhurst, same diocese.

The Rev J H Randell, Curate of St Mary Magdalene, Ribbleton, Preston, diocese of Blackburn, to be Vicar of St Lawrence, Barton, same diocese.

The Rev R Roe, Asst Chaplain General, HQ, United Kingdom Land Forces, Wilton, diocese of Salisbury, to be Rector of Merrow, diocese of Guildford.

University news

Bath

Grants
Shell Petroleum: £102,823 to C R Palmer for rewriting training manuals. Science Research Council: £56,413 to A R Daniels and B A White, electrical engineering department, for research into the use of distributed micro-computing systems for real time stimulation and control of complex power systems: £53,994 to A R Daniels, B A White and R J Lipczynski, electrical engineering, for research on the operation of a model vehicle system using linear synchronous motors in the lift and propulsion modes: £49,770 to J F Eastham and M J Balchin, electrical engineering, for research into high speed linear synchronous traction motors: £52,066 to F J Wallace, school of engineering, for research into diesel type combustion studies in a high swirl constant volume cylindrical chamber: £21,023 to D K Longmore and C W Stammers, school of engineering, for research on attenuation of noise in hydraulic systems by means of flexible reinforced hose and mechanics of hose wall deformation: £40,000 to V D Scott and G Love, school of materials science, for work on the development of quantitative light element micro-analysis: £31,700 to D E Packham, materials science, for research into interactions at the interface in polymer metal adhesive joints: £21,212 to G A Saunders, school of physics, for high pressure ultrasonic studies of soft acoustic phonon mode transitions.

Heriot-Watt

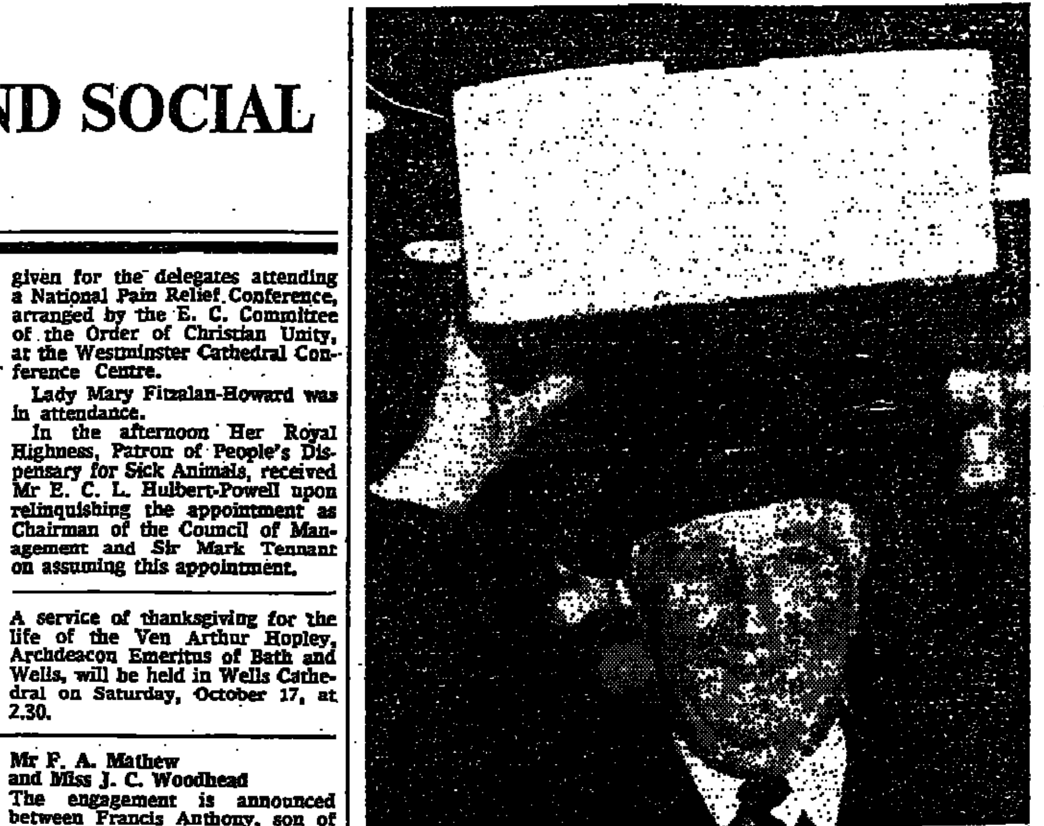
Grants
Science and Engineering Research Council: £192,300 to the electrical and electronic engineering department, for digital systems laboratory to develop research and teaching facilities in digital systems, under the direction of G T Russell and C W Davidson: £35,379 for research on utilization of fast information retrieval facility, under direction of F G Heath and P W Foulk: £25,000 to physics department, for investigation into far infrared non-linear optical properties of semiconductors, under direction of C R Pidgeon.

Stirling
Three grants totalling £38,964 have been awarded to Professor J M G Cowie of the chemistry department to carry out research in polymer science.

Open

Grants and awards
Leverhulme Trust: £43,000 to G M Esland for research on British manufacturing industry and educational policy 1945-1980.

Natural Environment Research Council: £138,438 to I Gass for study of the Troodos Ophiolite (Cyprus) by deep drilling: £41,730 to G C Brown for hot rock project on heat flow and heat production studies in crystalline intrusions.



Sir Ronald Gardner-Thorpe, Lord Mayor of London, trying his hand at carrying fish in a "bobbin hat" at Billingsgate market yesterday. The market moves to a new site in December.

Councils are warned over damage to orchestras

By a Staff Reporter

With the Hallé Orchestra reporting the largest deficit in its history, the Association of British Orchestras has given a warning that damage caused to orchestras by council cuts could take many years to repair.

The Hallé, in its annual report for 1980-81, said its deficit of £92,000 came despite an increase in earned income of more than 40 per cent. Spending was kept to an increase of just over 25 per cent. Financial assistance rose by only 2.4 per cent.

The orchestra said its Arts Council grant had not kept pace with inflation, and even an additional guarantee of £30,000 this year would not put matters right.

There had also been a reduction of £7,000 last year in grants from Manchester City Council and Cheshire County Council, but the Greater Manchester Council had increased its grant roughly in line with inflation.

The association, in its annual report, said local authorities were having to make disproportionate economies in the arts and recreation to meet government targets.

The association urged on all local authorities the need to maintain the support of orchestras and of public concerts.

'Appalling prospect' for museum

The National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland faces "the quite appalling prospect" of remaining in its present 90-year-old premises in Queen Street, Edinburgh, although the Government agreed in 1975 to phased extensions as necessary to fulfill its functions.

In their bicentenary report the trustees express concern over the lack of display space and say urgent efforts should be made to pinpoint an adequate site or premises for the collection.

The space available for display at Queen Street was little more than a tenth of the area they required.

High price for golden cup

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

In 1754 two French goldsmith brothers working in Amsterdam, Philippe and Louis Metayer, fashioned a rich ornamental cup from 853 grams of gold. It was sold by Christie's in Amsterdam on Thursday evening for 460,000 guilders (unpublished estimate 350,000 to 450,000 guilders) to the Rijksmuseum, the city's premier art collection.

Christie's suggest that the cup was commissioned by the Prince of Orange as a wedding gift to Jan van Borselle, his representative in Zealand, whose arms it bears; the prince is known to have commissioned a similar cup from the Metayers for the Hague Civil Guard in the same year.

The long-stemmed cup is richly embossed with mythological scenes of a matrimonial flavour. The cover is surmounted by the Zeeland lion emerging from the sea its paw resting on a shield which bears the maker's signature and date. Antique gold is rare in itself and this piece clearly has an interesting place in Dutch history.

Yesterday Christie's were busy in Ireland with the first day of a two-day sale at Birr Castle, co Offaly, the home of Lord Rosse. Part of the contents is being sold. Yesterday's main item was a Venetian view by Francesco Guardi at £50,000 (unpublished estimate £20,000 to £30,000), bought by an Irish private collector.

The painting had been given by Queen Victoria to Sir John Conroy, comptroller to the Duchess of Kent. Conroy married Lady Alicia Parsons, daughter of the second Earl of Rosse.

In London Christie's auctioned barometers, clocks and watches for a total of £323,353, with 22 per cent unsold. The top price was £15,000 (unpublished estimate £10,000 to £15,000) for a Charles II walnut long-case clock by Joseph Knibb, a good but unremarkable clock by a distinguished maker.

More remarkable, perhaps, was the £200 (estimate £140 to £200) paid for a first edition, published in 1964, of *The Knibb Family, Clockmakers*, by R. A. Lee, the London dealer.

Sotheby's had a rather uneven ride with their first Old Master paintings sale of the season, securing a total of £238,460, with 21 per cent unsold.

In contrast, Sotheby's Los Angeles sale of paintings and drawings from the collection of the University of California, Los Angeles, on Thursday brought hot competition. The sale was mainly devoted to nineteenth and twentieth-century works, and only 4 per cent out of the £511,764 total was unsold.

"Dancing Tree", of 1930, by Arthur G. Dove, sold for $160,000 (estimate $40,000 to $60,000) or £85,561. Alberto Burri's "Sacco No 2", of 1954, made $77,500 (estimate $30,000 to $40,000) or £41,443.

☐ British North American stamps and postal history were offered on Tuesday by Robson Lowe (the philatelic division of Christie's) at their second New York sale (Our Philatelic Correspondent writes).

A used 1959 Canada 5 cents St Lawrence Seaway with inverted centre made $6,600 (£3,587) and a 1927 Newfoundland 60 cents DE Pinedo air stamp fetched $8,000 (£3,804).

Birthdays today

Lord Caradon, who is 74.

The Marquess of Anglesey, 59; Sir Paget Bourke, 75; Viscount Caldecote, 64; Sir Nicolas Cheetham, 71; Professor Sir Alastair Currie, 60; Sir Esmond Durlacher, 80; Lord Justice Eveleigh, 64; Lord Justice Fox, 60; Mr Milner Gray, 82; Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe, 81; Mr Alasdair Milne, 51; Sir Mark Oliphant, 80; Miss Merle Park, 44; the Hon Sir Peter Ramsbotham, 62; Sir Reginald Sholl, 79; Mr Peter Wood, 53.

Latest wills

Mr Daniel Boulton, of St Annes, Lancashire, left estate valued at £45,291 net. He left all his property to the Salvation Army.

Mr Cecil James Eversfield, of Little Sutton, south Wirral, left estate valued at £47,712 net. He left all his property to the British Heart Foundation.

Emily Randle, of Guisborough, Cleveland, left estate valued at £68,221 net. She left all her property to the Friends of the Garth Surgery, Guisborough.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Benton, Mr Evan Oliver, of Hevingham, Norfolk .. £460,166

Bird, Mr Allan, of Elwick, Cleveland £507,477

Cooper, Mrs Olive Margaret Griffiths, of Ipswich .. £205,967

York, Mr Peter George Dennis, of Wellingborough, Northamptonshire £302,258

OBITUARY

GLORIA GRAHAME

Sultry beauty of screen and stage

Gloria Grahame, the American film and stage actress died in New York on October 5, aged 57. She was taken ill suddenly in Britain last week while rehearsing the part of Amanda in Tennessee Williams's *The Glass Menagerie* at the Duke's Playhouse, Lancaster. The play, which was due to have opened last Wednesday, was cancelled and she was flown back to the United States for medical treatment but died soon after arrival.

She was born Gloria Grahame Hallward in Los Angeles. Both parents were actors and her mother appeared on the British stage before the First World War. Gloria Grahame made her own first stage appearance at the age of six and later understudied Miriam Hopkins in *The Skin Of Our Teeth* on Broadway before being spotted in antother play by Louis B. Mayer of MGM and put under contract by the studio.

She made her first film, *Blonde Fever*, in 1944 and for a decade or so she was one of Hollywood's leading actresses, particularly adept at the sultry, pouting femme fatale but able to show her versatility in a variety of different parts. She was in Capra's *It's a Wonderful Life* and *Crossfire* but made her name playing opposite Humphrey Bogart in her tenth film, *In a Lonely Place*; it was directed by her first husband, Nicholas Ray, and has become something of a cult picture.

In 1952 she won an Oscar for best supporting actress playing a southern belle in *The Bad and the Beautiful*. She incited Jack Palance to murder Joan Crawford in *Sudden Fear*; was an elephant girl in De Mille's *The Greatest Show on Earth*; and came to Britain to make *The Good Die Young*. Of all her film parts she will probably be best remembered as the tragic gangster's moll in Fritz Lang's thriller, *The Big Heat*, having her face disfigured by boiling coffee thrown by Lee Marvin. The following year (1954) she played the femme fatale in another Lang film, *Human Desire*, and in very different mood was Ado Annie in the screen version of the musical, *Oklahoma!*

From the mid 1950s her films became fewer and less distinguished and after television work she returned to what she always considered to be her first love, the theatre. She came to Britain in 1978, playing Sadie Thompson in Maugham's *Rain* at the Watford Palace Theatre, and she first appeared at the Duke's Playhouse, Lancaster, last year as Martha in *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*

After her first marriage was dissolved, she married a producer, Cy Howard, and her third husband was her former stepson, Nick Ray Junior. She had two children.

AIR COMMODORE A. D. ROSS

Air Commodore Arthur Dwight Ross, GC, CBE, RCAF, who died on September 27, in Canada, won a George Cross in 1944 for a particularly gallant rescue of two members of the crew trapped in a crashed bomber. He was 74.

In June 1944 the bomber, a Halifax, attempting to land, struck another bomber parked in the dispersal area and loaded with bombs. The crashing aircraft had broken up into three parts and was burning furiously. Ross was awaiting the return of aircraft from operations and in the vicinity were Flight Sergeant J. R. M. St Germain a bomb aimer just returned from a raid, and Corporal M. Marquet, who was in charge of the night ground crew; both these were later awarded the George Medal.

Ross and Corporal Marquet rescued the pilot of the burning aircraft. At that moment 10 500lb bombs exploded about 80 yards away in the second aircraft. The rescuers were hurled to the ground. When the hail of debris had subsided cries were heard from the rear turret of the broken up aircraft. Ross hacked away at the perspex turret with an axe and then handed it to the trapped rear gunner who enlarged the hole made.

Taking the axe again, Ross with Marquet and St Germain finally smashed the turret supports and brought out the rear gunner. Another 500lb bomb exploded which threw the three rescuers to the ground. St Germain threw himself upon the victim in order to shield him from the flying debris. Air Commodore Ross's arm was practically severed between wrist and elbow by the second explosion but he walked calmly to an ambulance and an emergency amputation was carried out in the station sick quarters.

Ross was subsequently Commandant of the RCAF Staff College AOC Air Transport Command and Air Maritime Command and then returned to Britain as Air Adviser to the Canadian High Commissioner in London. From 1956 to 1959 he commanded the 5th Air Division Vancouver. He retired in the latter year.

Born on March 18, 1907 he was educated at Upper Canada College, Toronto, and the Royal Military College, Kingston.

DR AVERIL LYSAGHT

S.E.B. and J.V.S.M. write:

Averil Margaret Lysaght, whose rich and varied life ended after a brief illness on August 21 in London, was born on April 14, 1905, on the family property near Hawera on the North Island of New Zealand. She early showed an interest in, and aptitude for the life sciences — already by 1921 a new species of moth had been identified and named after her *Melanchra averilla*. After obtaining an MSc in zoology at Victoria College in 1929 and a short period on the staff there, she came to England which was to be her home for the rest of her life.

Further academic distinctions followed. She was awarded a PhD by the University of London in 1935 for a thesis on the nematode parasites of thrips, based on work carried out at Rothamsted Experimental Station. More recently, in 1979, she received an honorary DLitt from the Memorial University of Newfoundland, a happy recognition largely inspired by the publication of her characteristically thorough and scholarly edition of *Joseph Banks in Newfoundland and Labrador, 1766*.

Averil Lysaght, however, never held a prominent academic post; brief lecturing periods at the Universities of Hull and Nottingham and a largely honorary status at the British Museum (Natural History), and, in her last years, at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, in some ways parallel the wayward lack of recognition at first meted out by British academics to her fellow student and intellectual sparring partner, the late J. C. Beaglehole.

It was, of course, Averil Lysaght who provided Beaglehole with the greater part of the zoological and botanical notes for his Hakluyt Society editions of James Cook's three voyages of discovery. It was also Beaglehole's excessive concentration — as Averil Lysaght saw it — on Cook at the expense of his first patron and scientific collaborator Joseph Banks which spurred her on to devote much of her scholarly life to that of the Squire of Revesby. From 1952 on Averil Lysaght, in an increasing number of articles — most recently in association with the Genesis Publications facsimile editions of the journals of Banks and Cook — was preparing herself for that first definitive life of Sir Joseph Banks which, alas, we will now never see.

Those who could not under stand her intoleration of sloppy scholarship or intellectual dishonesty — and who perhaps could not accept her stringent criticisms applied as equally to her own work as to that of others — could not have known the many other aspects of her life. Averil Lysaght was an artist of great talent, a gift which first developed in Nottingham and later at St Martin's School of Art in London: it was her painting eye which first detected the previously unknown Francis Cotes portrait of Banks as a young man and the self-portrait of his ill-fated artist Alexander Buchan.

"Miss Lysaght", champion of any child in the once far-from-fashionable corner of Clerkenwell where she made her home, was a name to conjure with when there was a playground, a tree or an historic building to save. Her cooking was beyond compare, garnished as it was from her own garden, which she cultivated, as she did her study, as a uniquely ordered disarray of treasures.

MR MOHAMED RIAD

Mr Mohamed Riad, a former Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and a former Secretary-General of the Arab League, has died at the age of 58 in a clinic in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, the Middle East News Agency has reported.

Mohamed Riad began his diplomatic career in 1946 and held several important posts in the Egyptian foreign ministry and inter-Arab agencies under both the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser and the late President Anwar Sadat. He also served as the Egyptian Consul in Paris, and from 1950 to 1964 was a member of the Egyptian delegation to the United Nations.

He was named Secretary-General of the Arab League in 1979, succeeding Mr Mahmoud Riad, a former Foreign Secretary of Egypt, who had himself been Secretary-General of the League from 1972 to 1979.

Lady Sansom widow of Sir George Sansom, GBE, KCMG, died on September 6. She was Katharine Gordon, eldest daughter of W. Cecil Slingsby and she married her husband in 1928. He died in 1965.

Moreover... Miles Kington

Q. I am thinking of going into casinos in a big way. What would your advice be?

A. What would my advice be if what?

Q. If I was thinking of going into casinos in a big way.

A. Steer clear. The odds are always stacked against the gambler. If you want to throw your money away, at least get some healthy exercise doing it, for instance by challenging for the America's Cup.

Q. No, no. I am thinking of *running* a casino.

A. Ah, that's different. This is a very good time to start running casinos. There should be some good empty ones coming on the market soon, cheap.

Q. What are the chief qualities required for running a casino?

A. Overwhelming piety and goodness. It helps if you have been a bishop in the Church of England for 20 years, or a High Court judge, or a Trappist monk, though in the last case you probably won't have built up sufficient capital.

Q. I have been a senior chief constable for many years.

A. That should be all right. Have you been in prison?

Q. No.

A. Are you an American?

Q. Certainly not.

A. Do you lead a blameless private life? Can you work long, late hours? Do you speak Arabic? Have you a spare million or two. Have you got your own dinner jacket, in good condition?

Q. Yes to all those.

A. Then you have an outside chance of getting a licence.

Q. I have read somewhere that in order to run a casino you should also have a club with girls dressed up as rabbits and a magazine which prints long interviews with Mel Brooks and fuzzy colour photos from films with undressed people in.

A. This is no longer mandatory. In fact, it is becoming inadvisable.

Q. Thank goodness for that. Would I in fact have to do any gambling myself?

A. No. Though it might be a nice gesture on opening night to slip £100 on a number on the roulette table.

Q. And if I won?

A. There is little danger of that happening.

Q. Thank goodness for that.

A. May I ask why, if you are so against gambling, you wish to run a casino?

Q. To offer a friendly place for lonely Arabs to go at night. To give mathematicians a chance to test their theories of chance.

A. Good.

Q. And to give SDP MPs somewhere to go in the evening, where they know they won't have to meet Clement Freud.

A. Excellent!

NEW BOOKS

Islam: a journey between disasters

Among the Believers
By V. S. Naipaul

(André Deutsch; £7.95)

"There was one notice which I wished I hadn't read", writes V. S. Naipaul of the switchboard operator's room in a Kuala Lumpur hotel,

"Irresponsible staffs had been urinating and purging on the floor of the locker, and on canteen plates and in canteen glasses. Ritual cleanliness had nothing to do with cleanliness for its own sake, nothing to do with regard for the other man.

The point is important, for the same kind of inconsistency, the same unbridgeable gap between religious discipline and everyday social behaviour lie behind the two intellectual flaws of Islamic fundamentalism that recur as a source of wonder throughout this painstaking and informative book: the first is the impossibility, probably fatal, of trying to apply religious solutions to political and economic crises; the second is the blinkered ambivalence which both rejects, and depends on, the culture of the West:

Teheran Airport was full of Pakistani migrant workers who had done their shopping in Iran. They were taking back a lot: boxes, trunks, big cardboard suitcases tied with rope, brown cartons stamped with famous names, Aiwa, Akai, Toshiba, National, names of the new, universal bazaar, where goods were not associated with a particular kind of learning, effort or civilization but were just goods, part of the world's natural bounty.

A record of six months travelling in Iran, Pakistan, Malaysia and Indonesia in 1979, *Among the Believers* is the most self-effacing book Naipaul has written, With the help of contacts and aquaintances, he talks to anyone who will see him — writers, journalists, ayatollahs, farmers, scholars, taxi-drivers, peasants — and only rarely allows us a glimpse, usually mocking, of himself: wearing striped pyjamas, ordering a bottle of port with which to pass Christmas in Jakarta, or Australian Riesling to celebrate his relief to arrive, for once, in a well-appointed hotel. The hotel, at every stage from opulence to disintegration, is always the first clue by which to measure the state of a community in Naipaul's itinerant world, and no one since Graham Greene writes of them so tersely and so well.

His subject here is "the Islam that makes people withdraw, the more violently to leap forward" and the paradox whereby Islam should be more acutely aware of material existence than any other major religion and the least able, or willing to handle it: spiritual passion and an incapacity for politics locked in mutual self-destruction. Faced with so much anarchy, vindictiveness and rage, he himself draws back in the belief that the fanatical revival of Islam is so momentous that there is no other way for outsiders to begin to understand it. Events in Egypt have confirmed that he is right, although admirers of his writing will regret that for much of the book his exceptional gifts of synthesis and concentration are so deliberately laid aside.

He meets arrogance with humility and deadly earnestness with an irony lost on most of the believers. He challenges gently, questions with patience, listens with infinite tact; at almost every stage he controls the refining anger at new bigotries and corruptions of hope which has characterised a whole decade of his work between the novel *In a Free State* and the brilliant reports on Michael X and Argentina in *The Return of Eva Peron* (1980). Bewilderment, tenderness, affection and dismay inform his reactions both to those who became his friends on the Islamic journey and to those who did not.

It is a journey in parenthesis, between disasters. He arrives in Teheran between the fall of the Shah and the seizure of the American hostages, in Karachi after the execution of Bhutto and before the attack on Mecca and the pilgrims' air crash. When he returns, the Russians are in Kabul. There is time to reflect and to prophesy: a *second revolution in Iran* says his Marxist friend Behzad, with millions of necessary dead, like Russia in the Thirties. Stalin, not Mohammed, is Behzad's Prophet, yet Behzad is an honourable man.

The two societies which emerge most clearly are Pakistan, the original pure Muslim state with no wealth to sustain it but the faith and talent of the people themselves, and Indonesia, whose composite belief in a Hindu-/Buddhist Islam produces at least in the villages on volcanic soil a comparatively harmonious culture. In Malaysia, the new fundamentalism takes an overtly racist, anti-Chinese turn; the visit to Iran is frustratingly short, although Naipaul writes well of the medieval, scholastic world he discovered in Qom, like fourteenth century Oxford.

Among the Believers is not a topographical travel book, but Naipaul is a superlative traveller who misses nothing worth the record and *Among the Believers* includes the pleasures, surprises and adventures of the genre — an overnight trip into the Himalayan foothills, among Afghan herdsmen moving their animals down the valley for the winter, a young boy crazy with tension and grief raising fire on the street in Teheran; a minibus windscreen smashed by rocks dislodged from above and the very rough justice applied to the shepherd whose goat was to blame. It is a selfless record of things seen and heard at a particular time, yet curiously timeless, and confirmed in every cautious assumption by what has happened since.

Michael Ratcliffe

Looking for the best of Sellers

Peter Sellers
By Alexander Walker

(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £7.95)

P.S. I Love You
Peter Sellers, 1925-1980
By Michael Sellers

(Collins, £7.95)

Peter Sellers and his fellow Goons as we prefer to remember him

I knew Peter Sellers for about 27 years and for the last 22 of those years he was also my good friend and professional supporter — as I was his. Reading these two very different biographies I have learnt nothing *fundamentally* new about him — only staggeringly new details. I knew the two poles of his nature; once when I had *refused (on human and ethical grounds)* a request that he had made to me through his public relations specialist, Mr Theo Cowan, Peter refused to look at *me* for six months and then, shortly after that polar period, learning that I was hard pressed for £1,800, he unobtrusively stuffed a cheque for £2,000 into my breast pocket. I tore the cheque up while he protested.

Mr Alexander Walker's "authorized biography" is excellent; searchingly researched, shrewd and compassionate. Indeed, I have only one uneasy feeling about it: Mr Walker tends to be even a shade sycophantic towards the fourth Mrs Sellers (Lynne Frederick — now Mrs David Frost), whom I only briefly met, and relatively cool towards the first Mrs Sellers (now Mrs Edward Levy) whom I knew better and who has left with me over these many years a sense of warm dependable goodness. It is not *necessarily* an unfavourable reflection on any of the other ladies in Peter's unpredictably explosive life, but I believe that his one hope of some emotional peace lay with the sometime Anne Hayes, the first Mrs Sellers.

The first time I acted with Peter was in *The Naked Truth* (1957) and Alexander Walker quotes the perceptive critic, Philip Oakes, on this film: "Peter Sellers establishes himself as the finest film comedian since Chaplin". One day, while engaged on *The Naked Truth*, I attended "rushes" (the viewing of the previous day's work) with Peter. I became very unhappy about my own performance and as the lights came up I hurried to the large empty sound stage so that I could be alone to regain my equilibrium. Unexpectedly Peter appeared and he was glowering as I had never seen him before. "What did you think of rushes?" I nervously asked. He roared: "What did you think I bloody well thought? Terrible!" I was taken aback by his apparent insensitivity: "Yes, I was terrible, but I've learnt a lesson — I'll never do that again." Peter looked at me incredulously: "What? *You* were terrible? No! No! You were bloody marvellous! *I* was terrible!" That was the professional Sellers in a nutshell. He dreamed of unattainable standards — which he succeeded in reaching. He flagel*lated himself in the battle to* get there and — in my experience — also lunged to give his fellow player support — if he respected that player.

John Boulting (of Boulting Brothers distinction) is quoted about persuading a reluctant Peter to accept the role of Fred Kite in *I'm All Right Jack*: "He couldn't believe the script was funny, because he couldn't yet 'see' the character. And whenever that happened, he got very insecure." Oh yes! That was true and it *always* happened. While facing up to the filming of *Only Two Can Play* Peter *told* me that he couldn't continue because he didn't know "how to become a real Welshman"— I took him to Wales and pointed him in the direction of two friends: Mr John Ormond and the late Mr John Pike; Peter homed in on John who was a television cameraman. All was well and that is who you see immortalized.

Mr Herbert Kretzmer, the creative writer and critic, who was a good friend recalls Peter saying: "Dammit, if I'm ever going to be happy, surely the time is now. I've got everything, *everything*... So what's wrong? Why can't I be *happy now? What am I* looking for?". Ah well... there lies the cruel rub. I have often had to defend Peter Sellers in the past when people have been critical of his personal behaviour: "The genius and his personal faults are never divisible". No, you weren't often happy, Peter, but you made millions of other people happy.

Peter Sellers' son Michael, whom I last saw when he was a little boy, has composed a deeply disturbing book; not simply because it records horrific events in a great artist's life but also because it is about a father and a son. I have been asked and many others will ask: "Is this book justified?" I replied "Yes! Michael Sellers and his sister have carried a terrible weight on their growing shoulders. And since their Dad is such a grand public property, Michael is entitled to get rid of that burden, as far as he is able." And not only that but *every* student of creative acting must find young Michael's words brave, honest and invaluable.

Kenneth Griffith

A reasonable good ear in music

The Tongs and the Bones
The Memoirs of Lord Harewood

(Weidenfeld and Nicolson, £9.95)

At the end of Lord Harewood's first book of memoirs, and one of these days there must surely be a second, are fifteen pages of Biographical Notes. The names listed there comprise a mixture of a musical *Who's Who* and *Debrett*, with the proportion going roughly three to one against the peers. The weight is made up by a sprinkling of actors, academics and footballers. And that is a very fair reflection of the life, fifty-eight years so far, of George Lascelles, seventh Earl of Harewood and nephew of King George VI.

Music has been his obsession since he first heard Tauber sing in the screen musical biography of Schubert — the *Dreimädlerhaus* perhaps? — before he went to Eton. And by a combination of persistence and dedication he has managed to indulge it, once out of Colditz where the name of Harewood was high on Hitler's death warrant list.

Those post-war years were in part a glorious round of music festivals, particularly operatic ones. And even during the war the young Capt. Lascelles did not do too badly, catching a few performances here and there and meeting some singers as the Grenadier Guards progressed through Italy before capture and Colditz.

Lord Harewood's greatest asset, apart from energy and undoubted administrative skill helped by a few good connexions, is a first rate ear. He acknowledges as much in the book's rather fancy title. "I have a reasonable good ear in music", says Bottom to Titania in *A Midsummer Night's Dream*; "Give me the tongs and the bones". It was this which led him up the Covent Garden ladder after he had joined the Opera House as dogsbody to David Webster in 1953. "What are we going to call you?" asked James Johnson, the leading house tenor at the time. "George", his lordship replied. Johnson called Webster something rather different on the day he went back to his Belfast home.

Webster was often ungenerous in giving credit to his young assistant: it was Harewood whose influence was behind many of the best performances heard in the Fifties, including the famous *Don Carlos* which at last brought a truly international cast to Floral St. It was Harewood too who forged the links with Kempe and Klemperer as well as Giulini. Yet in *The Tongs and the Bones* Harewood is fiercely defensive about his old boss; he sided with him against the Board which, led by Lord Drogheda, were quite rightly trying to prod Webster into taking a less blinkered view of the operatic scene. The two peers had their disagreements, but typically it was Drogheda who some years later gave Harewood and his second wife, Patricia, a bolt hole from the press on the eve of their honeymoon.

George Harewood met Patricia Tuckwell by accident when he was sitting disconsolately in Milan Airport after failing to sign Maria Callas for a return to Covent Garden. The liaison which developed cost him dearly in public and private terms. When the news leaked out that he was going to have a son by Patricia before his divorce came through, the City Fathers of Edinburgh, disgustingly puritan to the last, asked for his resignation as Festival Director.

Harewood had no option. But perhaps what cut more deeply was the loss of the friendship of Benjamin Britten, who had always been close to his first wife, Marion Stein. The composer was ruthless about chopping off the friendships he no longer needed or wanted, the sufferers being referred to as "corpses". Harewood joined this category and was never allowed resurrection, but once again he writes with generosity. The most understanding and perceptive chapters in a book of excellently sound judgment and considerable modesty are those on two of the most egocentric artists of our time, Benjamin Britten and Maria Callas.

Of his period as Managing Director of the ENO, almost ten years now, Lord Harewood says virtually nothing, taking that to be "work in progress". And his other love, Leeds United, only get three pages. But then they are propping up the first division, this week, poor fallen things.

John Higgins

Fiction

The Comfort of Strangers
By Ian McEwan

(Cape, £5.50)

Feelings Have Changed
By P. H. Newby

(Faber, £6.95)

In Calvino's *Invisible Cities*, Kublai Khan asks Marco Polo why he has never described Venice his own city among all the visionary cities he has known. Every time he describes a city, Polo replies, he is saying something about Venice. It is the first implicit city.

Ian McEwan never names Venice as the site of *The Comfort of Strangers*. For him, it seems the final implicit city. In the labyrinth of its close streets, a Minotaur waits for lovers. The canals have cross-currents, the lagoon has depths, even the lido is a spit *pointed at self-destruction. As* the best young writer on this island, McEwan's evocations of feeling and place and his analyses of mood and relationship remain haunting and compelling. Yet his obsession with the thin skin between life and death, his concentration on menace and perversion, narrow his vision. His plots are cautionary tales with compulsory deadly endings. In this case, the inevitability of *Death in Venice* seems to be mixed with the *grand guignol* of *Don't Look Now.* For the masterpiece he is capable of writing, McEwan will have to move to a visible explicit city. His promise has been in his walking on brittle ice; his achievement will be in his treading on solid ground.

P. H. Newby's *Feelings Have Changed* is set solidly in London not too far from Portland Place. He is as preoccupied as McEwan with coincidences and curious parallels which lead to an inexorable change in jobs and marriages. In the novel, a BBC Features producer called Brock Common switches women and position with the abominable bad actor Max Kettle. But for Newby, the sinister opening — the scattering of the ashes of the Kettles's boy — is comic and absurd as well as significant. The quirks and oddities of human behaviour make *Feelings Have Changed* into an absorbing book, which incidentally contains Dylan Thomas's reported words on blacking-out and dying to Louis MacNeice, "It was like slipping into a great furry coat on a cold day." If McEwan's weakness is the macabre, Newby's is the mythological. To see MacNeice as Osiris Louis exaggerates and mummifies. Newby's novel is excellent without Egyptian patterns underpinning closely observed English behaviour.

London is also the visible city and City of the late James Kennaway's fourth novel, **The Bells of Shoreditch** (Mainstream, £5.95). His portrait of the amorality of the merchant banker Sarson is one of the most powerful indictments of the business mind in modern literature.

Unfortunately, like his heroine Stella, Kennaway could never escape from the influences of his lost Scots cities, Glasgow and Edinburgh. Stella is his mouthpiece in his rage against the *insinuation of the soft South*, the corruption of success. Kennaway did think that the rich are different from you and me, and this novel uses a surgical pen to dissect the difference. It resounds with exact and acerbic dialogue yet it lacks the space and description of a major novel.

Piers Paul Read begins his new novel with a précis, which might have been a novel in itself — and would have been in the hands of John le Carré. The Villa Golitsyn (Secker & Warbourg, £6.95) hunts the spyground of Carréville and the moral bogs of Greeneland. Yet, improbably, its surface city is Nice. Between the glitter and the hard choice — the Negresco. Read is not at his best at describing decadent villa life or the ethical ambiguities of possible treachery. He seems out of place and subject. Nice makes, his anti-hero complains, the mind soggy. It is impossible to believe that a writer of Read's quality could compare the city lights at night to gems strewn on a black velvet cushion, but he does. Like Marco Polo, he should travel to other invisible cities with colder winds that might blow him back to his considerable achievements among Junkers and monks and married men.

Andrew Sinclair

The Frights, by Nicholas Salaman (Alison Press/Secker & Warburg, £6.95) Adam would like to suggest to nice young Lieutenant Lippincott that *The Frights* are in his mind, as they were in Adam's; *and that, however frightful,* when they vanish there vanishes some irreplaceable magic. But Adam, who is five, has noticed that grownups prefer to keep children at a distance, being too much like themselves for comfort. He has also been told that it is a crime to be sensitive. Nicholas Salaman's first novel, set in Somerset in 1942, has sensitive ideas glimmering beneath surface waves of baroque characters, witty sex, and stylishly funny turns of phrase. They are well worth fishing for; and you will laugh before you catch them.

A Breed of Heroes, by Alan Judd (Hodder & Stoughton, £7.95) Charles Thoroughgood (Oxford and Sandhurst) goes for his first four months' duty in Belfast. Is the Army always Waughish, Powellite? An apparently mad commanding officer ("a bit intense"), a dandyish second in command, a lecherous doctor, dim fellow officers and ferocious sergeants operate in the "stridently clean" Protestant streets and Catholic rat infested slums. Some of it is wildly funny — the venal and cowardly Press (no quarter given to journalists, steam or TV) — but there is drudgery and pettiness, 17 hour, 7 day weeks, appalling living conditions for the men. In the face of violence, Charles loses all fear, and all feeling. Ulster has turned our hearts to stone. An excellent first novel, by a former serving soldier.

In last Thursday' review of *The Air Battle for Malta* we described the author, Lord James Douglas-Hamilton, MP, as "a brave and amiable man writing about equally brave and generally amiable comrades." In fact Lord James was not born until 1942. His book is based on the diaries of his uncle, Lord David Douglas-Hamilton, who commanded 603 Spitfire Squadron and was later killed.

The author of the *Arthur* books reviewed in Tuesday's children's books page is Alan Coren. His name was omitted by accident, not malice.

Poetry

The Arts Council Poetry Library Catalogue

Compiled by Jonathan Barker
(Arts Council/Carcanet Press, £5.95: paperback £2.95)

The Arts Council Poetry Library is one of the occasional pure flowerings of imagination for which the English are so seldom given credit: the creation of a public library devoted entirely to modern poetry. Nothing else: no criticism, no biography, simply books by well-known poets, little-known poets and unknown poets side by side in the democracy of alphabetical order. And there is something else unique about it: everyone knows that if you go to a library to consult a book, someone will have borrowed it, and if you go to borrow it, it will be marked for reference only. The Poetry Library solves this problem so far as it can be solved by having two copies of nearly everything, one for loan, one for reference.

It was opened in 1953, that Coronation year when England won the Ashes and climbed Everest. Among those who spoke were Norman Birkett, Herbert Read and T. S. Eliot. What they said is, maddeningly, not recorded, but no doubt it was echoed in the library's first catalogue:

Its purpose is the simple one of helping the reader of poetry, and particularly the younger reader, to get into easier and closer touch with the published verse of his poetic contemporaries; and literally in touch, so that, without obligation, he can handle their books at his pleasure and make use of them to his heart's content.

And this is what it is still doing. But after a quarter of a century it has, just by the passage of time, become a national resource in its chosen field. "Having read in nearly a hundred of the most important European libraries", wrote a recent German visitor,

I know of only two special collections containing the poetry of a national literature on a scale that could be compared with that of the Arts Council Poetry Library, namely in Uppsala and in Dortmund: but these are not open to the public, whereas the Arts Council Poetry Library offers access to anybody interested in poetry.

The present catalogue will show how wide its range is: British poets, Commonwealth poets, American poets, translations of foreign poets into English, a multiple monument to a major art. And a growing monument, whose increasing use by every kind of reader is a constant tribute to the vision of those who conceived it, and to the knowledge and enthusiasm of those who continue it. Let us be thankful.

I think if I lived in London I should often find myself in the Arts Council Poetry Library. It is just up the street from the offices of *Encounter* and round the corner from the Garrick Club (the only London club with a manuscript poem by a living author framed in its bar), and handy for the book and record shops in Charing Cross Road. Then again, it is so friendly and inviting (hardly like a library at all, you may say): newly furnished, brightly lit, and with knowledgeable staff who will help you if you want help, but otherwise just smile. At one end, under a wide window that catches the morning sun in Garrick Street, is a table where anthologists and American PhD students are working, because it is so much easier to find what you want here. Or you can sink into an armchair, and watch the visitors of the moment moving round the shelves — the office worker, the teacher, the androgynous creature dressed equally for the Western Desert or the Chelsea Arts Ball, the intent African and the person whose face you recognise, who seems to be checking his own books before turning, rather less willingly, to those of his contemporaries and juniors.

But it isn't easy to stay sitting down. No sooner have you found half a dozen titles that you remember being reviewed but have never seen than it occurs to you to wonder whether they have So-and-so's first, worst book, now unobtainable except at Sotheby's: you consult the catalogue (on pointlessly large cards) and there it is, though prudently kept in the Librarian's office. And this brings you to the wall of magazines: not only the established household words, fat with subsidies, but all the tiny flickering poorly printed outlets you have seen advertised in small type on the back pages of the weeklies, arranged alike on display racks with their back numbers neat in open boxes or sturdily reprinted and bound by Kraus of New York. Then on tables below are laid newly compiled lists of poetry shops, poetry magazines (with the names of their editors, so that you can begin your letter "Dear Mr So-and-so"), and notices of poetry competitions, poetry readings and poetry evening classes, today, tomorrow, next week. The idea of poetry, vague enough outside, is here immediate and busy, like a political campaign.

Philip Larkin

50 YEARS OF DOUGLAS CONSTRUCTION

Stock Exchange Prices

Sentiment improves

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Sept 28. Dealings End, Oct 9. § Contango Day, Oct 12. Settlement Day, Oct 19

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS								
100 15/16	93 5/16	Exch	12¼%	1981	98⅞	+1/32	12.829	16.462
98½	88	Treas	8½%	1980-82	98	+⅛	8.673	15.680
96½	81⅝	Treas	3%	1982	96½	+⅛	3.109	13.120
102¾	90½	Treas	14%	1982	99½	+⅛	14.070	15.225
96½	85⅞	Treas	8¼%	1982	95⅞	+⅛	8.671	15.385
96⅛	85¾	Exch	9¼%	1982	94⅞	+½	9.753	15.182
95⅞	84⅛	Exch	8¼%	1983	94	+½	9.311	14.105
92	76½	Exch	3%	1983	89½	+¼	3.353	11.451
99 7/16	85⅞	Treas.	12%	1983	95¾	+½	12.534	15.420
94⅛	84⅛	Treas	9½%	1983	90⅞	+⅝	10.179	15.279
102¾	94¼	Exch	13½%	1983	95¾	+½	14.101	15.885
94 1/16	84⅞	Exch	10%	1983	89⅞	+⅝	11.124	15.626
88	76⅞	Fund	5½%	1982-84	84⅛	+¼	6.539	13.841
97 1/16	86⅞	Exch	11¼%	1984	91⅛	+¾	13.341	15.844
104 3/16	94½	Exch	14%	1984	96⅛	+⅝	14.538	15.827
82¼	68¼	Exch	3%	1984	78	..	3.846	12.895
99⅝	88	Treas	12%	1984	92	+⅞	13.043	15.449
109¼	97⅞	Treas	15%	1985	98⅛	+¾	15.235	15.693
96⅞	89¼	Exch Cv	12%	1985	90⅛	+¾	13.318	15.323
76	68 15/16	Treas	3%	1985	72	..	4.164	12.919
96 1/16	86¾	Treas	11½%	1985	87 7/16	+3/16	13.147	16.012
103¼	88⅞	Exch	12¼%	1985	88⅞	+½	13.781	16.003
97⅞	86⅞	Exch	11¾%	1986	87⅛	+½	13.484	15.915
69 11/16	65¾	Treas	3%	1986	66¾	..	4.496	12.749
97⅞	86⅞	Treas	12%	1986	87⅛	+½	13.773	15.997
MEDIUMS								
89⅞	78⅞	Treas	8½%	1984-86	79¾	+⅛	10.642	14.486
105⅝	90⅝	Exch	13¼%	1987	95½	+¾	14.291	15.274
81¾	70¼	Fund	6½%	1985-87	72½	●+¼	8.909	13.599
99⅝	83⅝	Treas	12%	1987	84¾	●+¾	14.014	15.780
83	71⅞	Treas	7¾%	1985-88	74⅝	+¼	10.606	14.370
65¾	54⅞	Transp	3%	1978-88	60	+¼	5.070	12.004
98	79½	Treas	11½%	1989	81⅝	+⅝	14.347	16.181
68¼	57¾	Treas	5%	1986-89	61	●+¼	8.184	12.932
104¼	88⅝	Treas	13%	1990	90⅝	+½	14.831	15.697
95⅞	81½	Exch	12½%	1990	83⅝	+⅝	15.033	16.250
82	69½	Treas	8¼%	1987-90	73½	+⅝	11.796	14.418
96¼	79½	Treas	11¾%	1991	81⅝	+⅝	14.918	16.238
68	57¼	Fund	5¾%	1987-91	58½	+⅝	9.831	13.702
92¾	73¾	Exch	11%	1991	74⅞	●+⅝	14.568	16.002
102¼	83¾	Treas	12¾%	1992	85¾	+½	15.346	16.153
86¾	70¾	Treas	10%	1992	72¾	+½	14.112	15.790
100½	79	Exch	12¼%	1992	81⅛	+⅝	15.376	16.275
104¼	84¼	Exch	13½%	1992	86⅝	+⅝	15.725	16.336
100⅞	81¾	Treas	12½%	1993	83⅞	+⅝	15.439	16.145

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) October 7	Market rates (close) October 7	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8520-8720	$1.8690-8700	0.17-0.17c prem	0.07c prem-0.08c disc
Montreal	$2.2170-2420	$2.2390-2410	0.52-0.62c disc	1.48-1.68c disc
Amsterdam	4.54-60fl	4.58-59fl	1¼-¾c prem	4¼-3¾c prem
Brussels	68.80-70.00f	69.35-50f	90-105c disc	130-150c disc
Copenhagen	13.24-35k	13.32-34k	115-200ore disc	245-380ore disc
Dublin	1.1550-1750p	1.1710-1730p	40-55p disc	80-105p disc
Frankfurt	4.11-18m	4.14½-15½m	1⅞-1⅝pf prem	5⅛-4⅝pf prem
Lisbon	117.75-119.25e	118.80-119.20e	70-505c disc	135-755c disc
Madrid	175.25-177.30p	176.15-45p	15 prem-10c disc	15-40c disc
Milan	2193-2212lr	2206-08lr	7½-10½lr disc	40½-45½lr disc
Oslo	10.75-88k	10.85½-87½k	305-185ore prem	785-680ore prem
Paris	10.31-45f	10.38½-39½f	3¾-4¼c disc	9¾-11¼c disc
Stockholm	10.15-26k	10.23½-25½	296-240ore prem	960-800ore prem
Tokyo	422-30y	426-27y	3.55-2.25y prem	9.70-9.25 y prem
Vienna	28.80-29.30sch	29.02-07sch	15-5gro prem	30-20gro prem
Zurich	3.47½-53½f	3.50½-51½f	1¾-1¼c prem	4⅞-4¼c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.2 at 88.4

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 16%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 15½ Low 13

Week Fixed: 15⅞-15¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	15¾	2 months	15⅝
3 months	15½	3 months	15⅜

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

	Prime Bank Bills		Trades
2 months	15 11/16-15 9/16	3 months	16¾
3 months	15½-15⅜	4 months	16⅝
4 months	15⅜-15¼	6 months	15⅞
6 months	14⅞-14¾		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	16⅞-15½	7 months	16⅛-16
2 months	16¼-15½	8 months	16¼-16
3 months	16⅞-15¾	9 months	16⅝-11⅝
4 months	16½-16¼	10 months	16¾-16⅝
5 months	16⅞-16⅝	11 months	16⅝-16⅜
6 months	16¼-16	12 months	16⅛-15⅞

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	16⅛-16	6 months	16-15⅞
3 months	16 5/16-3/16	12 months	15⅝-15½

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	16⅛-16	3 months	16⅜
7 days	16⅛-16¼	6 months	16⅜
1 month	16¼	1 year	16¼

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 15¾-15½ Close 8-9

1 week	15⅞-15⅝	6 months	16¼-16⅛
1 month	16 3/16-16 1/16	9 months	16-15⅞
3 months	16 5/16-16 3/16	12 months	15 13/16-15 11/16

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 16⅜ 6 months 16⅜

Finance House Base Rate 14½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6030-1.6180
Bahrein	0.6950-0.6980
Finland	8.1235-8.1635
Greece	104.15-106.15
Hongkong	11.1965-11.2355
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.5215-0.5245
Malaysia	4.2855-4.3155
Mexico	46.10-47.60
New Zealand	2.2245-2.2445
Saudi Arabia	6.2890-6.3190
Singapore	3.9035-3.9335
South Africa	1.7480-1.7630

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5950-1.6000
† Canada	1.1994-1.1996
Netherlands	2.4530-2.4600
Belgium	37.15-37.20
Denmark	7.1200-7.1300
West Germany	2.2140-2.2160
Portugal	63.50-63.90
Spain	94.15-94.25
Italy	1181.25-1182.82
Norway	5.8010-5.8060
France	5.5650-5.5650
Sweden	5.4680-5.4700
Japan	228.20-228.40
Austria	15.50-15.53
Switzerland	1.8750-1.8780

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8340-0.8342

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 15-16; seven days, 13⅞-14¼; one month, 14¾-15; three months, 15⅞-16⅛; six months, 16 3/16-16 7/16.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $445 (an ounce); pm, $445.50 close, $444.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $456-459 (£244.75-246.50).
Sovereigns (new): $106-110 (£58-59.50).

MISCELLANEOUS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	33	..	9.1	27.6	..
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£29	..	500	17.2	..
26	17	Gt. Nthn Tele	£26	..	150	5.8	9.8
353	150	Imp Cont Gas	175	+10	11.4	6.5	11.1
185	93	Milford Docks	120	..	0.7	0.6	..
193	88	Nesco Inv	145	..	10.0	6.9	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£28½	..	500	17.5	..

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Aerospace Engineering 25p Ord (183)	125-3
Chloride Group 7½% Cum Pf (£1)	87
East of Scot Onshore 25p Ord (64)	54
F and C Enterprise Tst 10p Ord	9½
Fleet Street Letter 5p Ord (52)	87+1
Hamilton Oil 10p Ord (140)	102+2
Hanson Trust 9½% Cnv Ln 2001 (£100)	£105½
Jeavons Engineering 25p Ord (62)	45
Memec 10p Ord (140)	195+2

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
BP (275 partly paid)	Dec 16	132 prem-2
Brown J. 25p Ord (76‡)	..	½ prem
Foseco Minsep 25p Ord (182‡)	..	4 prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £60 paid b. £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid.

Swedish unions' markets battle, page 21

Business News

THE TIMES Thursday October 8 1981

Government will attract 5,000 jobs to Linwood

By Business News Staff

The Government yesterday announced a six-part plan to attract industry to Linwood, Renfrewshire, where nearly 5,000 jobs were lost in May when the Talbot plant closed.

Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, said no expense would be spared and the Government was committed to replacing the lost jobs. The plan involves:

☐ Setting up new small work units in the Linwood and Johnstone area.

☐ A major programme of conversion and modernization at Hillington industrial estate, Glasgow.

☐ Engaging a private job creation agency.

☐ Promoting development projects, using the Scottish Development Agency.

☐ Working with Peugeot-Citroën to sell the former car plant.

☐ Promoting Linwood as a prime industrial site, attracting maximum cash incentives through the "Locate in Scotland" overseas promotion agency.

Up for sale: the abandoned Talbot factory at Linwood

Mr Younger said in Glasgow yesterday that the Government was now taking "every sensible step" to make the area attractive to new industry.

He met Strathclyde region and Renfrew district councillors and promised that Peugeot would put the former car plant up for sale as one unit "in as attractive a form as possible".

Failing a single bidder, it could be sold off in pieces, he said.

The "Locate in Scotland" agency, which is designed to bring in new factories, has been given the task of promoting Linwood as one of Scotland's prime industrial sites.

Industrial newcomers were not being held up because of any shortage of government finance, Mr Younger said. "What we are short of are projects to take up the offers."

The private company of job finders, Job Creation Ltd—already hunting for jobs to fill the gap caused by the Corpach pulp mill closure at Fort William—is to be used to find new owners for a 500,000 sq ft redevelopment of factory space at Hillington.

Mr Younger said that work was well in hand to bring in a full 2,000 Civil Service jobs to Glasgow and East Kilbride.

Mr Bernard Scott, chairman of Strathclyde Region's economic and industrial development committee, said after the two-hour meeting with the Scottish Secretary: "We were told that money was no constraint—which seems odd with present government policy—but the Secretary of State made it clear to us: You get the projects, and we will get the money.

"Time will tell, but if he keeps his promises Strathclyde will be a happier place than it has been in the past two years."

Jenkin hints at cut in insurance surcharge

By Our Industrial Editor

A hint that the Government may be prepared to cut the National Insurance surcharge, which would boost job prospects and profitability, was given last night by Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry.

Mr Jenkin reaffirmed the Government's commitment to maintaining policies to defeat inflation and stressed that Britain could not escape the need for the harsh medicine which higher interest rates implied.

Describing himself as industry's voice in government, he emphasized that the Government should do everything in its power to help industry meet the challenge posed by the future and to work with industry in overcoming obstacles.

"There is much else we can do if we are to provide the climate in which industry can prosper. We must reduce the burden of taxation and I believe I am interpreting industry's views aright if I say that the National Insurance surcharge is now top of your hit list."

The latest interest rate increases have added an estimated £1,000m to industry's costs and the Confederation of British Industry is hoping to

Mr Jenkin: Surcharge "top of industry's hit list"

persuade the Government to abolish, or at least cut, the 3½ per cent surcharge which, it claims, is a tax on jobs.

The employers argue that a 2 per cent cut would, after two years, yield a £1,000m improvement in exports, a 1 per cent reduction in retail prices and 200,000 jobs.

Mr Jenkin told the annual dinner of the Energy Industries Council there was not the slightest doubt that industry would emerge from the present recession fitter, leaner and more competitive than it had been for decades.

"When the upturn comes, and output improves, unit costs should fall dramatically. Although a grievous price is having to be paid in the short-term in the form of loss of jobs and the miseries of prolonged unemployment for some three million fellow citizens, I am totally convinced that we are now fashioning an industrial base better able to compete than for decades past. "Meeting the industrial challenge of the next decade and beyond is primarily a task for industry. All the underlying technological, economic, and social trends apparent across the world will have a far more powerful influence on your success than any conceivable effects of changed policies".

Publishers expand multi-media empire

Pearson Longman moves into TV production

By David Hewson

Pearson Longman, the publishing group, took another step along the path to becoming Britain's leading multi-media empire yesterday with the formation of Goldcrest Television Productions. This subsidiary will be the country's largest independent television production house, handling a projected budget of £25m a year within two years.

One of its first tasks will be an eight-hour version of the bestseller *The Far Pavilions*, made on location in India.

It plans to finance work by Mr John Gau, former head of BBC Television's current affairs department, Mr David Puttnam, the film producer whose latest success is *Chariots of Fire*, and Barry Hanson, producer of *The Naked Civil Servant* and *The Long Good Friday*.

Earlier this year, Pearson Longman announced that it intended to increase its support for feature film production through its Goldcrest Films International subsidiary. It is now actively involved in the $22m Richard Attenborough production *Gandhi*, and three other productions, *The Plague Dogs*, *Enigma*, and *An Unsuitable Job for a Woman*.

Mr James Lee, chief executive of Pearson Longman, said at yesterday's launch of the television operation: "The formation of Channel 4 and new developments in video and pay TV, both in the United Kingdom and abroad, are creating ever increasing opportuniing ever-increasing opportuniendy-produced programming."

The group has committed £5m to the venture and within a year will have funds amounting to £10m available for production.

Though Channel 4 is seen by Goldcrest as an essential market, the company will be looking to America for a real return on investment. Mr Lee said that the breakdown of income from a typical Goldcrest programme would be roughly one third from the United Kingdom, a half from cable television networks in America and the rest from other international sales.

Pearson Longman, which owns the *Financial Times*, *The Economist*, Penguin Books and the Westminster Press chain, believes that within five years it could have as much capital employed in making films and television programmes as in each of its four other main divisions.

Earlier this year, it acquired a 25 per cent stake in Yorkshire Television.

Hopes of agreement on export credits pact

From Peter Norman, Paris, Oct 7

The world's leading industrial nations today took a big step towards reaching an agreement to reduce the high level of subsidy that they at present grant on export credits.

After two days of talks in Paris, only Japan failed to agree to increases of 2.25 to 2.5 per cent in the minimum interest rates to be applied by the 22 nations that participate in the international arrangement governing the rules on export credits.

The talks resulted in agreement between the European Community and the United States that rates on export credits granted to rich countries should be set at 11 per cent for between two and five years and at 11.25 per cent on those of longer than five years life.

The intermediate countries, primarily the Soviet-block, should be charged 10.5 and 11 per cent, depending on time to maturity, while credit to the developing nations, which constitutes the bulk of official-backed credit granted by the industrial world, should carry interest rates of at least 10 per cent.

The compromise proposal, which was tabled by the EEC delegation contained a special provision to accommodate a problem caused by Japanese long-term interest rates being lower than those envisaged under the proposed arrangement. The Japanese were unable to accept the 9.25 per cent minimum rate suggested and held out for 9 per cent.

The Japanese returned to Tokyo for consultations and their answer is expected within a fortnight. If they can accept the new proposals, the danger of a damaging export credit war, in which trading nations would compete with each other to offer subsidized interest rates on capital goods exports will recede.

The West has been pledged to revise its export credit rates since the Venice summit in the summer of 1980. Last year alone Britain spent £500m in subsidizing export credits.

Mr Marc Leland, the assistant secretary for international affairs at the United States Treasury, said he was optimistic that agreement could be reached on the new export credit rates structure.

The revision of minimum rates for export credits has been a problem since interest rates began to move upwards under the impact of tighter monetary policies in the United States.

Despite interim changes, the rates charged under the export credits arrangements of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development lagged well behind world levels.

US interest rate hopes rally shares

Hopes of fresh cuts in American interest rates helped London equities to recover well yesterday, with oil stocks leading the field. The *FT* Index rose 11.7 points to 486.7.

Gilt-edged were back in demand for the same reason. Investors rushed into oil shares on fears that the assassination of President Sadat might spark off further unrest in the Middle East. Electricals and defence stocks also saw a burst of demand.

Worry that the Suez Canal could be closed during the Egyptian crisis added to the scramble. Racal rose 12p to 413p. In oils, Lasmo leapt 30p, to 502p.

Gilts enjoyed persistent demand all day. Longer-dated stocks gained nearly £1 and short-dated rose up to 50p.

Gold shares drifted down from the gains they made after hours on Wednesday, after President Sadat's death was confirmed.

The dollar suffered an abrupt reversal, sinking to its lowest level against the Deutsche mark for more than five months as American interest rates fell. It dropped 3.50 pfennigs to end London trading at DM 2.2150. Its effective exchange rate against a basket of currencies lost 0.9 to 107.4.

In New York, the dollar closed at 2.2222 marks, a drop of 1.57 phennigs.

De Lorean boost for Lotus

By Philip Robinson

A significant part of the trading profits of Mr Colin Chapman's Group Lotus sports car company was earned through a contract with the Belfast-based De Lorean group.

Although De Lorean is not mentioned by name in the 10-page Lotus annual report published yesterday covering the 53 weeks to January 2 last, Mr Fred Bushell, Lotus's finance director, said last night that a significant part of the £461,000 profits came from the De Lorean engineering contract.

Police are investigating allegations concerning De Lorean's financing.

The De Lorean deal, struck in 1978, is part Lotus's engineering activities which saved the group going into the red last year when sales of its sports cars slumped from 1,000 to an all-time low of 380.

At £7.8m, Lotus's engineering activities accounted for half the group's total £14m sales figure. De Lorean is Lotus's largest single customer, and the deal is said to be worth $18m (£9.6m). Mr Bushell said: "They are our biggest customers and their contract with us made up a substantial part of that figure. But I'm not going to tell you exactly how much profit we made out of it. When we deal with clients, we sign a contract of confidentiality.

"You won't be able to work out how much we are getting from De Lorean because we have made certain purchases of capital goods for them . . . tooling and that sort of thing, where the cash passed through our books.

"Everyone knows we have a contract with De Lorean. But I don't want it mentioned in the accounts because, if we did and the project failed—although I'm sure it won't—it could all be very embarrassing for us in a year's time."

Sales of engineering services rose to £7.8m from £3.3m in 1979.

Japan pushes up UK van sales by 54 pc

By Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent

The latest new car and commercial vehicle registrations reveal a 54.8 per cent increase in Japanese van sales last month compared with September 1980. This further evidence of the extent to which the Japanese are switching their attack from cars to vans is bound to lead to renewed demands by British manufacturers and Government ministers for the 11 per cent voluntary ceiling on cars to be extended to vans.

Figures published by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders yesterday show that the seven Japanese companies selling here took 28 per cent of the non car-derived van market in September compared with 18 per cent a year ago.

In the first nine months of 1981 the average share has leapt from 15.7 per cent to 23 per cent in a sector of the market which has fallen by nearly 19 per cent overall.

The big two, Toyota and Datsun, who have the most to lose if Britain hardens its attitude on Japanese car imports, were only marginally responsible for the increase in van sales last month. Indeed their volume for the year to date is slightly down.

It is the smaller Japanese companies, Honda, Mazda and Mitsubishi (Colt Cars), which show the biggest increases.

BL made an encouraging comeback last month increasing its share of the car market from a disappointing 16 per cent in August to 23.9 per cent. Ironically it is looking to the new Honda-designed Triumph Acclaim which was launched yesterday to ensure that it reaches its 20 per cent target for the year as a whole.

Ford was unable to maintain August's 29.6 per cent share, falling back to 27.8 per cent. The Fiesta was convincingly outsold by BL's Metro

The car market overall was 6.9 per cent down on the same month last year. The importers took 55.7 per cent but were down from 58.4 per cent to 55.8 per cent for the year to date. The Japanese September share of 10.67 per cent suggests a determination to stay around the 11 per cent ceiling this year.

Domination in motorcycles

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Japanese motorcycle manufacturers are set to increase their dominance of the cheaper end of the British market and are also expected to launch a strong challenge to the remaining home-based companies manufacturing "superbikes".

Japan's share of new motorcycle registrations in the United Kingdom has now reached 92 per cent, with registrations of Japanese produced mopeds amounting to 82 per cent last year.

For the first time since 1959, total new registrations of motorcycles have exceeded 300,000. With petrol prices continuing to rise, the general upward trend in motorcycle ownership is likely to continue, according to a report published yesterday.

However, Mintel, the market intelligence company, forecast that sales this year could be down because of high interest rates and the continuing recession.

According to the report: "Any growth in sales is likely to occur at the lower end of the market with the smaller-engined machines, and it is probable that the Japanese will increase their dominance still further".

At the top end of the market, the report noted, continuing interest among enthusiasts for "superbikes" which can cost more than £4,000,

ICL joining forces with Fujitsu in computers

By Bill Johnstone
Electronics Correspondent

ICL, Britain's largest computer manufacturer, is close to completing a collaborative agreement with the Japanese company, Fujitsu, which will give ICL access to a new range of super computers and advanced microchip technology.

Large computer systems, above the capacity of those manufactured by ICL and which are largely the province of IBM, will be marketed and sold by the British company, although made by Fujitsu.

But it is the Fujitsu chip technology, said by Mr Robb Wilmot, managing director of ICL, to be the best in the world, which is exciting the British company. The agreement would provide ICL with early access to very advanced technology without the need for heavy research and development investment.

Fujitsu's large-capacity computers would be marketed under an ICL brand name although the agreement, renewable every seven years, is expected to exclude the United States and Japan.

Fujitsu would benefit under the proposed agreement by selling its chips to ICL so reducing the unit cost of production because of the increase in volume.

The collaboration deal now being discussed is the latest in a number of such ventures encouraged by the governments of Britain and Japan after exchange visits at ministerial level.

Yesterday, Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Industry and Information Technology welcomed the new agreement. Mr Baker was signatory to an inter-government agreement in April designed to encourage technological collaboration in computers, telecommunications, robotics, computer-aided design and biotechnology.

Sears Roebuck tipped to bid for brokers

From Frank Lipsius, New York, Oct 7

Dean Witter Reynolds, America's fifth largest stockbroker, suspended trading before the opening of the New York Stock Exchange today pending a special board meeting tomorrow morning.

Speculation is rife in Wall Street that the company will announce a takeover offer from Sears Roebuck, the retailer. Neither company would comment.

Dean Witter closed on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday at $34⅜. The initial offering on a takeover bid is expected to be about $50 a share, for all or part of the 10 million shares outstanding.

Two weeks ago Dean Witter reported net income last year of $52m based on revenue of $900m.

Dean Witter has been considered ripe for a takeover since before the summer. Like most brokerage houses, it would be interested in the financial support that could be provided by a company such as Sears, with net income last year of $606m. The insurance company Connecticut General has also been hinted at as a Dean Witter suitor.

Last Monday, Sears agreed on a deal valued at about $150m to take over Coldwell Banker, the biggest United States real estate broker. This was real in Sears Roebuck's planned diversification into financial services.

Sears recently announced plans to start its own money market mutual fund.

■ Stock Markets
FT Index 486.7 up 11.7
FT Gilts 61.56 up 0.61

■ Sterling
$1.8690 up 200 points
Index 88.4 up 0.2
New York: $1.8810

■ Dollar
Index 107.4 down 0.9
DM 2.2150 down 350 pts

■ Gold
$444.50 down $5.50
New York: $444.50

■ Money
3 mth sterling 16⅛-16⅛
3 mth Euro $ 15¾-15⅞
6 mth Euro $ 16⅛-16⅛

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Berkeley Exp	12p to 280p
BTR Ltd	12p to 336p
Carless Capel	9p to 126p
Charterhouse Pet	6p to 74p
Howard Mach	2p to 19p
ICL	3p to 39p
J B Hldgs	9p to 85p
Kinross	14p to 757p
Lasmo	30p to 502p
McLeod Russel	23p to 313p
Rosehaugh	23p to 270p
Warren Plant	15p to 241p

Falls

Anglo Am Corp	48p to 687p
Babcock Intl	6p to 83p
Dunbar Grp	10p to 498p
Foster Bros	6p to 56p
Hambro Life	10p to 358p
Hampton Gold	5p to 140p
Minorco	10p to 440p
Office & Elect	5p to 285p
Ricardo Eng	8p to 400p
Sentrust	18p to 428p
Taylor Woodrow	5p to 490p
Tunnel Hldgs 'B'	5p to 430p

Cons Gold approval

Consolidated Gold Fields, one of Britain's largest mining finance houses and a leading gold producer, yesterday won provisional approval from the Washington authorities to buy a substantial stake in Newmont Mining Corporation, a large copper, coal and gold concern in the United States (Simon Proctor writes).

The decision means that Gold Fields, which has already bought 8.1 per cent of Newmont at a cost of about £70m, can press ahead with lifting its holding to between 25 per cent and 49 per cent. Such a move could involve an outlay of anything between £225m and £450m by Gold Fields, assuming Newmont's share price does not rise too sharply.

The spending of such sums means Gold Fields has to seek its shareholders' approval. At present the company is only authorized by its articles of association to spend £150m without the permission of shareholders.

As a result Gold Fields is calling an extraordinary general meeting for October 27.

CBI warning on Europe

Labour party policy makers were criticized yesterday for advocating Britain's withdrawal from the EEC. Mr Bryan Rigby, deputy director general of the Confederation of British Industry who was addressing British and Belgian businessmen in Brussels, said that the move would be economic suicide and that the CBI would not allow politicians to put businesses and jobs in jeopardy unwittingly.

BUSINESS BRIEFING

St James's moves to Manhattan

The biggest New York property development by British interests since the Pan American and General Motors buildings went up in the 1960s has been announced in London.

Mr Peter de Savary, managing director of Artoc Bank & Trust of London, has linked with Mr Michael Stevens, the British-born chairman of American City Construction Corporation of New York, to develop a $100m, 32-storey luxury apartment building called the St James's Tower in Sutton Place on Manhattan's Upper East Side. It is due to open in June next year.

The St James's project, (artist's impression right) which is named after the Mr de Savary's St James's Club in London, is being financed by Chase Manhattan Bank and Artoc.

There will be 114 units in the apartment building, with "sky villas" on the two top floors expected to sell for around $3.5m each. On the lower floors the prices fall to $330,000.

Oil price cut

An oil price cut by Iraq in response to the world glut brings the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries closer to a deal on a unified pricing structure which would enable it to close ranks against a buyer revolt. Iraq will now charge $34.93 a barrel, a $2 cut.

Aircraft plan

Planning permission has been granted for Edgley Aircraft, of Cambridge, to open a factory at a disused airfield near Salisbury, Wiltshire. The company claims to have orders worth £14m for its low speed Optica observation plane and hopes to employ at least 100 people

Coal stocks control

Keeping coal stocks under control was the key to maintaining the National Coal Board's successful efforts to overcome recession, Sir Derek Ezra, the chairman, told Nottinghamshire miners yesterday, the day after miners' union leaders rejected a 9 per cent pay offer.

"So far this year we have managed to offset the full impact of the recession by arresting most of the fall in coal sales at home and by doubling coal exports", Sir Derek said.

But he added: "We must succeed in our aim of limiting additions to our already high stocks because each additional million tonnes we are unable to sell freezes more than £35m of income which we need to finance investment, and represents the jobs of 2,000 men in the industry."

Fair trade caution

Traders persistently breaking the law or breaching contracts with consumers could face unlimited fines or imprisonment, Mr Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading said yesterday, after announcing that this year to August 37 more traders had been asked for written assurances on better future behaviour.

☐ Between 400 and 500 jobs are to be created by a big expansion of Texas Instruments, the electronics equipment maker, at its Bedford plant.

☐ The London Brick Group is to close three small brick works and a pipe works with the loss of more than 650 jobs.

Insurer pulls out

Continuing heavy losses have forced Legal & General to withdraw from the general insurance business in Australia, where it has about 1 per cent of the market. Its underwriting losses there over the past two years have been £7m.

By not writing certain types of business the underwriting loss was trimmed from £4.2m to £2.8m last year. But expenses have continued to rise and with growing statutory controls and no sign of any immediate improvement the group has decided to call it a day. Other British insurers have found the Australian market just as difficult, but, as the Prudential has done, have pooled their interests with local concerns.

Arrangements have been made for QBE Insurance in Australia to take over the general insurance business but Legal and General will continue to handle claims as they arise.

Closure costs are difficult to quantify but could be up to £500,000. Legal & General is persevering with its life assurance business in Australia now that signs of growth are starting to appear.

The last overseas area from which there was a general exodus by British insurers was Canada in the 1970s.

Oil contract opportunities

Shell UK Exploration and Production (Shell Expro) is holding a forum in Birmingham next week to describe the opportunities which are expected to develop in the oil and gas industry.

British companies, particularly engineering concerns in the hard-pressed West Midlands are being encouraged to bid for part of the business worth an estimated £60,000m, expected to be placed to ensure Britain's oil and gas self-sufficiency into the next century.

Last year, companies operating in the offshore oil industry spent a total of £3,400m.

IN BRIEF

£20m more to help apprentices

☐ The Government is being forced to intervene to save apprentice recruitment from near collapse. The Manpower Services Commission announced yesterday that it has been given another £20m to pay employers to take on more youngsters.

It brings the total government subsidy for apprenticeships up to £45m this year — more than the Labour Government spent in this way at the height of its emergency measures.

The commission says that the extra spending has been sanctioned because of a continued decline in recruitment and increasing apprentice redundancies.

Prices warning

☐ French retail prices are expected to rise an average 1 per cent a month for the rest of this year, compared with 1.2 per cent in August, government sources said.

Oil and gas find

☐ The Sakhalin Oil Development Co said it struck oil and gas at two of five test drilling sites in the Sea of Okhotsk off the Soviet island of Sakhalin.

Yugoslavia's debt

☐ Yugoslavia's foreign debt totals $16,300m (£8,754m), a figure which will not be increased by this year's borrowing, Mr Petar Kostic, the finance minister, said.

Iron ore contract

☐ Amax Mineral Sales Corporation, on behalf of the Mt Newman iron ore project in Western Australia, has contracted to supply about 300,000 long tons annually of Mt Newman lump ore to Pakistan Steel Mills Corporation for a five year period.

Hongkong forecast

☐ Hongkong's gross domestic product can still be expected to grow by 10 per cent in real terms though this will be led by domestic demand, Governor Murray Maclehose said in a speech to the Legislative Council in Hongkong.

Danish orders rise

☐ Danish industrial orders in August, at current prices, rose 19 per cent compared with last year, after a 20 per cent gain in July.

Japanese win order

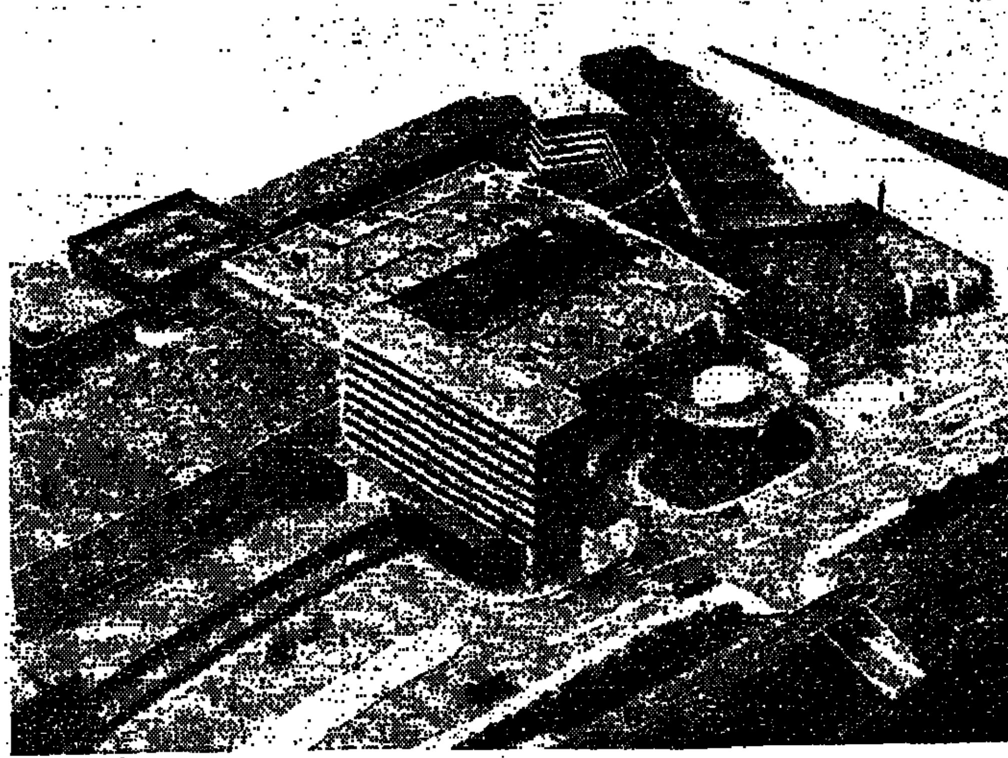
☐ Toyo Engineering and Mitsui said yesterday they jointly received a 250,000m yen (£592m) order from the Soviet Union for construction of two butadiene plants at a petrochemical complex in west Siberia. The project is expected to be financed by a Japan export and import bank loan.

Australian record

☐ New fixed capital expenditure by private enterprise in Australia climbed to a record $Aus12,644m (£7.85m) in the 12 months to June 1981, according to preliminary estimates issued yesterday.

Index increase

☐ Italy's consumer price index in September rose 1.4 per cent from August, double the month-earlier rate, and was up 18.3 per cent from a year earlier. The index registered 121.6 in September, compared with 119.9 the previous month. A comparable year-earlier index was not available because of a change in the base of calculation.



Shape of things to come: a model of the Basildon project

£50m shopping mall

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Norwich Union Insurance Group is partnering Basildon Development Corporation in a £50m enclosed shopping mall project. It will cover 6.75 acres and include a department store and two office blocks. An additional scheme could also bring the older part of the town centre under cover at a cost of up to £12m.

The two ventures, possibly being completed together by 1984 or 1985, would create Britain's largest covered shopping area, it was claimed yesterday.

Retailers in the earlier development, including Marks & Spencer, Woolworth, Littlewoods and W. H. Smith, are reportedly anxious to have this part of the town centre converted into a roofed mall so that the new scheme does not put them at a disadvantage. Site owners will be asked to pay part of the cost.

The key project in the new Eastgate shopping centre will be the 200,000 sq ft department store which has been taken by Allders, part of United Drapery Stores. Initially, Allders will trade in around 140,000 sq ft of selling area on three of the four floors, the top floor being kept in reserve for future expansion.

A 30,000 sq ft fashion store is included in the development with 75 smaller retail outlets. Applications for these have already oversubscribed the development twice over, according to Mr Douglas Galloway, the corporation's general manager.

This should allow a mix of shops that would provide the maximum attraction to shoppers — one million are estimated to be within 30 minutes travel of Basildon centre.

Mr Galloway said: "Shopping is now more of a social occasion and our aim will be to inject excitement into the new centre." Various ideas, from a range of international eating styles to live entertainment — some culled from studies in North America and the Continent — are being explored.

Shipbuilding nations to approach Koreans

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Shipbuilding nations are hoping to draw South Korea into international discussions on the continuing overcapacity in the industry.

Officials from European countries and Japan are to discuss the first cautious steps towards approaching South Korea at a meeting next month in Paris of the shipbuilding working party of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

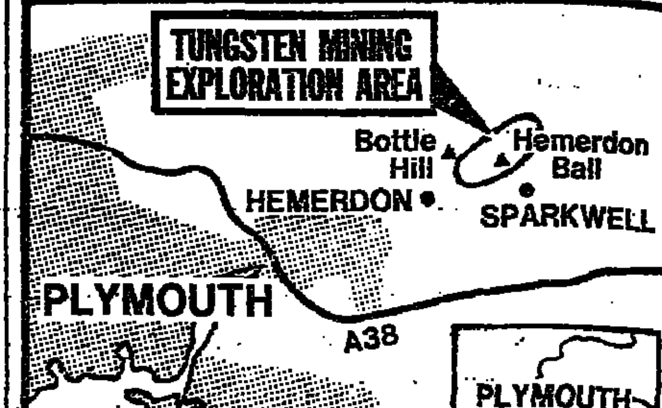
South Korea's shipyards have expanded greatly over the past 10 years and the country now ranks second only to Japan as a builder of ships. Despite the worldwide surplus capacity South Korea is planning a further expansion of facilities.

European governments which have had to prop up their shipbuilding industries as Japan tightened its grip on the world market, now see South Korea as a threat to the fragile and relative stability which has developed over the past five years.

The Japanese, while formally adopting a rather noncommittal attitude to the idea of feelers being extended towards South Korea, are privately keen that some form of contact be established.

There is no suggestion that South Korea be offered observer status on the OECD shipbuilding working party - a status enjoyed by the United States. The hope is that the members of the working party can reach an agreement which would enable its officials to make an informal approach to the South Korean authorities.

The aim would be to establish some basis for an exchange of information with the South Koreans. Among European governments the feeling is growing that given the size and importance of the South Korean industry such informal links would be in the interests of the South Koreans as well as the OECD shipbuilding nations.



Go-ahead sought for Devon tungsten mine

By Our Correspondent

The first formal moves to seek planning permission to develop what could become the largest tungsten mine in the United Kingdom were launched yesterday in Plymouth by Amax, the American mining group, and its partners.

Amax Exploration and its joint partners, Hemerdon Mining and Smelting of Bermuda and Hemerdon Mining and Smelting (UK), said they are seeking permission to mine tungsten and tin at Hemerdon, nine miles north-east of Plymouth. An application for the development of a full-scale mine and mill complex, first mooted in 1977, is to be submitted to Devon County Council by October 16.

The move follows the completion recently of a feasibility study initiated in September, 1978. This identified open-pit reserves of 42.3 million tonnes, with an overall grade of 0.18 per cent of tungsten trioxide, known as WO3, and 0.029 per cent tin.

Although the existence of tungsten at Hemerdon has been known since before the 1914-18 War it is only recently that demand for the metal and its price have made development at Hemerdon an economic proposition.

Development is likely to provoke opposition from local environmentalists and planning approval could take sometime.

Amax and its partners plan to spend £44m on the project. Once developed, the mine should produce 2,200 tonnes of tungsten a year. United Kingdom consumption is 1,600 tonnes annually.

The companies believe that the proven reserves are the largest in Western Europe and that there are indications that the reserves could be twice as large.

The project could help Britian's balance of payments by £22m a year net.

It would also help the local economy. The companies would spend some £14m a year in the area and employ about 350 in a region where unemployment is 15.7 per cent. A £200,000 contribution annually to the rates would also follow.

In addition to the 350 jobs at the mine, three quarters to be recruited locally, 300 more jobs, it is claimed, would be created in the area.

Mr. Roger Craddock, mine manager, said at Hemerdon yesterday that the jobs would continue for at least 20 years.

The mineral deposits are among old tin mine workings along the side of a hill with spectacular views over Dartmoor, Plymouth Sound and east Cornwall.

The open-pit mine would take up more than 600 acres, excluding the area required for waste. Blasting, two or three times a day, would be strictly controlled.

Home TV dish aerial launched

By Bill Johnstone

One of the first television dish aerials commercially available for home reception of satellite transmission was unveiled in London yesterday.

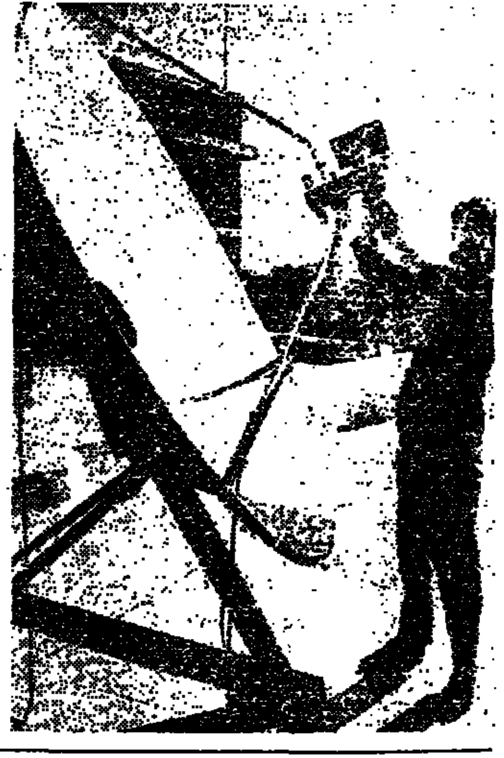
Made in Sweden, it will cost about £4,000. It comprises a six-foot-wide and six-foot-high dish. The equipment constitutes a small "earth station" which allows the viewer to tune into satelitte pictures transmitted more than 20,000 miles away.

The aerials are on sale in a new London centre called The Video Palace, the idea of Mr Nik Powell, shown right beside the new dish aerial. The video centre was opened by Mr Kenny Everett, the disc jockey.

In addition the centre will rent out video tapes for £1, stock thousands of video tapes in a wide range, and will sell video disc and tape players.

Mr Nik Powell was one of the partners who created the national chain of Virgin Record stores which in ten years grew into a £50m organization.

According to Video Palace there is a boom in earth station sales in the United States since many television companies already use satellites to transmit pictures.



'Poor incentive' for senior employees

Profit sharing tax limit attacked

By Adrienne Gleeson

One of the provisions of the next Finance Act will almost certainly concern the £1,000 limit that can be allocated to an employee in a year by the tax-favoured profit sharing schemes introduced in the 1978 Finance Act.

The limit, which was increased from £500 in 1980 to compensate for inflation, has been under attack in a recent study, on the grounds that the maximum is not sufficient to provide a significant incentive to senior employees.

Private companies which cannot take advantage of incentives such as share option schemes, because their shares are not quoted, have been pushing for an increase in the limit, and have convinced the Government of its desirability.

How this will be achieved is still open to question. Present legislation says that any profit sharing scheme must be available to all full-time employees, at the latest once they have completed five years' service, and assuming that they pay income tax under Schedule E.

This is a principle agreed by all political parties and it is unlikely that a Conservative Government will abandon it for a scheme which differentiates between management and labour. An increase in the limit of the present scheme is the most likely outcome.

Under the present scheme directors decide how they allocate profit share. The tax advantages apply only if the money is put into a trust and used by the trustees to buy shares on the employees' behalf. If the shares are sold within four years the employee will have to pay tax on them, but thereafter tax is levied on a sliding scale and after seven years no tax is liable.

According to the study by Mr Tony Vernon-Harcourt earlier this year, roughly one in five public companies now operate an executive share option scheme, where the reward is an increase in the share price between the time that the option to buy is granted and the time that it is exercised. Five per cent of companies operate a savings-linked share option scheme, where the reward consists of a tax free bonus after five years, plus a possible rise in the share price between the granting of the option and its exercise.

About 6 per cent of companies operate profit-sharing schemes on which the annual limit is likely to be raised. According to Mr. Vernon-Harcourt, the tax advantages introduced in the 1980 Act have led to a considerable increase in interest in the two latter schemes.

Executive and All Employee Share Schemes, by Mr Vernon-Harcourt: Monks Publications, Debden Green, Saffron Waldon, Essex; *price £30.*

Business appointments

Board changes at British Timken

Mr Arnold Paterson has been made director-marketing at British Timken. Mr Gerhard Reiter becomes director-coordination for Timken Europe and Mr Klaus Schulze is now director-marketing, continental Europe.

Mr William Joseph McGrath has been made managing director of Timberland. He also joins the main board of the holding company Comet Radiovision Services.

Mr Malcolm J. Ray has become managing director of Catton & Company.

Mr C. J. Shammas is now chairman of Cole Chemicals, Cole Equipment and Plastic Products Ltd — three trading companies within the Cole Group.

Mr R. W. Giles becomes managing director of Bovis Civil Engineering with effect from November 1st, 1981.

Mr Arthur Day, former director-general of the Institute of Export, has joined Quadrant Films, the London-based production company, as a consultant.

Mr John Page is to join the Charles Barker Group as director of finance. Mr Page is at present director of finance of the J. Walter Thompson Group. Mr Alan Schofield has been appointed group accountant at Charles Barker.

Mr R. G. Sturgeon has been made chairman of Stewart Wrightson (Energy Resources).

Mr Paul Tudge, 44, has become director-market development, of Haden Drysys.

Mr Graham M. Hamilton has been appointed joint managing director and Mr David W. R. Ferguson has been appointed a director of Thomson McLintock Associates (Scottish practice).

Mr J. N. Bird has been made chairman of Roberts Bird (Underwriting Agency) at Lloyd's. In addition, Mr J. E. M. Morris has been appointed a director of the company, Mrs L. Wheatley has been appointed company secretary.

Mr A. D. Delderfield has become non-executive chairman, Mr S. C. J. Gimblett, chief executive and Mr D. Finnett a director of Wigham Poland Oil and Gas.

Mr Derek Hedley has been appointed as a vice president of Bechtel Great Britain.

Mr K. E. Roberts has joined the board of Gill & Duffus Landauer.

Mr Michael Lainas has been appointed joint managing director of CGS, the Currys Group Service subsidiary trading nationally in the United Kingdom as Mastercare.

Mr Patrick D. Conroy has been appointed a director of Minet Leasing Services.

Mr Michael Franks has been made chairman of Schwarzkof.

Mr Bryce McCrirrick, director of engineering, BBC, has been appointed chairman of the Institution of Electrical Engineers Management and Design Division for the 1981/82 session.

Mr P. Gordon W. France has been appointed director and general manager of Thos W. Ward (Industrial Dismantling).

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Refining the CSI's rules

The new rules designed to prevent quick-fire bids introduced by the Council for the Securities Industry last month have proved their worth already in the case of McLeod Russel's takeover of Warren Plantation Holdings. The seven-day breathing space to allow companies to muster a defence enabled Warren to find another bidder prepared to pay more and although McLeod has now won the day by topping the counterbid from International Plantations by ½p and buying control in the market, at least Warren's shareholders are now receiving 240½p a share instead of the initial offer of 215p from McLeod which under the old rules would probably have succeeded with judicious market purchases.

However, there is still room for improvement in the rules as this case also illustrates. Although McLeod's advance was slowed by the new restrictions on share-buying, it was still able to establish a commanding position and virtual control over about 45 per cent of the shares largely through the irrevocable acceptances it received from holders of 30.1 per cent of Warren.

The CSI deliberately treated irrevocable acceptances differently from options to buy and outright purchases when trying to tackle the problem of quick-fire bids, but the fate of Warren — which has now been taken over at a price which can scarcely be called generous — suggests there may be a need to consider further tightening up, particularly when irrevocable acceptances are given against the wish of the company being bid for.

Meanwhile, the closely-controlled McLeod will be transformed by the acquisition of Warren with its wide-ranging plantation interests to add to its own plantations which are mainly in India and its other various investments. McLeod is also forecasting two years of dividend growth at a compound rate of 10 per cent and faster thereafter. In valuing the convertible preference shares on offer Rowe and Pitman and Montagu Loebl Stanley have assumed dividend growth of 25 per cent compound for the three succeeding years.

● *Athough the latest CSO figures confirm the continuing recovery in corporate profits — up for the third quarter in succession in the second quarter — they also suggest that nearly all the first half improvement in profits net of stock appreciation was gleaned by the North Sea oil sector. Meanwhile, dividend payments, though down by 18 per cent in the first half compared with the second half of last year, were rather higher in the second quarter than the first. The healthier financial state of the corporate sector that has come, by and large, from destocking and trimming the labour force is, of course, expected to weaken somewhat from here on. The important question is whether that will be the result of a slow recovery in demand and activity or high interest rates and stagnation.*

Harris Queensway

Pushing forward

For the first half of the year Harris Queensway produced £2.9m against £1.2m after interest charges slightly higher at £1.2m and including profits on property transactions of £367,000. But murmurs of more difficult trading since the Budget left the shares slightly lower at 108p despite an early rise to 115p.

Trading conditions for companies like Harris Queensway have been hard going for most of this year and look like continuing that way whatever optimistic noises are made about helpful final quarters covering the Christmas period. Furniture sales have been less depressed than sales of carpets, but both have been particularly disappointing in Scotland and the Midlands where of course the recession is hitting hardest in terms of consumer spending.

Of the three main trading divisions Harris Carpets has held its own. The furnishing side has begun to reflect the benefits of the rationalization and refurbishments effected in 1980 and Queensway's expansion programme has been continued. Whatever the difficulties of the market, the three main factors going for the company at the moment include benefits from cost cutting exercises which involved a reduction in average staff numbers per store, the *closure of the DIY shops and the* prospect of lower interest charges. Overall borrowings, though up at the half year on the figure at last December, have been substantially reduced and the trend is continuing. But the market will have to see more signs of its staying power before lending much support to shares yielding 5.3 per cent.

Christies

Slowdown in sales

Christies, the international auctioneers, jumped 8p to 168p yesterday but that was more a reflection of the mood of the market than satisfaction with the figures for the half year to June. Last year the value of auction sales rose by 28 per cent, but in the latest six months they grew by only 11 per cent to £93.5m and margins have narrowed from the 32 per cent level five years ago to only 18 per cent, dragging pretax profits down from £3.62m to £3.26m.

Recession-buyers are now more choosy *and reserve limits were less often met.* But against that Christies was helped by currency profits, chiefly on the dollar and Swiss franc; and unlike Sotheby, it carries no debt, so that high interest rates lifted interest received from £331,000 to £467,000.

Mr John Floyd, chairman of Christies International

The outlook is distinctly less promising. The group says that the second half will not match the first; with the summer slowdown, and full year profits could be £1m down at £6m. Meanwhile, at least from the auctioneers' viewpoint, dealers have abandoned their opposition to the buyers' premium, but a new threat comes from the European Community, and the possibility of VAT harmonization. The shares now yield 6 per cent against only 4.3 per cent for Sotheby, but Sotheby's gearing will come into play when business picks up.

● *With all the gossip about behind-the-scenes manoeuvres by The Stock Exchange in front of the Office of Fair Trading case, there may be more than meets the eye in its decision to despatch its chief executive Mr Robert Fell to Hongkong as Commissioner of Securities. His six months sojourn will provide him with a direct window on the world of dual capacity which many see as inevitable if it loses its restrictive practices case with the OFT. Coincidentally, the OFT has recently asked for a further extension of time to next spring to examine the Exchange's case against the charges. Mr Fell will be helping the Hongkong authorities with their plans to merge the four exchanges and the commodities market which will also give him the chance to become more closely acquainted with the Far East, a more tempting area for British brokers since the ending of exchange controls.*

How Swedish unions are battling for stock market power

Stockholm

Swedish industrialists are preparing for a battle with the trade unions and the country's Social Democratic Party over their plans to build up union power through so called "wage earner" funds.

The Federation of Swedish Industries (SI) has criticized the funds — financed by taxes on profits and wages — as a dangerous experiment which could spell disaster for the ailing Swedish economy. Developed by Mr Rudolph Meidner, a trade union economist, the proposals were first adopted by the 1976 congress of the Confederation of Swedish Trade Unions. The funds, controlled by the confederation and political appointees, would invest in Swedish industry, so providing colletively-owned investment capital.

The idea was a central *theme at last month's trade* union congress and a proposal endorsing the funds was approved in principle by the opposition Social Democratic Party congress last week.

Though at first sight the idea seems innocuous, critics claim that within four of five years the funds could have outright control of Swedish industry. Dubbing the plan "fund socialism", they claim that the mixed economy of Sweden will be destroyed, as trade unions ignore the profit motive in their bid for power.

The funds are expected to take in 3,000m-4,000m kronor a year (£293m-£390m); 2,500m kronor would come from a 1 per cent special pension charge payable on the total payroll, and another 1,000m to 1,500m from a 20 per cent tax on "excess" profits. This figure is uncertain because the union proposal has not yet defined "profits in excess of normal".

Mr Olof Palme, Sweden's Social Democratic Party leader: "Wage earner funds are an absolutely essential prerequisite if we are to reconstruct the economy."

By any standards this is a large sum and *in relation* to the small Swedish stock market it is enormous. With their 4,000m kronor a year the wage earner funds would soon become a powerful investor on the stock exchange, whose shares are capitalized at present at about 75,000m kronor.

According to estimates by Mr Per-Martin Meyerson, an economist with the Federation of Swedish Industries, the funds would own about 15 per cent of the stock market after four or five years. This would give them effective control of Swedish industry, he says. Control over large parts of industry could come more quickly if the funds concen*trated on fewer companies, he* adds.

The Employers Confederation complains that the institutional nature of the funds, with their centralized decision-making, means that they would be inefficient, even if the profit motive was a big determinant. The inherent caution of institutional funding would prevent the wage-earner funds ever being a source of venture capital as the unions suggested.

In reply Miss Anna Hedborg, an economist from the trade union confederation, says that the funds would be divided into 24 regional units and this would lead to greater risk-taking in areas with economic problems.

In the political debate both the unions and the Social Democratic Party have emphasized that the funds will be a source of capital for hard-pressed industry at the same time as spreading industrial ownership.

Miss Hedborg says that the funds would have to be economically efficient, but once a normal profit had been achieved they would be free *to take risks.*

Both the Federation of Swedish Industries and the Employers' Confederation claim that Swedish industry needs higher profits, not more capital, and say that the funds will be confiscating *profits. Industrialists reject* the idea of collective ownership, pointing out that workers will not be able to draw any direct benefit from the funds.

But the Social Democrtic Party in Sweden is not regarded as an anti-capitalist *or Marxist Party. It supports* the idea of a mixed economy; and Mr Olof Palme, the Party leader, has said repeatedly that wage-earner funds can be encompassed within a market economy. "wage-earner funds are an absolutely essential pre-requisite if we are to reconstruct the Swedish economy," he said earlier this year.

But even within the left there is some misunderstanding about the main aim of the funds. It is claimed that there are radicals within the trade union confederation and the Social Democratic Party who see the funds purely as a means of maintaining union power.

Opinion on this has become so confused that Mr Bernt Ohman, Democratic chairman of an all-party committee set up by the government to examine the idea, has called on his own party to clarify its ideological position towards the mixed economy and wage-earner funds.

Swedish industry would prefer to see a wider share ownership in the hands of individual employees rather than through wage-earner funds. Representatives of business on the government committee have proposed tax incentives which would promote saving and lead to wider share participation.

The centre-right coalition government introduced a scheme at the beginning of the year which enables employees to benefit from tax concessions if they set aside part of their salary every month for investment in employee share-saving funds.

The battle lines are clearly drawn on the issue between right and left and wage-earner funds will be an important election issue next September. Opinion polls suggest that Mr Palme has a strong chance of returning to power after six years out of office and it remains to be seen whether the hard rhetoric of political campaigning will be translated into fact by a new Social Democratic government.

David Brown

Economic notebook

More muscle for the poorer nations

When Mr Donald Regan, United States Treasury Secretary, rebuked the International Monetary Fund for lax lending policies just before the start of its annual meeting, he was giving a further twist to an increasing*ly bitter wrangle over the role* of the fund and how it should be run.

The IMF has become caught in a power struggle between the developing countries and the United States, supported by some other industrialized nations with greater or lesser degrees of enthusiasm.

The Third World nations want the IMF to become more like an aid agency and to relax further what they view as the harsh conditions which the fund attaches to its loans. They also want a much bigger *say* in making fund policies.

For, although the developing countries account for the overwhelming majority of the fund's membership, which now exceeds 140, they have only about two-fifths of the vote, even when the oil exporting countries are included in the *Third World's* total. The United States alone has about a fifth of the total votes, which is enough to block most proposals that might be unacceptable to it.

Not surprisingly, America and other industrialised *nations are opposed to the* idea of "democratizing" the IMF. The United States, under President Reagan, is also insisting that the fund takes a hard-line approach to borrowers, obliging them to take painful measures to curb their balance of payments deficits and bring their economies under tighter reign.

This is exactly what the developing countries have been objecting to for so long. Throughout much of the 1970s the IMF has come under increasingly vehement attack for the conditions it attaches to its loans. In a number of cases, this "conditionality" has led to highly publicized rows between the fund and the country applying for a loan.

President Nyerere of Tanzania was reflecting a large body of Third World opinion when he accused the fund of exploiting Tanzania's economic difficulties in order to interfere with the management of its economy; of being a device by which "powerful economic forces in some rich countries increase their power over the poor nations of the world"; and of trying to impose on them an anti-socialist ideology of economic and social development. These criticisms have been echoed at international conferences of Third World leaders.

Another loan row, with Mr Michael Manley, the former Prime Minister of Jamaica, led to what became known as the "IMF election", which was fought partly on the issue whether the government should accept the fund's policy conditions in return for desperately needed credits.

In Britain the backwash of the IMF-imposed expenditure cuts in 1977 is still a strong influence in Labour Party politics today. The unpopularity of Mr Denis Healey with *some* elements in the party date back to those spending cuts, which as Chancellor he had to implement.

The package of measures which the IMF insists upon as a condition of its lending, may differ a little from case to case, but the medicine usually includes a reduction on the budget deficit, cuts in real wages and a credit squeeze. Sometimes these measures have to be accompanied by a devaluation of the borrower's currency and a move to greater trade liberalization.

Rather than accept this medicine, the developing countries often turned elsewhere for money in the later 1970s. The fund has responded to Third World criticism by relaxing its "conditionality" and offering bigger and *longer-term credits.* Now, the United States has signalled that this trend has gone far enough:

"We don't think the IMF should become another IDA — a soft-loan window," Mr Regan said last month. He was referring to International Development Association, an arm of the World Bank which makes loans to the poorest nations on easy terms. The fund's $5,700m (about £3,000m) proposed loan to India — one of the largest that it has ever made — seems to have particularly incurred the displeasure of the United States Treasury, although it is also critical of more than a dozen other recent loans made by the IMF.

In all this, America at least has the virtue of consistency, both in its attitude to India and to the fund. *India has* reacted with predictable anger to the suggestion that America might seek to stiffen the terms of the loan.

For several months before formally applying for the loan, India undertook a series of economic reforms which were intended to anticipate IMF requirements. It rationalized its pricing policy for key public sector industries like oil, coal, steel and fertilizers and made heavy reductions in subsidies.

By taking such action before approaching the IMF, India was trying to avoid the injured pride that Third World nations so often feel when forced to carry out measures at the behest of the fund.

These calculations came unstuck because, some Indians believe, of the deep-rooted suspicion which the United States has harboured about India since Nehru helped to found the the non-aligned movement more than 20 years ago. India's trading and political links with the Soviet Union, and America's famous "tilt" in favour of Pakistan, have led to a rather uneasy relationship between America and India.

Moreover, in the long negotiations at Bretton Woods, which preceded the establishment of the IMF at the end of the war, the United States insisted that its loan terms should be rigorous and that the purpose of its lending should be narrowly defined to helping countries overcome short-term balance of payments problems. *The* more ambitious and visionary proposals put forward at the time by Lord Keynes were rejected by America.

But conditions have changed greatly in the ensuing 37 years. To begin with, the IMF's membership has more than quadrupled. It is no longer possible for the small group of nations that originally set up the IMF to go on running it.

The rich countries argue that as they put up most of the money that the IMF relends, they are entitled to a bigger say in its affairs.

A further argument is that if, as one American official has remarked, the developing countries "got a tyre lever into the IMF" they would act *in a financially irresponsible* manner.

As the last decade has shown, however, the developing countries suffer most from financial instability.

Greater power sharing within the IMF would no doubt mean that the Third World's criticisms of the fund's loan conditions would have to be given greater weight.

It is also maintained by Third World countries that the fund's medicine assumes that their economic problems are caused domestically, when in fact many of their problems arise from external changes in the economic environment over which the developing countries have no control.

Certainly, the way the IMF *operates at present creates a* deflationary bias. This danger was forseen by Lord Keynes, and his proposals put forward at Bretton Woods in 1944, were intended to avoid such a deflationary bias. It could thus be that if the developing countries manage to get a tyre lever into the IMF they would bring the fund closer into line with what Lord Keynes thought, but never achieved.

Melvyn Westlake

Business Diary: Law of the jungle?

Is there a law against stirring up hatred against lawyers? Well, if there is, Chambers & Partners, recruiters of lawyers for industry, are about to find out.

They have just surveyed the salary rates of lawyers in industry and the results make interesting reading.

While the rest of us have been tightening our belts in recognition of the nation's economic plight (foreign readers please send food parcels to me, care of this newspaper), lawyers in industry appear to have wheedled the ex-directory home number of Croesus out of British Telecom.

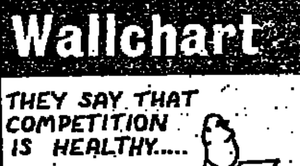
Example: legal assistants in the 35 to 39 age range saw an average increase in their salary of 22 per cent, or some £3,190, between July last year and July this. Admittedly, they were not top of the league — that position goes to legal advisers, aged 40 to 44, who saw a 23.5 per cent rise in their salaries.

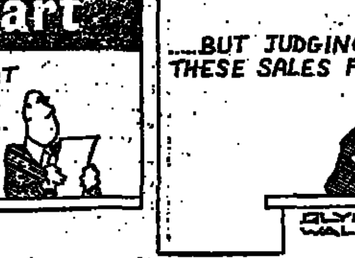
But then, an overall increase of 18.4 per cent for legal assistants, advisers and senior advises, does not seem bad, particularly when in the previous year the same chaps got an average increase of 24.5 per cent.

(Oh, one more drop of envy. Some 79 per cent of lawyers now receive company cars, compared with 70 per cent last year.)

Anyone who is thinking of becoming a lawyer in industry will no doubt thank Chambers warmly for this information. They will, on present levels, stand to earn an average of £14,816 (legal assistant), £19,809 (legal adviser) or £27,024 (senior legal adviser).

But what about the rest of us, particularly lawyers outside industry who are by no means as well paid? I suppose they could always consult a solicitor.





First Johnny Carson, now this: a product in a food display at the American Embassy in London his week is Herbroucks Chocolate Cheese — "a marvellous concoction that tastes like fudge, but is made from fresh cheese." In the words of the United States Agricultural Trade Office this is "not a gimmick but ... is fast becoming a slimmers' desert (sic) in America". I've yet to find an American cheese that tastes like cheese, let alone chocolate.

Dinner talk

Mike Wooller, the bouncy former head of documentaries at Thames Television, had a neat line in dining room communications when he turned up in his new role as Pearson Longman's television guru yesterday.

The motley gathering of hacks who had turned up at Langan's to hear Wooller talking about the company's independent television group Goldcrest, could only be accommodated on five separate tables. True, they were dotted with various Longman and Goldcrest personnel willing to talk until the cows come home about their new plaything.

But this was not enough for Wooller, the television company's managing director. As we tucked into the opening artichoke, he stood up and suggested that between courses everyone should get up, wander to a different table, select a new victim and start a new conversation.

It is a measure of the admirable conservatism which the British display when at victuals that all that ensued was a few wide-eyed gazes and a half-hearted attempt by one fellow to rise to his feet, rather as if he were expecting the National Anthem.

But Wooller may have a point. Is it, perhaps, true that sumptuously laden dining *tables are not the best place at* which to conduct fruitful and wide-ranging discussions between several interested parties, pleasant though the experience may be?

Is there an alternative?

Milk and money

Surprised to find the morning's milk bottles enamelled with advertisements (for drinking chocolate) Business Diary asked Richard Needle why.

Needle, milk division marketing manager of Unigate, the country's largest dairy company, says: "We have entered the media lists by competing for advertising with newspapers, television, and women's magazines".

Cadbury's Drinking Chocolate and Kelloggs Cornflakes are among the first to take space on Unigate bottles — the company has between 90 and 100 million in circulation.

"Our research shows we can guarantee our advertisers that their products will get a showing on the doorstep and in the kitchen at least 28 times, which is the average trip life of each bottle. Moreover, we claim our rates to be highly cost effective" says Needle.

Another half-dozen *milk* related product companies are booked to appear on Unigate bottles before the end of the year, giving Unigate cash in hand and stimulating milk sales.

Film buffs

It's amazing the stuff you can glean from the pages of trade magazines. For instance, I am indebted to the latest issue of *Screen International* for the information that the British city which once boasted the greatest per capita number of cinemas in the country is Aberdeen.

That Aberdeen? The granite city, which I have always, quite wrongly it seems, associated more with a love of Bells than Bertolucci? None other. According to *Screen International*, the city once had 16 cinemas and there were queues for them all.

Alas, no longer. The Queens and Grand Central are to close, leaving it with just three cinemas in the city centre.

It had to happen. The managers of the new holiday company Lotus, who set up in business after they were made redundant by the Swedish holiday group Vingresor when it pulled out of Britain last year, have devised a special offer for their customers — a new form of insurance cover, which promises to refund the price of your holiday should you end up being made redundant.

David Hewson

Stock markets

Scramble for oils and leading electricals

Share prices recovered yesterday, though in most sectors volume remained modest. Oils did well again in a scramble for stock due to concern about the stability of the Middle East after the *killing of President* Sadat. Hopes of further reductions in United States prime rates, and then a firm tone to Wall Street, helped to buoy most other British share prices up, with the *FT* Index rising 9.1 points by midday and showing a 12.8 rise at 3 o'clock. But then the market closed off the top, at 486.7, up 11.7 points overall.

Jobbers are still nervous and in some cases unwilling to handle large quantities of stock for the moment. Fears, so far unfounded that the Suez Canal might be closed in the crisis in Egypt, added fresh fuel to demand for oils and also boosted leading electrical stocks yesterday afternoon, catching some jobbers rather short of stock.

Leading shares were firm on *hopes that United States* interest rates will soon fall further, but volume was still modest. Fears of an ICI rights issue receded and the shares rose 12p to 264p. Beecham added 7p to 193p and Glaxo rose *10p* to 390p. Unilever gained 15p to 576p. Bowater rose 6p to 214p, and BAT Industries gained 10p to 361p.

Leading engineering shares rose, with Hawker up 10p at 288p, Tubes just 2p up at 110p and GKN 4p higher at 151p. Babcock International fell out of favour with engineering analysts and fell 6p to 83p.

Gilts had a good day thanks to expectations of lower United States prime rates. Longs gained the best part of £1 and shorts rose £¼ to £½ in persistent demand throughout the day and here too jobbers were caught rather short of stock.

Oil shares were the star turn yesterday with large and small investors piling into secondary issues as a hedge against a Middle Eastern conflict. Lasmo went up 30p to 502p and Ultramar gained 15p to 463p. Tricentrol put on 18p to 248p, Sovereign rose 15p to 314p and Carless Capel gained *9p* to 126p. Premier rose 2p to 61p. *Floyd* Oil reporting figures, rose 5p to 90p.

Electricals saw a flurry of interest from traders in a rather thin market, but jobbers were not always keen o do business. GEC rose 8p to 692p, Racal put on 12p to 413p and Plessey rose 7p to 310p. Farnell, with first-half figures today, rose 17p to 454p. British Aerospace put on 7p to 189p.

Turnover in most other sectors was slim. In insurance, brokers, Minet rose 5p to 147p ahead of first half figures today. Insurance shares saw a bit of a bear squeeze, with gains of up to 10p. But figures from Hambro *Life* were *below* best expectations and the shares fell 10p from Wednesday's close to 358p, some 30p down on the day in modest selling.

Properties were quiet, but leading shares rose up to 8p with the market. Rosehaugh gained 30p to 275p in thin trade. Laing gained 6p to 190p after figures. Building issues saw some buyers but turnover was still low. Blue Circle saw some interest, and rose 8p to 452p.

Tarmac closed at *344p, down* 4p. Higgs and Hill rose 9p to 125p, after good half-time figures. Gold shares eased from Wednesday nights' strong after-hours level, in line with the *lower bullion price. However,* Anglo American Gold still ended £¼ better than Wednesday's official close, at £49, while Charter Consolidated was back at that closing level at 231p.

Christies produced better than expected figures and rose 8p to 160p. United Carriers, also reporting, rose 14p to 144p.

Irish Pharmaceuticals, which lost a net IR£585,000 (£504,000) in the year to last December, called a late halt to share dealings. The price of the 25p shares was struck by one jobber last month at 7p. The group has not paid a dividend since 1976, but the board, which was changed in June, was unavailable *for comment.*

Equity turnover on October 6 was £103.826m (13,643 bargains). The most active stocks yesterday were Racal, Plessey, Lasmo, ICI, Glaxo, GEC, Unilever, Beecham, Shell, Thorn EMI, Harris Queensway, Ultramar, Caffyns, Tricentrol, Ocean Transport, BTR, P & O deferred, BOC International, BP, Land Securities, Burmah, LOFS, Bowater, KCA International, BICC, Slough States, and MEPC.

Traditional options had a quieter day. Calls were done in Australian stock Woodside Petroleum at 8½p, in Premier at 7p and ICL at 4½p. Double Eagle were 25p for the call. Doubles were done in ICI at 32p.

Traded Options saw 2,058 contracts, with oils taking the lead. B was busiest, with all the January series traded and October 260's, 208's and 300's also active.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Barlow Hldgs (I)	3.31(3.8)	1.5(1.9)	1.44(1.99)	1.0(1.0)	15/12	—(3.0)
Christies (I)	18.05(15.95)	3.26(3.62)	—(—)	2(2)	20/11	—(7.0)
Com Eng Stores (I)	46.3(51.7)	0.11(0.38*)	0.07(0.83*)	1.49(1.49)	25/11	—(3.15)
Fothergill & H (I)	8.68(9.97)	0.73(1.03)	4.37(6.74)	2.7(2.7)	7/12	—(7.75)
Foster Bros (I)	41.7(44.4)	1.22(3.11)	1.6(3.7)	1.1(1.1)	12/12	—(3.35)
Harris Queensway (I)	61.1(48.8)	2.9(1.2)	2.92(1.7)	1.3(1.3)	30/11	—(6.0)
Higgs & Hill (I)	61(59)	1.5(0.8)	8.2(4.7)	2.5(2)	1/12	—(4.8)
Hse of Lerose (I)	7.61(8.44)	0.47(0.56)	3.7(4.2)	2(2)	11/12	—(6.0)
J B Hldgs (I)	19.3(20.9)	1.67(1.0)	7.52(4.32)	2(1.5)	5/1	—(3.0)
Insurnce of Irelnd (I)	—(—)	3.98(3.12)	44.4(32.9)	3.7(2.8)	30/10	—(10.63)
Holt Lloyd (I)	28.8(25.3)	2.18(2.0)	3.39(3.45)	1.5(1.5)	4/1	—(3.17)
Laing Props (I)	—(—)	4.25(3.4)	—(—)	1.75(1.5)	20/11	—(4.0)
Lawtex (F)	14.6(16.6)	0.15*(0.53)	8.5*(2.5)	0.5(2.1)	4/1	1.5(4)
Panther Secs (I)	—(—)	0.026(—)	3.9(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Scot Met Prop (F)	—(—)	4.42(3.26)	—(—)	2(1.66†)	9/1	3.25(2.7†)
Surmah Tea (F)	—(—)	0.054(0.073)	3.74(6.27)	1(2.25)	12/11	1(2.25)
Utd Carriers (I)	18.8(15.4)	2.9(2.5)	7.3(6.4)	1.2(1†)	6/1	—(3.5†)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * Loss. † Adjusted for scrip issue.

Smith Bros dealers' pay rises

By Philip Robinson

Soaring stock markets before April meant high cash increases for dealers and directors at stockjobbers Smith Bros. The annual report yesterday reveals that while the ten directors were drawing salaries of between £25,000 and £35,000 during 1980, they all jumped to earning between £40,000 and £50,000 in the 12 months to last April. At the top, chairman, Mr Tony Lewis, received a 42 per cent pay increase to £50,000.

Employees, too, have benefited from the group's profits, which hit a record £1.8m last year. The number earning in excess *of £20,000 has doubled* to 24 and for the first time nine of them moved up into the £30,000 to £45,000 bracket.

But Smiths, acknowledged as major international dealers, warn that since the start of May, turnover has slackened appreciably in most sectors. Although the Gold Mines Index since May has gone up 38 points, the *FT* 30-share Index has dropped dramatically and is *currently 100 points below* May levels.

Mr Smith is continuing a campaign to get non-executive directors on his board, which the present rules, as interpreted by the Exchange Council, *do not allow.*

Bank of Scotland

The Kuwait investment Office has acquired 202,000 ordinary £1 stock units in the Bank of Scotland. This brings the KIO's stake in the bank to 2.89m units, or 8.89 per cent.

Blantyre spurns bid by Eastern Produce

The board of Blantyre Tea *Holdings calls the offer at 69p* a share Eastern Produce (Holdings) berisory and says that it does not reflect true market value of Blantyre. Sahre Holders are urged in letter not to sell their shares, or accept EPH offer.

The board will issue a circular giving full reasons why holders should reject the offer. It states that net assets of Blantyre at September 30 exceed the value of the offer by over 85 per cent even before the inclusion of the substantial surplus which will arise following the revaluation of Blantyre's freehold tea estates.

The board — other than Mr H. K. Fitzgerald, who is also chairman of EPH — strongly recommend rejection.

John Brown deal

John Brown's engineering and construction division has acquired 49 per cent of Tecnor SA, the engineering and construction subsidiary of Atanor SAM, one of Argentina's largest chemical companies.

This association is aimed at *expanding Tecnor's activities in* process engineering and construction and developing new activities for onshore and offshore gas and petroleum development.

House of Lerose

Pretax profits of House of Lerose slipped from £568,000 to £471,000 in the first half of 1981. Turnover fell from £8.44m to £7.61m. An unchanged interim payment of 2.85p gross is being paid.

Scottish Metropolitan

For the second year running, Scottish Metropolitan Property is making a scrip issue, *this* time on a one-for-eight basis. Pretax profits rose from £3.3m to £4.4m in the year to August 15, 1981. The total dividend is being maintaied at 4.64p gross on the capital enlarged by last year's one-for-five scrip, compared with the equivalent of 3.86p gross.

The board expects to pay at least the same rate of dividend for the current year on the bigger capital.

Orchard bid

Orchard Holdings has received acceptances from Robert Moss shareholders for 6,590 shares, which is about 0.07 per cent and the offer has closed. In view of the small number of acceptances and in the light of the current market price of the shares, the shares for which valid acceptances have been received have been sold through the market and the net proceeds will be remitted to those shareholders who accepted.

Diamond Stylus

Diamond Stylus has reached *conditional agreement* with Katy Industries Inc. for the acquisition by Diamond of the outstanding 50 per cent of the ordinary capital of Elgin Dia*mond Products (Europe) not* already held by Diamond, in exchange for 1.27m. ordinary 10p shares in Diamond. The middle market quotation on September 11, 1981, based on the stock exchange daily official *list* was 11p per share and would indicate a consideration of £140,000.

Katy, through British La Bour Pump, a subsidiary of Katy, currently holds 29.62 per cent of the capital of Diamond and on completion will control 49.95 per cent of Diamond.

Business failures

Trade Indemnity's latest *report on business failures* shows that, between the second and third quarters of this year, total failures fell from 657 to 585, compared with 645 a year earlier. But TI warns: "It is evident from a monthly breakdown that the reduction on last year's figures came in July and August, 1981; failures in September this year, at 210, were very close to the high level of 212 recorded last September.

TI believes it would be premature to talk of any levelling-out in the failures pattern. Over the first nine months of 1981, failures notified to TI reached 2,009—nearly 23 per cent more *than in the same period* of 1980.

Merger cleared

The proposed merger between Philip Morris and Rothmans Tobacco is not to be referred to the Monopolies Commission.

J B Holdings

The interim dividend of J. B. Holdings is going up from 2.14p to 2.85p gross. Although turnover in the first half of this year fell from £20.9m to £19.4m, pretax profits jumped from £1m to £1.7m. While the board expects a significant improvement in 1981's *profits, the figures for* the second half may well not show the same rate of increase as the first half.

BASE LENDING RATES

ABN Bank	16%
Barclays	16%
BCCI	16%
Consolidated Crdts	16%
C. Hoare & Co ...	*16%
Lloyds Bank	16%
Midland Bank	16%
Nat Westminster ..	16%
TSB	16%
Williams & Glyn's	16%

* 7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under 14%, up to £50,000 14¼%, over £50,000 14½%.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Higgs worry over Cairo profits

By Philip Robinson

Higgs and Hill, the building and property group, is currently investigating whether the 12-month state of emergency declared in Egypt will affect the remittance to the United Kingdom of profits on its largest overseas contract, building the Cairo Plaza.

The £70m contract, of which £50m has already been paid, started two years ago and is due for completion at the end of next year.

Mr Edwin Phillips, chairman, said yesterday: "Our client on that project is in London at the moment, and he says things are calm. We do not know quite what is going to happen. My immediate concern is for the 40 members of our staff out there on the project. We are investigating what the emergency could mean to the remittance of the contract proceeds."

Mr Phillips added that the contract was backed by Export Credit Guarantees which would cover most of the cost should the situation deteriorate dramatically.

Mr Edwin Phillips, chairman of Higgs and Hill.

His remarks accompanied the group's half-time profits which have jumped 92 per cent to £1.54m in the six months to the end of last June on a turnover up from £58.8m to £60.8m. Mr Phillips says the group should make at least the same profits in the second half which, although not a record in real terms, would put them back to the levels of 1977.

The gross dividend for the opening half is lifted by a quarter to 3.57p and the shares gained 9p in the stock market to 125p.

The main contribution to profits still comes from the group's construction side where margins have been tight, but new contracts will keep them busy until the end of next year.

The group's task force is aggressively pitching for overseas contracts, but missed getting an office block in Qatar and a project in Hongkong.

Property lettings have been slower than expected, although some progress has been made in recent weeks and housebuilding, which constitutes a small part of Higgs' operations has continued a recovery in the £25,000 to £75,000 range in the south and south east. Higgs reckons it can increase last year's 150 units by 50 per cent.

British Benzol rights issue

British Benzol Carbonising is to make a one-for-two rights issue at 14p a share to raise about £620,000.

Brint Investments, which owns 2.32m shares (24.6 per cent) and Benzol's chairman, Mr W. J. C. Douie, who owns 25,000 shares, have both undertaken to take up their rights in full; the balance has been underwritten by Fiske and Co. Mr Douie reports that material progress has been made by Benzol since his last annual report and he is hopeful the improvement can be maintained.

No ordinary dividend was paid for the year to March 31, 1981, and the board will be unable to recommend one for the current year; dividends after this will be dependent on profitability.

The purpose of the issue is to restore a proper balance between the equity and the capital employed.

Combined English Stores rebounds to profit midway

By Our Financial Staff

Combined English Stores, the specialist retailer taking in the Harry Fenton menswear, Salisbury handbags, Collingwood, the County Jeweller and Mercado carpet wholesaling, has returned to profit in the six months to August.

Pretax profits of £116,000 compare with the last half-year's £380,000 loss on sales which declined by £5m to £46.34m. But the half-time dividend has been held at 2.12p gross and the shares gained 2p to 39p on the news.

Mr Murray Gordon, chairman, says this reflects the continuing severity of the recession on retail trade and action taken to rid the group of loss-making concerns. At the year-end, when Combined reported a 28 per cent drop in profits to £3.2m it said that substantial losses had been made at the Fenton clothing chain and Kendalls.

Kendalls, womenswear shops, was sold in May to J. Hepworth & Son, the tailor, for £1.75m. At the time, Mr Gordon said the sale would release £600,000 from bank overdrafts.

A reorganization at Fentons will close 25 branches and cut this year's level of losses.

The results also include profit on property sales of £1.17m.

Mr Gordon adds that the second half depends on the level of public spending during the Christmas period, but the board is satisfied that the full year will show a satisfactory increase over last year's £3.2m profit.

Barlow Holdings lower

Profits from Barlow Holding's Malaysian estates were halved in the six months to June due mainly to the fall in commodity prices, reports the London-based plantation owner and investment holding group.

So Barlow's total group pretax profits were depressed at £1.5m compared with £1.9m last time. Sales were also lower at £3.3m against £3.8m. A maintained half-year dividend of 1.42p gross failed to stop the shares sliding 4p to 71p.

Barlow, which controls rubber, copra, oil palm and cocoa crops, say that profits from the Malaysian estates are down due to the fall in commodity prices, as well as an increase in replanting and floods early in the year which affected two particular estates.

Profits here were down to 638,000 against £1.2m, whereas profits from investment sales rose from £168,000 to £291,000. Dividends and interest yielded £579,000 against £468,000 for this group where family, trusts and related companies roughly hold half the shares.

Mr John Barlow, chairman, says the recession has had its effect on rubber's selling price, which is at a lower level than in the first half of the year. The price of cocoa, however, has improved slightly.

In September Barlow agreed to sell a 70 per cent interest in its Malaysian companies to two local companies for £24.7m. The deal came two weeks after Permodalan, a Malaysian company, won control of the Guthrie Corporation

Fothergill & Harvey

On turnover down from £9.9m to £8.78m, pretax profits of Fothergill and Harvey fell from £1m to £734,000 in the first half of 1981, and compared with £781,000 for the second half of 1980. The board warns that there is no sign yet of any upturn in Fothergill's markets and it now expects that the full-year's profits will be lower than 1980's £1.82m pretax.

Figures are halved at Foster Brothers

By Margareta Pagano

Tough trading conditions in the first half of the year left Foster Brothers Clothing, menswear retailers, with sharply lower profits.

Pre-tax profits more than halved to £1.22m in the six months to August, compared with £3.11m last time. Sales, including VAT figures, dropped £2.7m to £41.7m. Despite the same-again half-time dividend of 1.57p gross, the shares slipped 6p to 56p on the news.

Mr Barry Davison, chairman, commented that trading in the present months continues to be extremely difficult. "It seems certain that traditional customers' spending abilities will be further eroded until at least the end of this financial year", he said. The main impact was felt by the menswear companies where sales were particularly depressed.

The Foster board says that the depressed pound has increased costs of imports, placing an additional strain on profits margins. But the group aims to counter this and improve margins by an aggressive marketing approach over the next months.

The group, which owns the Foster Menswear chain, Dormie Menswear, Adams Childrenswear and Jessops Tailors among others, serves customers mainly in the lower income brackets and believes the year's profits hinge on the level of Christmas trading. But profits for the second half are not likely to match the comparable period last year, Mr Davison says.

After tax charges of £488,000 against £1.4m, retained profits were £224,000 compared with £1.2m. Earnings per share are down at 1.6p against 3.7p.

Wall Street

New York, Oct. 7.—A strong price surge in late trading lifted stock to the day's best levels.

The Dow-Jones industrial average was up 12.46 to close at 868.72. The DJ was higher throughout the session, helped by the absence of further adverse developments in the Middle East

Advances topped 1,150 issues and registered a better than 3-to-1 lead over declines. Volume rose to 50.2 million shares from Tuesday's 45,460,000.

The market's steadiness was helped by the apparently smooth transition of power in Egypt after yesterday's assassination of President Sadat. Mr Alexander Haig, United States Secretary of State, said there was no evidence Libya or any other nation was trying to take advantage of the situation."

Mr Paul Volcker, Federal Reserve chairman, said the economy was "sluggish"

	Oct 7	Oct 6
Allied Chem	42½	42¾
Allied Stores	28¾	28
Allis Chalmers	16½	16⅛
Alcoa	25⅝	26
Amax Inc	44⅜	43⅞
Amerada Hess	27⅝	27
Am Airlines	14⅛	14
Am Brands	37¾	37⅛
Am Broadcast	33⅛	32⅝
Am Cap	35⅝	33⅞
Am Cyanamid	27½	27
Am Elec Power	16½	16¾
Am Home	30½	29⅞
Am Motors	3	3
Am Nat Res	39¾	38⅝
Am Standard	29⅛	29¾
Am Telephone	59⅛	58
AMF Inc	25⅛	25
Armco Steel	28⅞	28½
Asarco	31⅛	29⅞
Ashland Oil	32¾	31½
Atlntic Richfield	46⅝	46
Avco	21½	20⅜
Avon Products	34	33⅞
Bankers Tst NY	32⅛	31⅝
Bank of America	23⅝	23¾
Bank of NY	34⅛	34
Beatrice Foods	20⅛	19⅞
Bendix	55⅝	56⅞
Bethlehem Steel	22	20½
Boeing	24⅛	23⅝
Boise Cascade	36⅛	34⅝
Borden	27⅝	27⅜
Borg Warner	45⅝	45⅞
Bristol Myers	52½	49⅞
BP	22⅝	22⅛
Burlington Ind	25	24
Burlington Nthn	47⅝	47½
Burroughs	29	29⅝
Campbell Soup	26⅛	27
Canadian Pacific	35⅛	38⅞
Caterpillar	55	54¼
Celanese	55⅛	55
Central Soya	10⅝	10⅝
Chase Manhat	54⅞	53
Chem Bank NY	53	52¼
Chrysler	5	5⅛
Citicorp	25¼	24⅛
Cities Service	45⅛	44⅞
Clark Equip	30½	30½
Coca Cola	36	34⅞
Colgate	15¼	15⅛
CBS	53⅜	52
Columbia Gas	30⅛	30⅛
Combustion Eng	37⅛	36⅞
Comwlth Edison	19⅝	19⅛
Conoco	64⅛	64⅜
Cons Edison	30⅛	29⅞
Cons Foods	28	28
Cons Power	17¼	17½
Continental Grp	33½	32⅞
Control Data	68⅝	65¼
Corning Glass	54	52½
CPC Intnl	29⅝	29⅝
Crane	34⅛	34
Crocker Int	33½	33⅞
Crown Zeller	28	27⅞
Dart & Kraft	48⅝	48⅛
Deare	36⅛	36½
Delta Air	61⅛	61⅛
Detroit Edison	11⅞	11⅞
Disney	49⅝	47⅛
Dow Chemical	25½	25⅜
Dresser Ind	38	37⅞
Duke Power	20⅛	20
Du Pont	39⅜	38⅞
Eastern Air	6⅞	6⅞
Eastman Kodak	65½	65½
Eaton Corp	30⅛	29⅞
El Paso Nat Gas	25½	24½
Equitable Life	9	9⅛
Esmark	48½	47
Evans P. D.	20⅞	20⅝
Exxon Corp	30⅞	30⅛
Fed Dept Stores	38⅛	37½
Firestone	9⅞	9⅝
Fst Chicago	18	16⅝

	Oct 7	Oct 6
Fst Intrst Bncp	36⅛	36⅛
Fst Nat Boston	43½	43
Fst Penn Corp	3⅝	3⅞
Ford	19⅞	19⅛
GAF Corp	14⅛	13½
Gen Dynamics	25⅝	24½
Gen Electric	57	55⅞
Gen Foods	29⅞	29⅛
Gen Mills	37⅞	35⅞
Gen Motors	45	44⅞
Gen Pub Util NY	4⅞	4⅞
Gen Tel Elec	31⅛	30½
Gen Tire	24½	24⅝
Genesco	7	6⅞
Georgia Pacific	18⅛	18⅝
Getty Oil	63⅛	62½
Gillette	28⅞	28⅛
Goodrich	21⅛	21
Goodyear	17⅝	17⅛
Gould Inc	25⅛	25
Grace	41⅞	40
Gt Atltc & Pacific	4	4
Greyhound	14½	14½
Grumman Corp	35⅛	33⅞
Gulf Oil	35½	35⅛
Gulf & West	16½	15⅞
Heinz H. J.	54½	54½
Hercules	20	20⅛
Honeywell	83⅝	83⅝
IC Inds	28⅛	28⅛
Ingersoll	55½	55
Inland Steel	28⅛	25½
IBM	54⅞	54⅞
Int Harvester	8½	8⅛
INCO	14½	14⅞
Int Paper	40⅞	40⅛
Int Tel Tel	28⅛	28⅛
Irving Bank	53	52⅞
Jewel Co	39½	38⅛
Jim Walter	18	17⅛
Johns-Manville	16⅛	15
Johnson & John	33⅛	32½
Kaiser Alumin	18⅞	17⅛
Kerr McGee	72⅛	73⅞
Kimberly Clark	61½	61⅞
K Mart	17	16⅞
Kroger	21⅞	21⅛
L.T.V. Corp	17	16⅞
Litton	56⅛	56½
Lockheed	34½	35
Lucky Stores	13⅛	13½
Manuf Hanover	38⅛	35½
Mapco	33⅞	31
Marathon Oil	82½	82½
Marine Midland	19⅝	19⅛
Martin Marietta	51⅞	51⅛
McDonnell	28	27⅞
Mead	24	24½
Merck	84⅛	81⅛
Minnesota Mng	49⅛	48⅞
Mobil Oil	27⅞	27⅛
Monsanto	67⅛	68½
Morgan J. P.	57⅛	55⅛
Motorola	67⅛	65½
NCR Corp	48⅞	47⅛
NL Industries	39⅞	38⅞
Nabisco	36⅛	27½
Nat Distillers	23⅛	23⅛
Nat Med Ent	20⅞	19⅛
Nat Steel	24⅝	23⅞
Norfolk West	48	46⅞
NW Bancorp	24½	24
Norton Simon	14⅞	14⅛
Occidental Pet	25⅛	24⅛
Ogden	29⅞	29⅛
Olin Corp	21½	21½
Owens-Illinois	29	28⅛
Pacific Gas Elec	21½	21⅛
Pan Am	2⅞	2⅞
Penney J. C.	30⅛	30⅞
Pennzoil	39½	39⅛
Pepsico	34	33⅞
Pfizer	45	43½
Phelps Dodge	37⅞	36
Philip Morris	49⅛	49⅛
Phillips Petrol	42⅛	42½
Polaroid	21⅛	21⅞

	Oct 7	Oct 6
PPG Ind	38⅛	37
Proctor Gamble	79½	79⅛
Pub Ser El & Gas	17⅛	17
Raytheon	39⅛	39
RCA Corp	19	18⅞
Republic Steel	24½	23⅛
Reynolds Ind	47⅛	47⅛
Reynolds Metal	27⅞	27¾
Rockwell Int	31½	31⅛
Royal Dutch	31⅝	31⅛
Safeways	25	25
St Regis Paper	31⅞	31⅛
Santa Fe Ind	24	22
SCM	21⅞	21⅛
Schlumberger	57⅛	55½
Scott Paper	16⅝	16⅛
Seagram	51⅞	50⅛
Sears Roebuck	16½	16⅛
Shell Oil	42⅛	42⅞
Shell Trans	27	26
Signal Co	25⅞	25½
Singer	18	17⅞
Sony	18½	17
Sth Cal Edison	26⅞	26⅛
Southern Pacific	38⅛	39½
Southern Rly	55	54⅞
Sperry Corp	32⅛	31⅞
Std Oil Califnia	42⅛	42⅞
Std Oil Indiana	54½	51½
Std Oil Ohio	44⅛	43½
Sterling Drug	20⅛	20⅛
Stevens J P	12⅞	12⅞
Sunbeam Corp	29½	28½
Sun Comp	34⅛	34½
Teledyne	141½	139
Tenneco	34⅞	34⅛
Texaco	33⅞	34⅛
Texas East Corp	47⅛	46⅝
Texas Inst	81⅞	80½
Texas Utilities	20⅛	19⅞
Textron	27	27⅞
TWA	17⅛	17⅛
Travelers Corp	46⅛	45½
TRW Inc	54	52⅞
UAL Inc	19⅛	19⅛
Union Carbide	51	49⅝
Union Oil Calif	38⅛	36
Un Pacific Corp	51⅛	50⅞
Uniroyal	8⅛	7⅞
United Brands	9⅛	10
US Industries	9	9⅞
US Steel	27⅞	26⅞
Utd Technol	45⅛	44⅝
Wachovia	24⅛	23⅞
Warner Lambert	19⅝	18⅞
Wells Fargo	26⅛	26⅛
Westnghse Elec	26⅛	25⅛
Weyerhauser	27⅞	27⅞
Whirlpool	26⅛	25½
Woolworth	19½	19½
Xerox Corp	42⅞	42½
Zenith	14⅛	13⅞

Canadian Prices

	Oct 7	Oct 6
Abitibi	20	21
Alcan Alumin	29½	28⅞
Algoma Steel	43	41⅞
Bell Telephone	17	17⅛
Cominco	55	54⅞
Cons Bathurst	20⅞	20⅞
Gulf Oil	20⅛	20½
Hawker/Sid Can	11½	11½
Hudson Bay Min	23⅞	23⅛
Hudson Bay Oil	33⅞	33⅞
Imasco	34	34
Imperial Oil	27⅛	27⅛
Int Pipe	13⅛	13½
Mass-Fergsn	2⅞	2⅞
Royal Trust	15½	15½
Seagram	60	60
Steel Co	34	33⅛
Thomson N 'A'	19⅛	19⅛
Walker Hiram	23⅞	23⅞
WCT	10⅞	10⅛

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Commodities

COPPER was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash bars, £904.50-905.50 a metric ton; high-grade three months, £939-39.50. Sales: 15,175 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £902-903; three months, £933.50-34.00. Sales: nil tonnes. Morning.—Cash bars, £909-909.50; high-grade three months, £943-43.50. Settlement, £909.50. Sales, 11,300 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £905-905.50; three months, £938-38.50. Settlement, £905.50. Sales, 1,400 tonnes.

TIN was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £8,296-8,305 a tonne; three months £8,395-8,405. Sales, 840 tonnes. High grade, cash £8,295-8,305; three months £8,395-8,405. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash £8,275-80; three months £8,400-8,410. Settlement, £8,280. Sales, 1,070 tonnes. High grade, cash £8,275-80; three months, £8,400-8,410. Settlement, £8,280. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, SM35.47 a picul.

LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £403-404 per tonne; three months £411.50-412.00. Sales, 5,850 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £404.50-405.50; three months £413-13.50. Settlement £405.50. Sales, 13,500 tonnes.

ZINC was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £474.50-75.50 per tonne; three months £488-88.50. Sales, 4,700 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £478.50-79.00; three months £492-93. Settlement, £479. Sales, 9,000 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £228.25 ($425) a troy ounce.

SILVER was barely steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot 498p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 928); three months 516.75p (953c); six months, 536.50p (1,003.50c); one year 577p (1,077.30c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash 494-95p; three months 513-14p. Sales, 36 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 501.5-502.5p; three months, 520-20.6p. Settlement, 502.5p. Sales, 42 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £617-18 per tonne; three months, £646.50-47.00. Sales, 3,400 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £617.50-18.00; three months £645.50-46.00. Settlement, £618. Sales, 22,900 tonnes.

NICKEL was quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash £2,750-60 per tonne; three months £2,850-55. Sales, 30 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £2,750-60; three months £2,850-55. Settlement, £2,760. Sales, 456 tonnes.

RUBBER: — Nov 55.70-56.50; Dec 56.60-57.00; Jan-Mch, 58.80-59.00; April-June 60.30-62.60; July-Sept, 65.90-66.00; Oct-Dec 69.40-69.50; Jan-March, 73-73.10; April-June, 76.50-77.00; July-Sept, 80-80.50. Sales: 376 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS.—Spot, 54-55.50. Cifs. Nov, 52.25-52.75; Dec, 53.25-53.75.

COFFEE.—**ROBUSTAS** (£ per tonne).—Nov, 1,083-1,084; Jan, 1,091-1,092; March, 1,098-1,099; May, 1,099-1,100; July, 1,105-1,107; Sept, 1,090-1,110; Nov, 1,090-1,110. Sales, 2,423 lots including two options.

COCOA (£ per metric ton).—Dec, 1,210-1,212; March, 1,204-1,206; May, 1,208-1,211; July, 1,213-1,214; Sept, 1,218-1,220; Dec, 1,225-1,230; March, 1,232-1,243. Sales, 7,262 lots including options. ICCO prices: daily (October 6), 103.92c; indicator price (October 7), 5-day average, 105.38c (United States cents per lb). Buffer stock price, October 7, $2,415 per tonne.

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £1 lower at £166; the "whites" price was £1 lower at £183. Futures (£ per tonne).—Jan, 163.50-164.00; March, 170.75-171.00; May, 174.25-174.50; Aug, 178-178.25; Oct, 181.50-182.00; Jan, 182.50-183.00; March, 184-186. Sales, 6,472 lots. ISA prices (October 6), daily, 12.69c; 15-day average, 12.08c.

SOYABEAN MEAL.—Oct, 141-144; Dec, 133.80-134.00; Feb, 136.80-137.00; Apl, 139-139.50; Jne, 141.50-142.30; Aug, 143.50-146.50; Oct, 144.50-150.00. Sales: 28 lots.

WOOL.—NZ crossbreds No. 2 contract (cents per kilo): Oct, 390-404; Dec, 396-398; Jan, 395-399; March, 406-410; May, 414-418; Aug, 423-428; Oct, 432-436; Dec 434-439; Jan, 437-440; March 442-448. Sales, 46 lots.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—**WHEAT**.—Canadian western red spring, unquoted. US dark northern spring No. 2, 14 per cent: Oct, £111.75; Nov, £113.75; Dec, £114.75 trans-shipment east coast sellers. US hard winter 13½ per cent, unquoted. EEC, unquoted. English feed fob: Oct, 19 to 31, £109.50 paid south coast.

MAIZE.—French, unquoted. South Africa white and yellow, unquoted.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: Oct, £103.50; Nov, £106 east coast sellers. All cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—**BARLEY**: Nov, £100.25; Jan, £104.10; March, £107.95; May, £111.80; Sept, £100.25. Sales: 156 lots. **WHEAT**: Nov, £105.90; Jan, £109.95; March, £113.90; May, £117.85; July, £121.30; Sept, £106.35. Sales: 139 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	£108.50	£105.10	£100.00
E Mids	£108.00	£104.20	£99.80
N. East	£107.10	£104.90	£97.80
Scotland	—	£104.50	£96.90

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on Oct 7: GB cattle 86.07p per kg lw (—0.85); UK sheep 151.30p per kg est dcw (+3.61); GB pigs 76.51p per kg lw (+0.78). England and Wales: Cattle nos down 17.6 per cent, ave price 85.88p (—0.34); Sheep nos down 26.0 per cent, ave price 149.96p (+4.13); Pig nos up 4.2 per cent, ave price 76.51p (+0.78). Scotland: Cattle nos down 29.6 per cent, ave price 86.65p (—2.07); Sheep nos down 33.3 per cent, ave price 151.80p (+0.63).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE. ($ US per tonne).—Oct, 306.25-06.75; Nov, 310.75-11.00; Dec, 313.25-13.75; Jan, 316.00-16.25; Feb, 318.00-18.50; March, 320.00-21.00; April, 321.00-22.00; May, 322.00-25.00; June, 335.25-36.00. Sales, 761 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (Gafta).—Nov, £80.40; Feb, £94.70; April, £108.70. Sales, 288 lots of 40 tonnes each.

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat Index on European share prices was put provisionally at 128.49 on October 6 against 131.10 a week earlier.

PARLIAMENT Oct 7 1981

Flexibility of time limit in Bill for seeking citizenship

House of Lords

The Government was prepared to be flexible over the five year limit on applications for registration as a British citizen after commencement of the British Nationality Bill, Lord Belstead, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, said.

When the report stage of the Bill resumed in the House of Lords, he successfully moved an amendment to Clause 6 (Right to registration by virtue of residence in United Kingdom or relevant employment), to extend the period by three years to meet possible hard cases.

He said the five-year period would normally be more than sufficient for those people who had an entitlement to register as British citizens. The Bill had been amended at report stage to enable a minor Commonwealth who became of full age within five years of commencement to apply for registration.

It seemed right there should be some leeway for those who reached the 18 towards the end of that five-year period. This was the effect of the amendment. It would also cover any other exceptional circumstances the Secretary of State would also think right to take into account.

There must be a cut-off period somewhere and that was why the amendment applied only to those persons who were entitled to registration at the end of the qualifying period of five years. No one could actually become qualified in the extension period of three years.

Lord Boyd-Carpenter (C) welcomed the introduction of a measure of flexibility. Not many cases would be involved, he said, but even a few could cause hardship, so this was a useful improvement.

Lord Elwyn-Jones, for the Opposition, said he hoped in administering the new provisions in the amendment the Home Office would take a broad sympathetic view of what constituted special circumstances and hard cases.

The value of this amendment as a discretionary power rather than an entitlement would depend entirely in practice on the way it was used. Special circumstances should include accommodation of late applications of all those minors at commencement and of those who could show they did not know about their preserved entitlement.

Lord Pitt of Hampstead (Lab) said this should not be discretionary, but an entitlement. They should not take away rights that at present existed.

By restricting the period to five years, they were taking away rights from youngsters who would then be 15, 16 or 17. They should make the period eight years to preserve their rights.

Lord Pitt: move on entitlement fails

The amendment was agreed to. Lord Pitt of Hampstead moved an amendment to extend the period from five to eight years but it was defeated by 134 votes to 91—Government majority, 43.

Lord Belstead said the Government had altered the period three times now and had gone as far as they could. It genuinely believed there should be a cut-off point. Those with a right to register should be encouraged to do so and five years seemed wholly reasonable for this.

Lord Belstead said later, when he moved an amendment linked to the one previously agreed to, that he would look at the position of children in care. It would be possible for an application to be made for their registration as citizens by the local authority, but he would look at the point that they would not necessarily feel they needed to act and would see whether advice could be given to them about it.

Lord Avebury (L) said that the Government should draw to the attention of local authorities the power they had to make an application on behalf of the children in their care, and to instruct those in charge of the children to draw the attention of the children in their care to that possibility, and to ask them whether they wished that right to be exercised on their behalf.

The amendment was agreed to. Lord Belstead successfully moved two amendments which, he said, dealt with the case for discretionary provision and would enable people who had renounced citizenship of the United Kingdom and colonies to resume that citizenship.

The Home Secretary could allow such a person to be registered as a British citizen if there was an appropriate qualifying connexion with the United Kingdom or in the case of a woman, if she had been married to a person who had, or would if living have, such a connexion.

Commons to consider Gibraltar

Lord Belstead said the Government would give no commitment on the view it would invite the Commons to take on the decision in July when the House of Lords defeated the Government on an amendment giving the people of Gibraltar the entitlement to apply for British citizenship.

He said that when the clause was moved by Lord Bethell in the committee stage, the Government front bench spokesman spoke strongly against the advisability of accepting this clause, and this remained the view of the Government still today.

We have decided (he went on) in view of the decision which the Lords took, that we should not seek at this report stage to remove the clause. We give no commitment as to the view which the Government shall invite the House of Commons to take, bearing in mind that a contrary view was taken during the proceedings there.

Lord Belstead was replying to a drafting amendment proposed by **Lord Renton** (C), which he later withdrew.

Lord Boyd-Carpenter (C) said a decision to go against the Lords' decision might involve the loss, given the timetable, of the whole Bill.

Falklanders deprived by tied vote

A new clause which sought to give adequate safeguards to citizens of the Falkland Islands, without leaving loopholes, was moved by **Lady Vickers**.

The clause sought to give British citizenship to any person who at present is a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies and is ordinarily resident in, or one of whose parents was settled in, the Falkland Islands, and also to other residents of the Falklands.

Lady Vickers said that the Falkland Islanders were people who had come from the United Kingdom and knew no other language than English. There had been no indigenous population when the first British settlers arrived in 1833.

The Falkland Islanders had no connexion with any other country. She could not understand why they should have treatment different from that given to the Channel Islanders, many of whom were of French descent.

Lady Trumpington (C) said that the Government had taken the view that it would be invidious to devise special citizenship for some dependencies and not for others. Special rights for some would create the very anomalies the Bill was designed to erase.

Lord Lloyd of Kilgerran (L), supporting the amendment, said that it was a situation where no danger arose from vast numbers infiltrating the country.

Lord Trefgarne, Under Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said the Government shared concern for the welfare of the people of the Falkland Islands, but could not accept the amendment.

It would have no effect on the status under the new Act of the majority of people of the Falkland islands who would be British citizens anyway because they were within the proscribed relationships within the United Kingdom. Secondly, it would make a minority of a few hundred peoples of the Falkland Islands British citizens at commencement as well as citizens of the British dependent territories.

It would allow transmission of British citizenship indefinitely through the generations in the Falkland Islands, something not enjoyed by British citizens in any other dependency or country.

If accepted, it would lead to great bitterness and resentment in other dependent territories resulting in pressure for concessions which if met would jeopardize the whole basis of the Bill.

The amendment was declared lost after 90 peers voted for it and 90 against. Under standing orders, no proposal to amend a Bill can be agreed unless there is a majority in favour.

World more dangerous without Sadat

Tributes from all sides to the contribution to peace in the Middle East made by President Sadat followed a statement on his assassination by Lady Young, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Leader of the House of Lords.

Lady Young said that they had all lost a friend whose courage and vision had been greatly admired.

His assassination had been a grievous blow to Egypt, to the Middle East and to the cause of peace. The Egyptian nation had lost a supreme leader, whose qualities of boldness and wisdom had been matched by deep understanding of world affairs.

History (she said) will mark his great achievements, most notably his imaginative and typically direct bid for peace in his visit to Jerusalem in 1977. The world is a more dangerous place without him.

Lord Peart (Lab), Leader of the Opposition peers, said that nobody could fail to be shocked by the assassination. President Sadat would always be remembered for his enduring contribution to the search for peace in the Middle East.

The institutions established by him remained and it was to be hoped that his work would be carried on, not only in the diplomatic sphere but in his own country, where one of his declared objectives had been the restoration of multi-party democracy.

Lord Byers (L), for the Liberals, hoped that President Sadat's assassination would not deflect Egypt and Israel from the search for peace to which he had contributed so much.

Lord Sherfield, from the cross benches, said that President Sadat had pursued his objectives by quiet, patient and persistent diplomacy and it was to be hoped that his successors would be guided by the force of his example.

The Bishop of London (the Rt Rev G. D. Leonard) said that Christians had deeply appreciated President Sadat's search for reconciliation and peace and his courage in taking steps to that end.

Lord Aylestone (SDP) said that this dastardly act of assassination had robbed the world of a man of peace.

Lord Shinwell (Lab) also expressed his horror at this tragic affair. He hoped that President Sadat's successor would follow his moderate and temperate line.

New Bishop

The Lord Bishop of Portsmouth, the Rt Rev Archibald Ronald McDonald Gordon, was introduced.

Parliamentary notices

Lords (3 pm): Education (Scotland) Bill report stage.

Football

Archibald chooses right moment to open his season's account

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent
Tottenham 1 Manchester Utd 0

Steve Archibald chose an appropriate moment to score his first goal of the season. It was enough to extend Tottenham Hotspurs' run of victories to four and to give them a lead, albeit narrow, over Manchester United in the League Cup second-round tie in front of a capacity crowd at White Hart Lane, last night. The return in three weeks, though, is an interesting prospect.

The match was lit by only occasional sparkles of brilliance but it did allow the dust sheets to be lifted from Bryan Robson, Britain's most expensive footballer. He took the place of Moses, his former colleague at West Bromwich Albion who went down conveniently with an ear infection, but he marred an otherwise satisfying display by being booked.

Even when Robson was absent from the side last Saturday, there was an added urgency about United, especially in midfield. There was even more so now that he was present and Spurs were given little time to weave their silken threads. Robson's first impact in his new red shirt was to foul Galvin.

Wilkins, not noted for robust challenges, followed the example of his England colleague and his victim, Falco, never recovered from his ankle injury. Although it gave Mazzon the chance to make a rare appearance, the loss of Falco after little more than ten minutes was a serious blow for Spurs. Not only does he bring width to their left flank, but he is also comfortably their leading scorer.

It was not surprising that the two contestants should struggle for so long for a break-through. Neither had conceded a goal for at least four-and-a-half hours. They are also familiar opponents, meeting here for the seventh time in a Cup competition in the last three-and-a-half years.

United, though, opened and closed *the first half with golden* opportunities. Coppell, involved recently in transfer speculation, had a part to play in both incidents. First he inadvertently cleared Stapleton's header from a corner off the line and then, after Clemence had dropped another corner on to his head, it bounced wide of a post.

It took Spurs half-an-hour to fashion a reply, a powerful volley from Villa, but once they had found an effective route, Bailey spent an awkward ten minutes in blocking their way. Mazzon had the best chance, supplied by Archibald, but he lost control on the wide open road.

Ardiles was held for the most part in the shadow by Robson and when he did emerge, he was promptly booked for felling Stapleton. After the interval, Robson, in turn, then had his name taken for a foul on Galvin. Thus together, the two internationals treated each other with respect.

United began the second half as they had the first. Hughton headed a deflected cross from Birtles off the line and Clemence was forced to make a diving save at the foot of a post from Stapleton. But then, after the hour, they lost Birtles, carried off after injuring his knee in a collision with Roberts.

Their £2 million firing power cut in half, worse was to come for United within minutes of Duxbury's arrival. For almost the only time during the night, their defence was split in two as Archibald ran through and Bailey could only parry his shot and then turn and watch the ball drop slowly into the net.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: R Clemence; C Hughton, P Miller, G Roberts, R Villa, S Perryman, O Ardiles, S Archibald, A Galvin, G Hoddle, M Falco (sub, G Mazzon).

MANCHESTER UNITED: G Bailey; J Gidman, A Albiston, R Wilkins, K Moran, M Buchan, S Coppell, G Birtles (sub, M Duxbury), F Stapleton, S McIlroy, B Robson.

Referee: R Stevens (Gloucestershire).

Tottenham's striker, Garth Crooks, has the chance next Tuesday to measure his comeback at "international level". He has been selected for a London FA side to play an England XI at Highbury to mark the centenary of the London FA.

Crooks, who had a cartilage removed in the summer, played his first match of the season for Spurs reserves last Saturday.

SQUAD: R Clemence (Spurs), G Wood (Arsenal), P Lampard, W Bonds (West Ham), A Currie (QPR), P Walsh (Charlton), K Sansom (Arsenal), B Talbot (Arsenal), G Davies (Fulham), J Neighbour, T Brooking, D Cross (West Ham), G Crooks (Spurs), A Cannon (Crystal Palace), V Hilaire (Crystal Palace).

Stapleton (left) leaps to head away from Roberts

Leeds lose again but are not beyond redemption

By Norman Fox
Leeds United 0 Ipswich Town 1

"All we need", a Leeds United player said before the match, "is a couple of good results to get us going." Leeds being bottom of the first division and Ipswich top, the chance of building that springboard in the League Cup second round at Elland Road last night was always improbable.

In the end there were many of little faith streaming from the ground after seeing a blunder by Hart offer Ipswich the goal that will surely be enough to put them into the third round after the second leg. Perhaps, though, Leeds are not entirely beyond redemption in the league itself.

Two defeats in a week, the absence of Brazil, and the insurance of being able to put first leg mistakes right in three weeks time, did little for Ipswich's spirit of adventure. In the first half, at least, Leeds took advantage in everything but goals.

The outcome was a reasonable proportion of surprisingly attractive football from them and a series of totally unconvincing clearances by the Ipswich defence. Presumably Leeds were attempting containment and counter-strike, but their recent ousting by Aberdeen in the Uefa Cup inspired no special confidence in that tactic.

Some stylish long passing from Eddie Gray invited Barnes to bisect the ball on the halfway line and beat McCall so frequently that when, after 20 minutes the winger transferred to the other flank, Ipswich were apparently relieved. In the event, there was no real relief because Graham immediately attacked them with his similarly tantalizing skills.

Naturally, Thijssen, Muhren and Mills in the Ipswich midfield often interrupted this flow and towards the end of the first half steadied and redirected the ship. All the same they were fortunate even in the first minute when Barnes drove the ball between McCall's legs in the penalty area. Cooper anxiously deflected the shot wide and he was equally desperate when Hird's 20-yard shot rebounded off his chest.

The minor revival by Leeds was difficult to sustain. Their young centre-forward Balcombe was composed enough, yet against Osman and Butcher was bundled off the ball at crucial moments.

Nothing was more crucial than the one-handed save by Cooper off the head of Harris from Barnes's dangerous centre after 70 minutes. Within two minutes Ipswich pilfered a Leeds attack. Mariner's long pass towards Gates should have been intercepted more decisively by Hart, and Lukic tried to reduce the angles. Gates beat him on the ground. As long as Leeds fail to capitalize on the ability of Barnes and Graham, they will continue to suffer such depressing results.

LEEDS UNITED: J Lukic; [illegible]

IPSWICH TOWN: P Cooper; [illegible]

Referee: M G Peck (Kendal).

Easy for Russians

Turkey 0 Soviet Union 3

Izmir, Turkey, Oct 7.—The Soviet Union moved to the top of group three, with a comfortable 3—0 victory over Turkey in a World Cup qualifying football match today. After Ramas Shengelia put the Russians ahead, heading in a free kick in the 16th minute, Oleg Blokhin, the Soviet Union's highest scoring forward, added further goals in the 36th and 53rd minutes.

GROUP THREE STANDINGS

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Soviet Union	5	4	1	0	14	1	[illegible]
Czechoslovakia	6	4	1	1	14	3	9
Wales	6	4	1	1	10	2	9
Iceland	7	2	1	4	8	19	5
Turkey	8	0	0	8	1	22	0

Own goal helps City recovery

By Nicholas Harling
Manchester City 2 Stoke 0

A goal to be cherished by Asa Hartford, one of Manchester City's favourite sons, on his return last night will probably be enough to take last season's Football League Cup semi-finalists through to the third round of this season's competition.

Until nine minutes from the end of an interesting first instalment at Maine Road, City, 3—1 winners in the League at Stoke last month, were leading only by an own goal from Smith. Then, in his first game following his £350,000 transfer from Everton, Hartford, who had already endeared himself to the former supporters, finished off a glorious move to give City the extra breathing space.

Their confidence badly shaken no doubt, by Saturday's embarrassing reverse at Brighton, City had barely threatened the Stoke goal when Smith presented them with the lead in the 16th minute. Diving to head a cross by Reeves for a corner, the centre half instead diverted the ball past his own stranded goalkeeper.

Smith got it right, however, the next time, heading another threatening centre from Tueart and done the damage. City immediately displayed more belief in themselves. After one of several subsequent flowing moves O'Neill would have gone right through had O'Callaghan not combined with Smith to stop his run. The referee decided that the challenge was legitimate and refused City's penalty appeal.

Tueart, whose intricate skills seem to have temporarily deserted him, then sliced his shot badly wide after Hartford had knocked the ball over a square defence.

The Stoke manager, Richie Barker, had promised a less adventurous policy by his side in view of the fact that the tie is over two legs, and there was every indication of such an attitude for most of the opening half.

When Heath set off on a promising run minutes later he was brought down in a clumsy tackle by Bond, who had been moved to the centre of City's defence alongside Caton. Caton, incidentally, was the subject of a £400,000 bid from Arsenal that City had refused earlier in the day.

Both Stoke's full-backs were then cautioned within a few moments but Hanton seemed unfortunate for Tueart had provoked an aggressive response with a dangerous tackle. It was not to be Teuart's night, who after being pushed by O'Callaghan, he then missed the resulting 63rd minute penalty. Fox making a splendid diving save to his right.

City, however, doubled their lead in the 81st minutes following a move started by Caton and O'Neill. Hartford finally accepted a return pass from Reeves to turn the ball past Fox to make it the happiest of returns.

MANCHESTER CITY: J Corrigan; R Ranson, C Wilson, N Reid, K Bond, T Caton, D Tueart, M O'Neill, A Hartford, T Hutchison, K Reeves. Substitute: P Boyer.

STOKE CITY: P Fox; R Evans, P Hampton, A Dodd, B O'Callaghan, D Smith, L Ursem, A Heath, L Chapman, P Bracewell, P Maguire. Substitute: S Bould.

Referee: G Tyson (Sunderland).

Gray employs his scythe and Villa gain time

By a Special Correspondent
Aston Villa 3 Wolverhampton 2

After being two goals down in the second half against only 10 Aston Villa men gained a narrow 3—2 win in injur ytime last night at home to Wolverhampton Wanderers in the first leg of the second round of the League Cup. Andy Gray the Wolves striker, was sent off.

For the first time this season Villa paraded together. Withe, Shaw and Morley who between them scored 53 goals when the *club won the championship last* season. Yet these three musketeers had damp powder until the dying seconds of the game when Morley, running at full pelt, squeezed the winner inside a post.

The calm Gallagher in the middle of the Wolves back four absorbed much pressure and from Wanderers first workmanlike attack came the only goal of the half. Birch collected in mid field, slipped the ball ahead to Gray, who lost Ormsby and slid in a ground shot.

Withe had his thigh strapped after a late tackle, one of many caused by Wanderers slowness to the ball and was substituted by Blair in the second half. Before that Wolverhampton were reduced to 10 men. Gray scythed at Mortimer from behind and Mr White, the referee sent him to the dressing room.

Yet with only 10 men Wolverhampton scored again. This goal came on the hour when Rimmer rose but collided with Richards and dropped the ball to Gallagher, who scored, Swain's attempt to head off the line merely helping the ball in.

In cup-tie fervour Villa swept forward. From the corner of the area Bremner drove through three defenders to the far post and scored. Four minutes later a corner was half-cleared and Blair volleyed an equalizer from 20 yards.

The climax of the game brought its inevitable bookings. Villazan and Evans snatched a shot and tackled too enthusiastically respectively, and Atkinson had been cautioned for handling.

Wolverhampton looked to have shared the tie. But during extended injury time Morley sprinted through a crush of tired Wolverhampton defenders to complete a move begun on the other wing by the indefatigable Bremner.

ASTON VILLA: J Rimmer; K Swain, C Gibson, A Evans, B Ormsby, D Mortimer, D Bremner, G Shaw, P Withe (sub, A Blair), G Cowans, A Morley.

WOLVERHAMPTON WANDERERS: P Bradshaw; G Palmer, D Parkin, H Atkinson, J Gallagher, R Villazan, K Hibbitt, A Birch (sub, N Bell), A Gray, J Richards, M Matthews.

Referee: C. B. White (Harrow).

Notts County nightmare

Notts County, of the first division were lucky to draw1—1 at Lincoln and they had two players sent off and three others booked.

Hooks put County ahead in the 11th minute, a superb goal scored on the run after a quick break through the Lincoln defence. Peake equalised for Lincoln in the 20th minute, and the third division side attacked relentlessly thereafter.

Christie was booked in the 50th minute, and sent off in the 85th minute after his second booking. County had already lost a full back, Benjamin, dismissal in the 65th minute, and the referee, David Hutchinson, also booked Kilcline and David Hunt, and Loncoln's Cammack.

Exeter's hopes were rudely shattered when they crashed 5—0 at Liverpool, in front of 11,478 people, Anfield's lowest post-war crowd. Ian Rush scored twice and McDermott, Dalglish and Whelan completed the rout.

West Ham United, last season's beaten finalists, were twice behind but won 3—2 at Derby County. An own goal by Ray Stewart gave Derby the lead and David Cross equalised with his eighth goal of the season. Kevin Hector, 37 next month, scored his 200th goal for Derby to restore their lead but Brooking and Stewart, from the penalty spot, gave West Ham victory.

Yesterday's results

League Cup
Second round, first leg

Aston Villa (0) 3 Bremner, Blair, Morley	Wolves (1) 2 Gray, Gallagher 26,535
Blackburn (0) 1 Garner	Sheffield W (0) 1 Taylor 7,500
Bradford C (1) 3 Bird (og), Campbell, Black (pen)	Mansfield (1) 4 Lumby, Wood, Bird, Smith (og) 4,295
Derby Co (1) 2 Stewart (og), Hector	West Ham (1) 3 Cross, Brooking, Stewart (pen) 13,764
Leeds Utd (0) 0 16,994	Ipswich T (0) 1 Gates
Lincoln C (1) 1 Peake	Notts C (1) 1 Hookes 4,943
Liverpool (3) 5 Rush (2), McDermott, Dalglish, Whelan	Exeter C (0) 0 11,478
Man'ter C (1) 2 Smith (og), Hartford	Stoke C (0) 0 23,146
Newcastle (0) 1 Barton	Fulham (0) 2 Wilson, Coney 20,247
Norwich C (1) 1 Jack	Charlton A (0) 0 9,732
Sunderland (2) 2 Rowell (pen), Ritchie	Rotherham (0) 0 10,450
Tottenham (0) 1 Archibald	Man'ter U (0) 0 39,333

Scottish League Cup
Semi-final round, first leg

Dundee U (0) 0 15,000	Aberdeen (1) 1 Weir
St Mirren (0) 2 McAveny, Scanlon (pen)	Rangers (1) 2 McAdam, Copland (og) 14,058

Scottish First Division

Hearts (1) 3 O'Connor (2), Pettigrew	St J'stone (0) 1 Morton

SOUTHERN LEAGUE CUP: Second round: Bedford 4, Welling United 2. Midland division: Taunton v Merthyr Tydfil, postponed.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Mossley 2, Goole 1; South Liverpool 2, Oswestry 0.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Reading 3, Birmingham City 1.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE. Second division. Barton Rovers v Hemel Hempstead, postponed; Hersham 3, Eastbourne United 3; Molesey 1, Worthing 2.

FA CUP: Second qualifying round; replays: Addlestone 2, Bognor 0; Bridgwater 0 Taunton 1; Feltham 1, Thame United 2; Newmarket 0, March 2; Tring 1, Irthlingborough Diamonds 0; VS Rugby 0, Tividale 2; Spennymoor 1, Chester-le-Street 0; Shepshed Charterhouse 3 Tamworth 1.

FA YOUTH CUP: Second qualifying round: Stevenage 2, Enfield. Rolling Mills 3.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Chigwell 3, Brentwood 3; Dover G.S. 1, St. Edmund's, Canterbury 2; Harvey 3, William Parker 1; Langley Park G.S. 0, John Hampden 5.

Seasonal ills from snakes and hooligans

From Gerry Harrison
Sydney, Oct 7

As spring heads towards summer here, New South Walians are being reminded of the seasonal dangers from potential killers like the funnel web spider, the brown snake and the blue ringed octopus. Another nasty creature, hitherto unknown, has suddenly raised its ugly head—the soccer hooligan.

Scenes after the England and Argentina World Youth Championship game on Monday, when rival factions of supporters fought at the Sydney Sports Ground, would not have hit the headlines in Europe and would surely have been sorted out by the police within five minutes. Australians showed their naivete by their horrified reaction to this bank holiday scrap, once again fuelled by alcohol, which was on sale at the ground.

Meanwhile, England, slowly shaping into a reasonable team, trained twice today in the heat before travelling to the sports ground to view the quality of the temporarily boosted floodlights.

John Cartwright, the manager, has named an unchanged team which means that Colin Greenall of Blackpool, a full back, keeps his place although Peter Southey (Tottenham Hotspur) will probably have recovered from his ankle injury. Australia, much more relaxed now after two useful results, might bring in either Ian Hunter or Jim Patikas. Patikas, only 17, will fly to Scotland immediately after these championships to sign for Aberdeen.

No confrontation between England and Australia lacks passion, even in this under-20 age group. But a draw will be enough to ensure that both sides will move into the quarter-final round—whoever wins between Cameroon and Argentina in the match played immediately beforehand.

Yachting

Handicap lead for Kriter

From Barry Pickthall
Cape Town, Oct 7

Kriter 9, a 62ft Frers design skippered by the French sailor Andre Viant, crossed the finishing line in Cape Town at 6.22 am local time yesterday at the end of the first leg in the Whitbread Round the World race. She finished third behind Flyer and Charles Heidsieck III to lead the 28-strong fleet on handicap.

Charles Heidsieck, skippered by Alain Gabbay, finished three hours earlier to lie second on handicap of the boats so far home, having made remarkable progress since breaking a rigging screw holding up her forestay two weeks ago. The crew managed to replace it with an adjuster taken from a leeward shroud, which then had to be swapped with its opposite number every time they tacked—a feat that took 20 minutes or more to accomplish each time.

Ten miles from the finish line and in 50 knots of wind, the mast took up an alarming permanent bend and from thereon it took this French crew a further four hours to nurse the yacht across the line. Another yacht with major rigging problems has been the 80ft FCF Challenger skippered by Leslie Williams, which limped across the finish line at 7.43 pm local time last night with a badly cracked mast and severe rigging problems. No further yachts are expected to finish within the next two or three days.

Record kite power

Ian Day and Paul Jeffree were thrown overboard when their Tornado catamaran reared out of the water in recording just under half a knot short of the record for her class in a sailing speed record attempt in Portland Harbour yesterday. Later, the hull, pulled by a string of flying kites, sped to 23.75 knots.

Squash rackets

Game with new dimension

By a Special Correspondent

Squash rackets may be played by more than two million people in the United Kingdom but the sport's popularity has never impressed hard nosed television programme planners.

However the arrival of Supa-squash, may change matters. It is specially designed for television and was staged for the first time at the Gosling stadium Welwyn Garden City, last night, before the cameras of Anglia Television. Matches are 20 minutes long, and scoring is continuous, making the player with the highest number of points at the close the winner.

Eight of the world's best players are competing and in the first Jahangir Khan beat Ian Robinson 29—12. The reactions of the tow however, and those of Philip Kenyon, of Great Britain, who lost 11—21 to Gamal Awad, of Egypt, were favourable

Rugby Union

Cambridge have most of the essentials

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent
Cambridge U 29 St Mary's Hos 0

After accumulating 14 tries and 72 points against Cambridge City in their first game of term, the University put up the hundred at Grange Road yesterday afternoon, but found the game much harder against worthy opposition. They could score only four points in the first half but, with a stiff wind behind them in the second, their captain, Huw Davies, crowned his afternoon by creating two tries for his colleagues and scoring a sparkling *one himself*.

Cambridge finished with two goals, three penalty goals and two tries, and their full back, Marcus Rose, added another 17 points to the 32 he acquired last Saturday. Having scored 46 points in three games for Coventry last month, Rose now needs only five more for his personal century.

The Hospitals' Cup holders have a solid pack that includes Eneveldson, a tight head who played in five University matches for Oxford, Jackson, a No 8 with solid experience for Harlequins, and Sampson, a lock who won plenty of ball at the lineout. A useful platform at the set pieces and in the loose was supported by a capable pair of half backs. Charles Ralston, Greenhalgh and the British Lions scrum half Alun Lewis, were missing from their back division but, in the end the side ran out of puff against fitter opponents.

In this period Davies first stabbed through behind a Cambridge scrummage to lay on a try for Rose, then casually dummy-scissored with his centres to perform a similar service for the replacement wing, Morrish, and, finally, from the halfway line in broken play, scampered untouched to the left-hand corner as if he were jet-propelled.

Apart from these patches of quality, Davies made the first Cambridge try, early in the game, with a diagonal kick for his right wing. This, however, needed the cooperation of Sweeney, whose failure to gather it on the ground gave O'Brien his chance to dribble over the line and touch down. In the early stages, everyone had to contend, not just with a testing wind, but a greasy ball.

A dart by Davies close in was stopped in the nick of time by the Mary's flanker, Wakefield. Allchurch almost scored from another throw over the top of a two-man lineout. Rose, bursting through imperiously from the *rear, went close from his kick*-through, but had to settle for three penalty goals and, later, a try and two conversions.

This was not a rhythmic Cambridge performance, but they should have most of the essentials for a successful term. Ten of 12 old Blues still in residence played yesterday, but one of them, Walker, only because Lillington has torn the medial ligament in a knee and is out of action for several weeks. Lillington was a No 8 with the Scottish party in New Zealand last summer, but Cambridge, having that position impressively filled by Macklin, looked to need him at lock.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: *W M H Rose (Loughbrough GS and Magdalene); T O'Brien (Bradford GS and Jesus), *A M J McGahey (King's, Taunton, and Fitzwilliam), *R J Boyd-Moss (Bedford and Magdalene), *R H Tyler (Cheltenham GS and Fitzwilliam) (rep C Morrish, Berkhamstead and Pembroke); *G H Davies (King Edward VI GS, Stourbridge, and Selwyn), *I C Cullen (Christ's Hospital and Downing); *C J Kingston (Durham and Magdalene), N [illegible] (Epsom and Magdalene), A Beare (Haberdashers' Aske's and St Catharine's), P Horner (Belfast Academy and St Catharine's), T Robinson (Rugby and St John's), *D R Walker (Lancaster RGS and Downing), *T I Allchurch (Abbey HS, Redditch, and Downing), *A J Macklin (Felsted and St John's).

ST MARY'S HOSPITAL: J Miles; A Thompson, S Wright, N Pickering, M Sweeney; M Dixon (capt), G Page; M Presley, E Lewis, P Eneveldson, A Wakefield (rep J Zalicek), P Sampson, J Colgreave, M Walsh, P Jackson.

Referee: K Hart (Cambridge).

* A Blue

Kibble's try shines like a beacon in the gloom

By Peter Marson
Sussex 3 Kent 4

Kent won for the second time *and by the narrowest of margins* in group B of the London division of the county championship, sponsored by Thorn-EMI, at Lewes yesterday, when they beat Sussex by a try to a penalty goal. If the players could turn back the clock and start again, no doubt they would attempt to bring more than a suggestion of coherence, of skill, organization and purpose to match their whole-hearted endeavours.

Certainly, all those who lined the touch-line and shared in the players' frustrations would hope so. When the playing standard is low, and sometimes yesterday it was abysmally low, a creeping malaise can set in to engulf everyone. The well-grassed, rain-sodden Stanley Turner ground was an admirable breeding ground yesterday and the infection spread at an alarming rate.

Sometimes, place-kickers can *lift such a game as they tee up* the ball for goal and accumulate a pile of points. Yet, out of seven attempts, Colyer, Whitmore and Kibble failed with the lot save for Whitmore's second kick from short range after half-time. In particular, Kent's stand-off half, Colyer, must have felt this a sobering experience, for a week ago he had scarcely put a hand of foot wrong, scoring 16 points in his side's victory against Hampshire.

The first half had run its painful course and we were in time added on for injury when Kent scored their try. It was a good one in every respect and with Kibble doing well to add the finishing touches, it shone like a beacon as the game's single highlight. It was born of a thrust down the right flank and a run and kick ahead by Purchase. Kent won the ruck and, with the half backs combining, Crust linked nicely with Thurlow who laid on a splendid pass for Kibble. He had oceans of room in which to charter his course for the line.

SUSSEX: P Lewis (Richmond); T Richardson (Lewes) (rep. K Remnant, Lewes), M Ireland (Bognor), A Short (London Scottish); J P Turner (Richmond); T Whitmore (Eastbourne), A Cushing (London Scottish, captain); D Rundall (Lewes), P Gibson (Richmond), A Barker (Harlequins), R Pearson (Lewes), S Purdey (Wasps), M Colclough (Angoulême), P Townsend (Palmerston), S Stoner (Worthing).

KENT: G Walter (O Shootershillians, captain); K Purchase (Blackheath), A Crust (Blackheath), P Thurlow (Metropolitan Police), C Kibble (Blackheath); M Colyer (Old Juddians), J Hartley (Blackheath); R Sellars (Blackheath), A Wolstenholme (Blackheath), B Pascall (Bedford), M Wilden (Blackheath), A Patrick (Metropolitan Police), W Malaprize (Metropolitan Police), J Taylor (Blackheath), E Bignell (Hove).

Referee: G Davies (Liverpool).

Poulson kicks out East

Leicestershire 21 East Midlands 12

Goal-kickers dominated this county championship match at Leicester with 17 points from Poulson bringing Leicestershire success by a goal, four penalties and a dropped goal to four penalties.

A brilliant try by Newton, converted by Poulson, put Leicestershire on their way. Poulson added a long-range penalty and a dropped goal while East Midlands only first-half reward for some good forward work by Wilkinson was a penalty by Humberstone who kicked three further penalties after the break.

NLD 20 North Midlands 9

The three counties gained a convincing victory at Nottingham but had to withstand a determined second-half display. Holdstock's sixth-minute try got the counties off to an ideal start and although Hare missed the conversion, he quickly made amends, by kicking two penalties.

Akenhead reduced the arrears with a penalty but a dreadful handling error allowed the counties centre, Bennett, to sprint clear for a try. Akenhead kicked two second-hald penalties but a Hodgkinson dropped goal and another Hare penalty clinched the match.

Bucks 4 Dorset and Wilts 13

Buckinghamshire, last season's Southern Group winners, slumped to a shock defeat at Marlow. The visitors fully deserved their first win over Buckinghamshire in seven years by a try and three penalties to a try.

Rendall, the home prop, suffered a thigh strain five minutes before the interval. He played on despite the handicap but Dorset and Wiltshire took complete command after the interval.

RUGBY UNION: County championship: Berkshire 15, Oxfordshire 11; Buckinghamshire 4, Dorset and Wilts 13; Hampshire 27, Eastern Counties 15; Hertfordshire 12, Middlesex 27; Leicestershire 21, East Midlands 12; Notts, Lincs and Derbys 20, North Midlands 9; Sussex 3, Kent 4.

CLUB MATCHES: Cambridge University 29, St Mary's Hospital 0; Cardiff 18, Bridgend 14; Gloucester 13, Pontypool 3; Newport 33, Abertillery 3; Vale of Lune 17, Denver US 4.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Allhallows 0, Taunton 22; Bishop Vesey's 25, Queen Mary's GS, Walsall 0; Bloxham 19, Magdalen CS, Brackley 6; Churcher's 12, HMS Collingwood 10; Eltham 0, City of London 0; Exeter School 9, Exeter College 25; Kelly 32, Devonport HS 6; King Edward's, Birmingham 27, King Edward's, Aston 6; KCS Wimbledon 10, Trinity, Croydon 28; King's, Taunton 31, Queen's, Taunton 3; Leighton Park 9, Reading Bluecoat 0; Nottingham HS 12, Solihull 12; Rutlish 20, City of London Freeman's 7; Seaford 14, King Edward's, Southampton 6; Welbeck 8, Ratcliffe 3; William Parker, Hastings 40, Huntley's, Tunbridge Wells 0; Wrekin 19, Denstone 4; Haberdashers' Aske's, Elstree 0, Met Police Cadets 9; Holmewood 10, Harvey GS 28; Magdalen CS, Oxford 10, Pangbourne 3; Seaford 13, King Edward VI, Southampton 6; Stockport GS 0, Newcastle Under Lyme 18.

RUGBY LEAGUE: First division: Leigh 12, Leeds 3; Widnes 16, Hull 2. *Second division:* Keighley 11, Huddersfield 14.

Middlesex wait for second half wind

By a Special Correspondent
Hertfordshire 12 Middlesex 27

Two tries by Gordon and one by Clive Rees put paid to Hertfordshire's hopes of winning a match in this year's county championship, sponsored by Thorn-EMI, at Croxley Green yesterday. Though Middlesex gave only fleeting glimpses of what they were capable in the first half, the power of their front five was too much for Hertfordshire to hold in the second.

Hertfordshire would doubtless count themselves unlucky to be 15—3 down at half time. Facing a stiff breeze they had pinned Middlesex down through some effective work by Evans at scrum-half and the tackling of Lambden and McGurk. Evans' pack was going backwards at almost every scrum under the weight of Ralston and Adamson, and Gilmer might well have expected a comfortable ride. But in spite of having Cooke and Bowring beside him, he never looked happy.

Only once did Middlesex show their full potential in this period. Just before the break, Gilmer at last gave Evans the slip and enabled Williams to complete a 50-yard run through the ragged opposition. The ball was raked out by the advancing Middlesex pack on the Hertfordshire 22 and was fed from Gilmer to Nigel Rees, who contrived a tantalising kick ahead. An awkward bounce left Stringer floundering and Gordon was first to pounce as the ball rolled over the line.

After the interval, Hertfordshire started to gain possession as they had expected, but rather than risk a breakdown in the centre, they relied almost exclusively on Stringer to keep the score ticking along with his long-range shots at goal.

Then, after Bowring and Williams had set up a good second phase position, Hertfordshire suffered a serious blow when their centre Harrower collapsed with a leg injury. It gave Clive Rees just enough room on the left wing to outpace the cover and score. From then on, Middlesex romped home and Gordon scored his second try. Greenhalgh converted all three tries and added three penalty goals.

For Hertfordshire, Stringer *kicked four penalty goals and hit* the crossbar with a fifth attempt, only to see the ball bounce away.

HERTFORDSHIRE: N Stringer (Wasps); S O'Reilly (Wasps), J Sargent (Bedford), A Harrower (Saracens) (rep, J Moore, Cheshunt), I Bell (Wasps); A Rayner (Wasps), M Evans (Wasps); C Roberts (Bedford), S Booty (Pontypridd), P Dumpleton (O Verulamians), J Lamden (Wasps, captain), C Garland (Saracens), A Jaszczak (Saracens), P Kremer (O Albanians), J McGurk (Saracens).

MIDDLESEX: N Rees (London Welsh); S Archer (Rosslyn Park), M Greenhalgh (Rosslyn Park), R Gordon (London Scottish), C Rees (London Welsh); M Williams (Met Police), T Claxton (Harlequins); J Gilmer (Harlequins), R John (London Welsh), K Bowring (London Welsh, captain), C McGregor (Angoulême), I Adamson (Met Police), C Ralston (Richmond), D Cooke (Harlequins), E Weeks (Harlequins).

Referee: A M J Fisher (Gloucester).

Australians in a spirit of compromise

Perth, Australia, Oct 7.—The Australian party left today for London, the starting point of their three-month tour of Britain. A one-hour training period today confirmed that players had emerged unscathed from Monday's exhibition romp against Western Australia.

The manager, Sir Nicholas Shehadie, was asked about the midweek match with the John Player Cup holders, Leicester, who are unhappy that the Wallabies are not willing to play them under lights. Leicester had hoped to draw a bigger crowd at an evening game rather than the afternoon.

Sir Nicholas said: "The original tour schedule contained only one night match, yet we readily agreed when they came back and asked us to play another game under lights.

"Then they approached us once more to play a third floodlit match but we declined. You've go to draw the line somewhere.

However, in the spirit of compromise, we agreed to the kick-off time for the Leicester game being put back half an hour. They'll probably have to switch the lights on for the second half."

In 1975 the Australians lost to Midland Counties (East) under the Leicester lights, the first tim a leading touring side had played under lights. Last season Queensland, the leading Australian state side, lost to Leicester in an afternoon game.

Match cancelled

Yesterday's Harlequins v Loughborough Students' rugby match had to be cancelled because traffic congestion delayed the students' coach so long that they had no hope of reaching London for the *5 pm kick-off.*

Golf

Punishing challenge ahead at Wentworth

By John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent

It is crystal ball time again, either that or an occasion for backing a hunch in a big golf tournament and attempting to rationalise it. The subject is the world match-play tournament, sponsored by Suntory, which starts at Wentworth today with four first round matches to decide who are to join the holder, Greg Norman (Australia), Bernhard Langer (West Germany), Bill Rogers (United States) and David Graham (Australia) in the second round tomorrow.

Today's programme, in draw order, is:

S Ballesteros (Spain) v H Irwin (US), at 9.0 and 1.15, winner to play Norman.
B Barnes (GB) v R Floyd (US), at 9.15 and 1.30, winner to play Langer.
G Player (SA) v I Aoki (Japan), at 9.30 and 1.45, winner to play Rogers.
B Crenshaw (US) v N Faldo (GB), at 9.45 and 2.0, winner to play Graham.

Since the picture in the crystal ball quickly assumes the rugged features of Norman rationalization is hardly necessary. There is no reason for him, or us, to think that he is incapable of repeating his victory last year.

The course, after heavy rain, will play punishingly long and Norman has the game and the physique to meet the challenge of three successive days of 36 holes. For all but four seeded players victory or second place would involve four such days.

How much easier, however, if *the glass had displayed the gaunt,* but smiling, face of Rogers. The Open champion has just won his third successive tournament, broken only by the Ryder Cup match, in which, admittedly, he played a less distinguished part than some other Americans.

One might be inclined to argue that Rogers is not long enough for Wentworth in the monsoon season were it not for the fact that he won two years ago. He has, for no obvious reason, found some added length recently, so that "I am only about 100 yards behind Seve now.". He believes he has a "helluva good chance".

Of the two Britons involved today, Faldo seems the one more likely to prosper. He is encouraged by a storming finish to the Spanish Open on Sunday, a last round of 66, whereas Crenshaw's spirit might be dented by his defeat in the San Antonio play-off by Rogers the same day. Faldo, too, may have the little extra length that could prove crucial.

Barnes, still smarting perhaps from his exclusion from the Ryder Cup team, feels he has something not exactly to prove, but to confirm. He readily accepts that under the Ryder Cup format the selectors could hardly have chosen him, but he argues, or rationalizes that there should always be a place for the winner of the Tournament Players' Championship.

That happened to be Brian Barnes, of course. He has a good Ryder Cup record, but it is hard to see a man of modest achievement this year, by his standards, overcoming another heavyweight in Floyd, who is in the top echelon of the American game.

Player v Aoki represents a contest between long standing skill *and short game ingenuity, whereas* another previous winner, Irwin, faces a Ballesteros riding majestically high after his victory in his native Open championship on Sunday. The impression has gained ground that Ballesteros has played poorly this year, yet his average prize money exceeds even that of Langer, by some way the biggest overall winner in Europe.

A reference to Ballesteros here yesterday did an injustice to a member of the Wells Fargo Bank team, captained by the Spanish champion. Ballesteros chose Richard Holmes's drive at the 18th in preference to his own, a notable feather in any amateur golfer's cap. Holmes is a 14-handicap player from Hadley Wood when he is not booted and spurred for the Pony Express.

Teacher and his pupil lead

Nigel Blake, a professional, and his amateur partner John Nuttall, the teacher and pupil pair from Burnham and Berrow, had a round of 68 (five under par) to share the lead in the national pro-am championship 54-hole final at Penina, Portugal, yesterday.

The Somerset pair had eight birdies, seven of them in the last 10 holes and Nuttall, a 16-handicap player, claimed half the spoils.

But it was Blake who produced the two best shots of the round. He hit a five-iron out of the bunker from 170 yards to within 20 feet of the hole to ensure a par at the second. He then used the same club to go round the trees and land six feet from the flag on the way to a birdie three at the ninth.

LEADING SCORES (Professional names first): 140: Killymoon (P Leonard and A Nelson), 71, 69; Burnham and Berrow (N Blake and J Nuttall), 72, 68. 141: Ladybank (M Gray and R Forsyth), 72, 69; Sutton Coldfield (D Thorn and D Hands), 72, 69; Buchanan Castle (C Dernie and M Boyd), 72, 69; Catterick Garrison (D Edwards and J Warwin), 73, 68. 144: Cold Ashby (S Ward and K Bale), 73, 71.

Horse show

Top Score for Austria as Fruhmann puts Simon in his place

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Thomas Fruhmann and Daphne won the Smith Top Score for Austria at the Horse of the Year Show at Wembley yesterday by 20 points from Malcolm Pyrah on Towerland Chelsea Girl, beating his compatriot, Hugo Simon on Answer into fourth place.

The international field was to have included the new European champion, Paul Schockemöhle, but he elected to sell some horses in Rhode Island instead, and he also got married last week in the United States. His wife is the former Barbara Fuhlmann, whose father, Otto, won a team gold medal for West Germany at Harewood in 1959 on Polar Fuchs, and built the course for the three-day event at the Munich Olympic Games.

Carol Yardley, the daughter of trainer John Yardley, whose flat and National Hunt yard is at Ombersley, Worcestershire, won the Whitbread Young Riders' championship on Solomon's Sandpiper from Maxi Hefter on Sally View and Emma Jane Brown, a pupil of Caroline Bradley, on Springlight, who had the only other double clear round. Last week Miss Yardley had her first ride under Rules at Haydock Park.

Robert Smith won the Dick Turpin Stakes on Vista, who was not qualified for last night's leading showjumper of the year competition, the most coveted event of the week for British riders.

Simon, chasing John Whitaker as leading rider, brought off a double on Tuesday. In the morning he won the Philips Electrical Stakes for Austria on Sorry and finished third on Answer, a second behind. Last night on Gladstone, whom he took over from the 1974 world champion, the late Hartwig Steenken of West Germany, he won the Philips Electronic Championship.

Eleven horses were clear, initially, five of whom retained their status on the jump-off. Nick Skelton was clear again on St James, but his time of 30.1 secs left him vulnerable and Simon, his horse black with sweat, pressed home his advantage in 29.2 secs. David Broome had a great try on the American thoroughbred, Queensway Philco, but his third clear round was 0.2 sec too slow. Whitaker, who had already won three competitions, was Britain's last hope on Ryan's Son, but he had two fences down.

Whitaker's third win in four starts was in the Hoechst Foxhunter championship which he won on Hopscotch by 1.3 sec from John Roberts on Warren Point. These finals were the outcome of 1,282 novice competitions this season, an increase of 195 on 1980.

Sue Hilliard Gosling won the small showhunter of the year title, assessed by Ted Davies (Conformation) and Jeffrey Pease, on Sea Lord, by Privy Seal.

PHILIPS ELECTRONIC CHAMPIONSHIP: 1, Gladstone (H Simon, Austria) ... Philco; ... St James ... [illegible]

HOECHST FOXHUNTER CHAMPIONSHIP: 1, Hopscotch (J Whitaker) ... Warren Point ... Major Light (S Trent) [illegible]

WHITBREAD YOUNG RIDERS' CHAMPIONSHIP: 1, Solomon's Sandpiper (C Yardley) ... [illegible]

BUTLIN TOP SCORE CHAMPIONSHIP: 1, Daphne (T Fruhmann, Austria) ... Answer ... [illegible]

Tennis

Britain face a strong US garrison

Britain will need outstanding performances from their two Wightman Cup players, Joanna Durie and Deborah Jevans, if they are to have any chance of keeping the United States in check in the under-21 tennis international match for the Maureen Connolly Trophy, which starts at the Kelsey Kerridge Sports Hall, Cambridge today.

The young Americans have won the trophy five years in succession and in the last four have achieved sweeping victories, including 8-3 when it was last played in this country in Bradford in 1979.

Britain have had one success in the eight-year history of the competition, when they won 6-4 at Torquay in 1975. The home team consisted then of Sue Barker, Glynis Coles and the now retired Linda Mottram and Michele Tyler.

Though the Americans do not include such outstanding eligible players as Tracy Austin, Andrea Jaeger or even the 14-year-old Kathy Rinaldi, they have a formidable side. The least known is probably Andrea Leand, aged 18 from Maryland, who caused the upset of the year when in the recent United States Open she defeated Miss Jaeger in the first round.

The youngest member of the side, Zina Garrison, aged 17 from Houston, is the world's number one junior, having won the international events for her age group at both Wimbledon and Flushing Meadow this summer.

Britain's team manager, Sue Mappin, has formed an interesting number one doubles partnership of Miss Durie, the most experienced player in the team, and Liz Jones of Southampton, the youngest.

The other doubles pairing is Miss Jevans with Miss Drury, the recent winner of the British under-21 title.

DRAW: Today (1.30 pm): K Brasher v ... [illegible]

Rugby League

Blackpool on brink of collapse

Blackpool Borough may face collapse after the resignation of half the directors. One of the remaining six, George Lunn, who helped found the club 27 years ago, said yesterday that they felt they were puppets under the new regime, and directors in name only.

The club's troubles seemed to be over when a wealthy South Wales businessman, Derek Ferns, injected £60,000 for new players and ground improvements for the start of the season. The aim was to achieve promotion to the first division, but success on the field has not followed.

After a stormy board meeting on Tuesday night, when six directors resigned, Mr Lunn said: "I, too, am considering resigning. Threequarters of the directors knew nothing about it when it was announced as a board decision, that eight players were being dispensed with. It was the same with the listing of former skipper, Jimmy Molyneux."

Featherstone Rovers' chairman, Bob Ashby, was given a severe reprimand and warned as to his future conduct by the Rugby League's executive committee in Leeds yesterday. Mr Ashby had been reported to the committee for making abusive remarks to a referee, John Macdonald (Wigan), after a Castleford-Featherstone match earlier this season.

The Hull team manager, Arthur Bunting was fined £100 and warned as to his future conduct for verbally abusing a referee, Mike Singer (Leeds), at a reserve team game with Hull Kingston Rovers. It was his second offence.

The committee decided that John Dalgreen, the Fulham hooker who had been suspended for three matches by the disciplinary committee, had been punished enough. He had been reported to the executive committee for misconduct after being sent off at Fulham's game with Featherstone on September 20.

The committee refused to reduce transfer fees on two forwards—John Wood (Fulham) at £80,000 and Steve Kirkby (Barrow) at £30,000—because they were on the transfer list at their own request.

Motor racing

US prominent in next year's grand prix list

Paris, Oct 7.—Three Formula One grand prix races are scheduled in the United States next year, according to a provisional world championship calendar drawn up by the International Motor Sport Federation (FISA). FISA officials said today that dates for the 1982 world championship would be finalized on October 17 in Las Vegas, where the last race of the 1981 season is to be held.

The three provisional United States races are scheduled for Long Beach, California, on April 4, Detroit on June 6 and Las Vegas on October 17. The draft calendar also includes a Swiss grand prix to be staged at Dijon in France and an Australian grand prix at a venue yet to be decided.

The Austrian Grand Prix has been withdrawn from the list and although a Dutch event is included, it is likely to be cancelled for financial reasons, FISA officials said.

PROVISIONAL DATES: January 23, South Africa (Kyalami); ... [illegible] ... October 17, United States (Las Vegas).—Reuter.

Sport in Brief

Sponsorship for Scottish volleyball

Scottish volleyball has received a major boost with the announcement that the Royal Bank of Scotland is to sponsor the national leagues and cup competitions. This season there will be eight divisions of The Royal Bank national leagues and the largest number of teams ever.

The Royal Bank's £3,000 sponsorship will enable the two major domestic competitions to be better presented, provide scholarships for the training of club coaches and officials and promote a wider awareness through improved publications.

Ovett, Cram win

Adelaide, Oct 7.—Steve Ovett won a 1,500 metres here in 3 min 42.1 sec, more than 10 seconds slower than his world record time. Steve Cram won the 3,000 metres from Kip Koskei of Kenya.

Swimming squad

The 25 members of the 1981-82 national swimming squad, sponsored by Yorkshire Bank, include eight newcomers:

MEN: Frank August, John Davey, ... [illegible]

WOMEN: Jane Admans, Susannah Brownsdon, ... [illegible] ... Jackie Willmott.

For the record

Golf

SCHOOLS CHAMPIONSHIP: ... [illegible]

Tennis

TAMPA, FLORIDA: ... [illegible]

Basketball

LONDON: European men's competition ... [illegible]

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: ... [illegible]

Football

TEL AVIV: ... [illegible]

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE: ... [illegible]

Racing

Ridden to good Effect, winner of the Chesterfield Handicap.

Effect proves himself the willing horse

By Michael Seely

Blustery winds were not the only thing playing strange tricks during York's eight-race programme yesterday. But there was no surprise when Greville Starkey rode his first winner since his three-week suspension, on Twist Home in the first division of round eight of the "Go Racing in Yorkshire" Trainers' Trophy.

The fact that Lester Piggott and Al Nasr were disqualified after beating Splendidly Gay in the Middlethorpe Stakes also caused little astonishment, as the winning combination had appeared to bump the runner-up twice in the last furlong and a half. But the non-appearance of Minuette in the second division of the Ainsty Selling Stakes was mysterious, to say the least.

Apparently, Debbie Crooks, Duncan Sassie's girl in charge of Minuette, had broken her arm when a stable door slammed. A stable lad was asked to take Minuette to the course and it was only when Sasse was saddling up the horse that he realized it was the wrong animal. "Minuette is a filly, and I suddenly realized that I was putting the saddle on a colt", said the Lambourne trainer. Even in these permissive days, horses are unlikely to change sex overnight.

There was some spirited bidding after Pat Waldron had ridden Purnima to a decisive victory for John Sutcliffe in this race. The auction developed into a duel between the owners, Esal Commodities Limited, and an unknown rival. The two-year-old was eventuallp bought in for 8,600 guineas.

The day's feature race, the Chesterfield Handicap, resulted in a surprisingly easy victory for the 12-1 chance, Effect. Ridden by Tony McGlone, Effect sprinted home three lengths clear of Weestacombe. The five-year-old has certainly proved a good servant to his owner-trainer, Neville Callaghan.

After winning a seller at Goodwood as a two-year-old, a share in the horse was sold to Robert Sangster. But Callaghan bought Mr Sangster out when he gave only 1,600 gupineas for Effect at the Ascot sales. This season Effect has won four times and it would have been five if the gelding had not been disqualified after being first past the post at Chester in August.

The University of York Turf Club Nursery Handicap resulted in a decisive victory for the topweight French Gent, trained by Peter Easterby and was ridden by Kevin Hodgson. French Gent belongs to Colin Webster, a bookmaker fro mLeeds. "I had a bit on him", said the owner, "as we have been waiting patiently for the soft ground."

The second division of the "Go Racing in Yorkshire" Trophy resulted in a 25-1 surprise vcitory for Florida Son, trained by Jack Hanson and ridden by Ernie Johnson. Two minutes, the favourite, was never in with a chance.

At York today, Dick Hern can win the Malton Stakes with Glad Tidings, who can so well when third to Sans Baluge at Newbury. Guy Harwood can land a double by winning the Green Howard's Cup with Heron's Hollow and the Battle of the Standard Handicap with Silca Star Key.

Finally, I like the chance of Hit Fire in the Aske Handicap. Hit Fire finished runner up to Ski Lift at Haydock and had previously won in good style at Beverley. Even with his penalty, Hot Fire appears weighted to beat such as Say Primula, Karadar and Regal Steel.

New chapter written in Champion's story

Bob Champion brought his career total to 400 winners when *Lumen landed a gamble in the* Tewkesbury Handicap Hurdle at Cheltenham yesterday.

The jockey's book, *Champion's Story*, describing his return from cancer to Grand National history on Aldaniti, is already in the best-seller lists. But Champion had tasted success only once this season, and had suffered a couple of hard falls recently.

That did not stop him riding a powerful forcing race on top-weight, the Lumen, a grand stayer as brave as his partner. They shook off Kilbrittain Castle and Brave Jack on the home turn, and Sandra Bella's late run never looked like troubling the winner.

Champion's total includes seven winners in the United States, and one in Belgium. His first winner was as a namateur in 1968 on Altercation at Plumpton.

The Postlip Chase provided one of the luckiest winners of the season so far—50-1 chance Foxbury, and the unluckiest loser—7-4 on Corrib Prince.

Foxbury, partnered by Linda Sheedy, was almost a fence behind when the leaders Corrib Prince and Roundstone Lad both slid to the ground touching down over the second last. Bill Smith was still on board when Corrib Prince recovered his feet, and had not then been headed by the struggling Foxbury, but one of Smith's feet became caught in a stirrup leather and twisted behind his back, and the jockey was unable to sit up or free himself.

York results

1.30 (1.32) AINSTY STAKES (Div 1: Selling: 2-y-o: £2,872: 6f)
HELLO SUNSHINE b c by Song—Tropical Fruit (R Seath) 8-11 J Matthias (13-2) 1
Reikilia .. P. Robinson (15-2) 2
Witch's Point M Birch (3-1 fav) 3
TOTE Win, 61p; places, 25p, 40p, 18p. Dual F: £1.89. CSF: £5.19. J Holt at Basingstoke. 1½l, 3l. Gold Key (14-1) 4th. 17 ran. 1min 18.76sec. The winner was bought in for 3,200 guineas.

2.0 (2.7) AINSTY STAKES (Div 4: Selling: 2-y-o: £2,851: 6f)
PURNIMA br c by Prince Tenderfoot—Spinning Jenny (Esal Commodities Ltd), 8-11 P Waldron (9-4 jt fav) 1
Orange Silk .... E Hide (16-1) 2
Cobbler's Inn B Raymond (33-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 17p; places, 16p, 29p, £1.65. Dual F: £7.55. CSF: £3.88. J Sutcliffe at Epsom. 1½l, 3l. Kenson Venture 9-4 jt fav. My Habat (20-1) 4th. 15 ran. The winner was bought in for 8,600 guineas. NR: Minuette. 1min 18.12sec.

2.30 (2.35) 'GO RACING IN YORKSHIRE' TRAINERS TROPHY (Round 8: div 1: 2-y-o: £2,847: 1m)
TWIST HOME b c by Homeric—Doctor's Choice (Dr C Stelling) 9-0 .. G Starkey (4-1) jt fav) 1
Favoloso .... L Piggott (5-1) 2
Great Luck .... M Birch (16-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 58p; places, 31p, 29p, 42p. Dual F: £1.12. CSF: £2.37. G Harwood at Pulborough. ¾l, 3l. Dawnballet 4-1 fav. Luxury (5-1) 4th. 17 ran. 1min 47.58sec.

3.0 (3.2) CHESTERFIELD HANDICAP (£5,142: 6f)
EFFECT b by Martinmas—Sweet Sharlie (N Callaghan) 5-7-6 A McGlone (12-1) 1
Westcombe .. J Mercer (11-1) 2
Sandra's Secret N Connorton (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.66; places, 43p, 28p, 34p, 45p. Dual F: £45.32. CSF: £144.18. N Callaghan at Newmarket. 3l, 1½l. Miss Redmarshall 5-1 fav. Lindy Bay (12-1) 4th. 17 ran. 1min 05.03sec.

3.30 (3.32) MIDDLETHORPE STAKES (3-y-o: £3,241: 1½m)
SPLENDIDLY GAY, b f, by Lord Gayle—Splendidly (J Culhbert) 8-7 .... M Miller (9-2) 1
Al Nasr .... L Piggott (5-4 fav) 2
Sandalay .... J Seagrave (10-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 92p; places, 22p, 10p, 43p. Dual F: 80p. CSF: 98p. G Huffer, at Newmarket. Hd, 12l. Simbol Equation (33-1) 4th. 9 ran. NR: Queen of the Kop. 3min 14.74sec. Al Nasr passed the post first a head in front of Splendidly Gay but after an objection and a stewards inquiry, Al Nasr was disqualified and placed second with Splendidly Gay awarded the race.

4.0 (4.1) UNIVERSITY OF YORK TURF CLUB HANDICAP (2-y-o: £2,977: 7f)
FRENCH GENT, b c, by Sassafras—Nom De Plume (C Webster) 9-12 .... K Hodgson (9-2) 1
Miss Prudent .. A Nesbitt (25-1) 2
Trickshot ...... G Duffield (6-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 67p; places, 29p, 64p, 21p. Dual F: £12.18. CSF: £11.44. M H Easterby, at Malton. 1l, 2½l. Sagamore (3-1 fav) 4th. 13 ran. 1min 33.04sec.

4.30 (4.32) LITTLE-GO HANDICAP (£2,733: 1m 2½f)
MARCELLO, b c by Sir Gaylord—Marlia (Uplands Park Stud) 4-8-7 .. P Bradwell (7-2 jt fav) 1
Rushmoor ... J Mercer (7-2 jt fav) 2
Ski Run ...... M Wigham (13-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 39p; places, 16p, 23p, 17p. Dual F: 98p. CSF: £1.58. C Brittain, at Newmarket. Nk, nk. Saucy Sergeant (33-1) 4th. 12 ran. 2min 21.90sec.

5.0 (5.1) "GO RACING IN YORKSHIRE" TRAINERS TROPHY (Round 8: Div II: £2,826: 1m)
FLORIDA SON, b c, by Busted—Peach Stone (J Hanson) 9-0 E. Johnson (25-1) 1
Blest'em All .. W Newnes (12-1) 2
Lucky Choice .... M Birch (6-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £4.30; places, 93p, 52p, 11p. Dual F: 55p (Winner or second with any other horse). CSF: £28.79. J Hanson, at Wetherby. 2l, 3½l. Two Minutes, 7-4 fav. Bauhinia (9-1) 4th. 14 ran. NR: Maybella. 1min 49.65sec.
TOTE DOUBLE: Twist Home and Splendidly Gay: £41.50. TREBLE: Purnima Effect, French Gent. £29.00. PLACEPOT: £243.90.

Cheltenham

2.15 (2.20) TEWKESBURY HURDLE (Handicap: £1850: 2m)
LUMEN, br g, by Prince Tenderfoot—Bright Match (P Hopkins) 6-11-5 R Champion (11-4 fav) 1
Sandra Bella .... M Williams (5-1) 2
Kilbrittain Castle ... W Smith (8-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 42p; places, 20p, 17p, 43p. Dual F: 79p. CSF: £1.79. J Gifford at Findon. 4l, 2l. Brave Jack (15-2) 4th. 13 ran.

2.45 (2.52) POSTLIP CHASE (£2,347: 3m)
FOXBURY, ch m, by Healough-Fox—Sunny Fort (S Richards) 7-11-7 Mrs Linda Sheedy (50-1) 1
Polar Sunshine .. P Carvill (6-1) 2
Roundstone Lad R Champion (8-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £3.25; places, 73p, 24p. Dual F: £10.84. CSF: £28.32. Mrs C Richards at Ross-on-Wye. Dist, dist. Corrib Prince (4-7f). 7 ran. (3 finished).

3.20 (3.29) HAIG WHISKY HURDLE (Novices: £1,452: 2m)
SOLID ROCK, br g, by Rocky Mountain—French Connection (R Cottle) 5-10-12 S Cargeeg (100-30) 1
Charley Fisher Mr N Babbage (10-1) 2
Run To Me Mr N Mitchell (11-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 49p; places, 21p, 16p, 33p. Dual F: £1.76. CSF: £5.73. D Barons at Knightsbridge. Nk, 7l. Bold YeomAn 7-4 fav. Aldro (11-1) 4th. 18 ran.

3.55 (4.3) CHURCHDOWN CHASE (Handicap: £3,038: 2½m)
FAIRY KING, gr g, by Prefairy—Miss Pindado (T Kilroe & Sons Ltd), 8-10-13 A Brown (9-4 fav) 1
Sweeping Along .. R Rowe (14-1) 2
Greenways .. S Smith Eccles (14-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 30p; places, 25p, 27p, 16p. Dual F: £1.18. CSF: £3.44. J Fitzgerald, at Malton. 8l, 15l. Stopped (11-4) 4th. 8 ran.

4.30 (4.34) MAILSWORTH CHASE (Handicap: £2,333: 2m)
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, br g, by Mugatpura—Savelin (Mrs J. Monson). 6-11-3 W Smith (5-4 fav) 1
Westering Home P Blacker (13-8) 2
Scarlet Emperor N Doughty (7-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 18p. Dual F: 27p. CSF: 30p. F Walwyn, at Lambourn. 10l, 13l. Charhead (50-1) 4th. 4 ran.

5.0 NICHOLSON OPPORTUNITY HURDLE (Handicap: £1,377: 2½m)
SPANISH GOD, b g, by Hares—Native Senorita (S Burfield), 6-10-9 .. C McIlfatrick (6-2 fav) 1
Egbert .... P Double (5-1) 2
Robin Hood ..... C Bourne (16-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 35p; places, 13p, 13p, 34p. Dual F: 58p. CSF: £1.56. R Hodges, at Langport. 1½l, 1l. Kintbury (3-1) 4th. 10 ran.
TOTE DOUBLE: Solid Rock, Washington Heights. £7.20. TREBLE: Foxbury, Fairy King, Spanish God. £126.85. PLACEPOT: £291.20.

Notable double in Gold River's sights

From Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent
Kill, Ireland, Oct 7

Gold River, the heroine of this year's Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe will run next in the Prix Royal Oak at Longchamp on October 25. That plan was unveiled today by her trainer Alec Head who was attending, along with a host of other visitors from far afield, the big annual sale of yearlings held by Goffs here. Head told me that, looking at Gold River, one would not think that she had just had a race at the highest level, so well did she come out of Sundays epic.

Were Gold River to win the Royal Oak, she would become the first four-year-old to do so, simply because it was restricted to three-year olds until only two years ago, when it was widely known as the French St Leger. When she won it 12 months ago, Gold River had Ardross three lengths behind in third place. So, those who backed *Ardross* to win this year's Arc were guilty of turning a blind eye to that form.

The distance between the two last Sunday was five lengths. Undeterred by Head's decision to run Gold River again, Henry Cecil still intends sending Ardross for the same race. Cecil, who is also attending the sales in Ireland, reasons that the much longer distance of the Royal Oak will give Ardross a good chance of gaining his revenge. Although Head was full of admiration at the way that Ardross looked in the paddock on Sunday, deep down he is sure that his filly can beat him again.

And so to another of last Sunday's heroines—that flying filly, Markwell. In the heat of the moment insufficient credit was given to her. She has now won three group one championship sprints this season—the King's Stand Stakes at Royal Ascot; the July Cup at Newmarket and the Prix de l'Abbaye de Longchamp. I cannot recall any sprinter, let alone a filly, achieving the same treble.

"It is impossible to calculate Marwell's value on the open market. Suffice to say she is a priceless asset. Her owner and breeder, Edmund Loder, who owns the famous Eyrefield Lodge stud not far from here, told me today that Marwell will now be retired and that she will be covered next spring by Great Nephew, the sire of Shergar and Grundy among others.

Also present at Kill today was John Gosden, the 30-year-old son of that late and much respected English trainer, Towser Gosden. Gosden is fast making a name for himself in California where he trains an increasing number of horses for English owners, especially horses that began their careers in Europe. Star Pastures, Kittyhawk, Viendra, Penmarric and Ramanouile are among those who have just joined his stable or are just about to.

The Yellow Ribbon Stakes at Santa Anita on October 25 will be Star Pastures' first race in the United States and judged on her recent form she will be hard to beat. Still on the American front, Tony Shead, who has numerous horses in training year after year with Barry J Hills in Lambourn, told me today that his good five-year old, Galaxy Libra, will run next in the Turf Classic at Aqueduct on October 24 and then all being well in the Washington DC International at Laurel.

Shead, along with some partners, spent 145,000 guineas buying Galaxy Libra at the December sales at Newmarket when he was only a two-year-old in the hope that he might develop into a classic colt the following season. But he was so disappointing as a three-year-old that he ended that season with a Timeform rating of 110, almost 3st below Shergar's current rating.

Hills advised Shead to send Galaxy Libra to California to be trained by that legendary character Charlie Wittingham in the hope that a change of scenery and ritual might have a beneficial effect. The ploy worked and only last Saturday Galaxy Libra added to his considerable list of achievements in the United States by winning the coveted Man o' War Stakes.

Goffs' decision to hold another select sale on Tuesday night was vindicated when 53 of the 54 lots *on offer sold for* a total of 4,024,000 Irish guineas at an average of 75,925. In comparison with the first sale of its type last year when 48 of the 56 on offer fetched 3,300,500 at an average of 68,760, Tuesday's figures represented consolidation especially coming so soon after a vast sum had been spent on thoroughbreds at Newmarket.

In common with that incredible sale at Newmarket last week there was an unprecedented number of foreign buyers here, particularly for the select sale and the net result was that 13 of the 53 lots sold fetched 100,000 Irish guineas or more.

Once again the Arab influence was considerable and never more so than when that really lovely filly by Artaius out of B Val's Girl, was in the ring. A duel between Humphrey Cottrill, representing Khaled Abdullah and Michael Goodbody, who was acting on behalf of Maktoum Al Maktoum, then ensued for this granddaughter of the Oaks winner *Valoris and it was not until the* bidding had reached 400,000 guineas, a new Irish record, that Cottrill and his client knew that the filly was theirs.

Earlier in the evening Goodbody had paid 250,000 Irish guineas, buying three choicely-bred fillies for his client, who is also expected to complete soon the purchase of a leading English stud. The sale continues until tomorrow.

Support for Lumen

William Hills make Lumen 33-1 (from 40-1) for the Tote Cesarewitch at Newmarket on Saturday week. The firm report backing for Right Regent to 16-1 from 20-1. Corals make Heighlin 14-1 (from 16-1).

Training setback

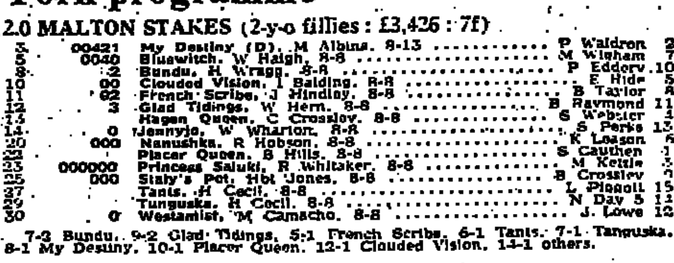
Beechwood Seeker has met with a training setback and will miss the Tote Cesarewitch.

BLINKERED FOR FIRST TIME: York: 2.30: Jade Empress. 3.30: Apaches Love. 4.0: Stormy Jim. 4.30: In Rhythm, Mel's Choice. Lingfield Park: 4.0: Kir Royale. 4.30: Windy Lad, Paperacer. 5.30: Granoble, Zhukov.

STATE OF GOING (official): York: Soft. Lingfield Park: Soft. Cheltenham: Good. Tomorrow: Ascot: Soft. Worcester: Good.

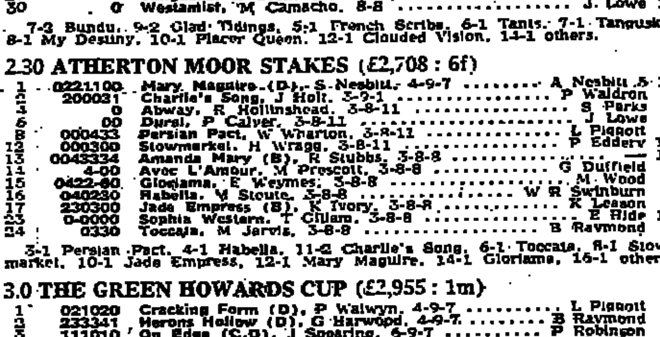
York programme

2.0 MALTON STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £3,426: 7f)



3 00421 My Destiny (D), M Albina, 8-13 .... P Waldron 2
5 0040 Bluewitch, W Haigh, 8-8 .... M Wigham 7
8 2 Bundu, H Wragg, 8-8 .... P Eddery 10
10 00 Clouded Vision, I Balding, 8-8 .... E Hide 5
11 02 French Scribe, J Hindley, 8-8 .... B Taylor 8
12 3 Glad Tidings, W Hern, 8-8 .... B Raymond 11
13 Hagen Queen, C Crossley, 8-8 .... S Webster 4
14 0 Jennyjo, W Wharton, 8-8 .... S Perks 13
20 000 Nanushka, R Hobson, 8-8 .... K Leason 6
22 Placer Queen, B Hills, 8-8 .... S Cauthen 1
23 000000 Princess Saluki, R Whitaker, 8-8 .... M Kettle 3
25 000 Staly's Pet, Hbt Jones, 8-8 .... B Crossley 9
27 Tants, H Cecil, 8-8 .... L Piggott 15
29 Tunguska, H Cecil, 8-8 .... N Day 5 11
30 0 Westamist, M Camacho, 8-8 .... J. Lowe 12
7-2 Bundu, 9-2 Glad Tidings, 5-1 French Scribe, 6-1 Tants, 7-1 Tanguska, 8-1 My Destiny, 10-1 Placer Queen, 12-1 Clouded Vision, 14-1 others.

2.30 ATHERTON MOOR STAKES (£2,708: 6f)



1 0221100 Mary Maguire (D), S Nesbitt, 4-9-7 .... A Nesbitt 5 15
2 200031 Charlie's Song, J Holt, 3-9-1 .... P Waldron 4
4 0 Abway, R Hollinshead, 3-8-11 .... S Perks 3
6 00 Dural, P Calver, 3-8-11 .... J Lowe 2
8 000433 Persian Pact, W Wharton, 3-8-11 .... L Piggott 7
12 000300 Stowmarket, H Wragg, 3-8-11 .... P Eddery 11
13 0043334 Amanda Mary (B), R Stubbs, 3-8-8 .... — 10
14 4-00 Avec L'Amour, M Prescott, 3-8-8 .... G Duffield 9
15 0422-60 Gloriama, E Weymes, 3-8-8 .... M Wood 1
16 040230 Habella, M Stoute, 3-8-8 .... W R Swinburn 8
17 230300 Jade Empress (B), K Ivory, 3-8-8 .... K Leason 5
23 0-0000 Sophia Western, T Cullam, 3-8-8 .... E Hide 12
24 0330 Toccata, M Jarvis, 3-8-8 .... B Raymond 6
3-1 Persian Pact, 4-1 Habella, 11-2 Charlie's Song, 6-1 Toccata, 8-1 Stowmarket, 10-1 Jade Empress, 12-1 Mary Maguire, 14-1 Gloriama, 16-1 others.

3.0 THE GREEN HOWARDS CUP (£2,955: 1m)
1 021020 Cracking Form (D), P Walwyn, 4-9-7 .... L Piggott 1
3 233341 Herons Hollow (D), G Harwood, 4-9-7 .... B Raymond 4
5 111010 On Edge (C,D), J Spearing, 6-9-7 .... P Robinson 3
7 3-202 Lombardi, B Hills, 3-8-4 .... S Cauthen 2
5-4 Herons Hollow, 2-1 Lombardi, 7-2 Cracking Form, 12-1 On Edge.

3.30 ASKE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,856: 1½m)
1 001143 Say Primula, J W Watts, 9-7 .... E Hide 1
2 242111 Karadar (D), M Stoute, 9-2 .... W R Swinburn 4
4 100333 Regal Steel (C), R Hollinshead, 8-12 .... S Perks 2
6 000100 Apaches Love (B), B Hills, 7-13 .... M Hills 5 6
7 041002 Blakenor, M Smyly, 7-13 .... G Duffield 7
8 401012 Hot Fire (D), J FitzGerald, 7-10 .... M Wood 5
9 000104 Standon Rock, P Kelleway, 7-9 .... P Robinson 3
9-4 Karadar, 3-1 Say Primula, 5-1 Blakenor, 13-2 Hot Fire, 8-1 Regal Steel, 12-1 Standon Rock, 14-1 Apaches Love.

4.0 BATTLE OF THE STANDARD HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,632: 1m)
2 310200 Praetorian Guard (D), Denys Smith, 9-0 .... L Piggott 6
4 014111 Silca Star Key (D), G Harwood, 8-8 .... B Raymond 1
7 03-3013 Taken For Granted (D), P Walwyn, 7-12 .... G Duffield 3
8 420001 Regal Touch, M H Easterby, 7-12 .... K Hodgson 5 2
9 400100 Priory Lane, R Hollinshead, 7-11 .... Paul Eddery 5 6
11 204002 Norfolk Realm (D), C Brittain, 7-7 .... J Lowe 5
13 040000 Stormy Jim (B, CD), Hbt Jones, 7-7 .... B Crossley 7
14 030040 Dawn Redwood (D), T Fairhurst, 7-7 .... N Carlisle 5 3
Evens Silca Star Key, 11-2 Regal Touch, 6-1 Praetorian Guard, Taken For Granted, 8-1 Norfolk Realm, 12-1 Priory Lane, 14-1 others.

4.30 YORK HANDICAP (Apprentices: £2,700: 7f)
7 430104 O. I. Oyston (D), J Berry, 5-9-2 .... M Berry 1 14
8 434100 In Rhythm (B), P Makin, 4-9-1 .... J Rowe 8
9 333330 Show of Hands (D), J W Watts, 5-9-0 E Fotheringham 10 13
10 204210 Top O' Th' Lane (CD), W Haigh, 4-9-0 .... R Campbell 3 2
17 000000 Southern Swanee, D Dale, 3-8-7 .... W McKeon 3 7
20 000000 Swaying Tree (B, D), R D Peacock, 4-8-1 .... S Jewell 5 1
21 010000 Hiya Judge, A Bailey, 5-8-0 .... M Beecroft 5 1
23 0-03000 Consortium (B), K Ivory, 4-7-12 .... P Howard 5 12
24 344000 Mel's Choice (B), J Etherington, 3-7-7 .... Paul Eddery 2
25 000000 Welcombe, R Hobson, 4-7-7 .... A Mackay 6
26 000003 Rage Glen, R Stubbs, 4-7-7 .... M Fry 5 11
27 000-002 Quarry Bank (D), S Nesbitt, 6-7-7 .... S P Griffiths 10 6
28 303004 Tarleton, P Rohan, 4-7-7 .... A Fovie 10 4
29 002000 Grand Alliance, M Camacho, 4-7-7 .... S Jones 5 3
3-1 Top O' Th' Lane, 9-2 O. I. Oyston, 5-1 Show of Hands, 6-1 In Rhythm, 8-1 Quarry Bank, 10-1 Tarleton, 12-1 Hiya Judge, Consortium, 14-1 others.

York selections

By Michael Seely
2.0 Glad Tidings. 2.30 Habella. 3.0 Herons Hollow. 3.30 Hot Fire. 4.0 Silca Star Key. 4.30 Rage Glen.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Bundu. 2.30 Habella. 3.30 Karadar. 4.0 Norfolk Realm. 4.30 Hiya Judge.

Lingfield programme

2.0 KENT STAKES (Div I: Part I: 2-y-o maidens: £1,465: 7f 140yd)
3 000 Bellbrook, W Wightman, 9-0 .... S Woolley 3
6 00 Chambesy, D Morley, 9-0 .... P Young 13
7 0302 Change Habit, G Harwood, 9-0 .... G Starkey 11
8 Charles Stuart, R Baker, 9-0 .... B Rouse 12
10 Dawn Raid, P Cole, 9-0 .... R Weaver 10
11 Debach River, Pat Mitchell, 9-0 .... R McGhin 9
13 00 Distinction, B Hanns, 9-0 .... R Cochrane 5
19 00 Hero's Parade, C James, 9-0 .... T Rogers 7
21 0 Kings Soldier, P Walwyn, 9-0 .... J Mercer 4
24 Royal Roan, M McCourt, 9-0 .... I Johnson 15
29 Tigranes, J Dunlop, 9-0 .... J Reid 8
30 43300 Walkies, W Guest, 9-0 .... G Ramshaw 1
36 00 Cider Queen, R Smyth, 8-11 .... T Ives 6
42 000 Greensward Blaze, M Blanshard, 8-11 .... D McKay 11
45 0 Slepout, M Smyly, 8-11 .... R Curant 2
6-4 Change Habit, 7-2 Tigranes, 9-2 Kings Soldier, 8-1 Dawn Raid, 10-1 Walkies, 12-1 Greensward Blaze, 16-1 others.

2.30 NOBLES HANDICAP (Apprentices: £1,450: 1¼m)
4 000-31 Well Appraised, P Cole, 3-9-10 .... K Powdrell 6
6 112000 Mistress Gay (D), M Prescott, 3-9-6 .... K Williams 8
10 321030 Bond Dealer (C, B), B Swift, 4-8-11 .... D McFeeters 4
13 1-34020 Gayles Bambina (D), G Harwood, 4-8-7 .... P Bloomfield 7
15 00201 Yamamoto (B), R Hoad, 3-8-3 .... K Radcliffe 11
19 003440 Queen's Royale, M Bolton, 6-8-2 .... J Kennedy 9
21 000-00 My Susie Girl, R Baker, 4-8-0 .... W Hayes 3
22 230/000 Caliseion, Pat Mitchell, 7-7-12 .... D Brown 5 12
25 000000 Marstain, W Wightman, 4-7-10 .... J McLean 1
26 000/000 Bermondo, C Benstead, 10-7-10 .... M Pope 5
27 040000 Morkulla (D, B), G Fletcher, 6-7-10 .... M Pozzard 8
28 000 Harrow Cross, J Scallan, 3-7-7 .... W Tanner 10
11-4 Gayles Bambina, 7-2 Well Appraised, 4-1 Bond Dealer, 5-1 Mistress Gay, 7-1 Yamamoto, 10-1 Queen's Royale, 12-1 others.

3.0 DRYHILL HANDICAP (£2,222: 6f)
3 40-0320 Hurworth House (D), Thomson Jones, 5-9-6 .. R Hills 5 2
5 012200 Halexian (D), A Ingham, 4-9-5 .... G Starkey 7
6 000000 Black Minstrel, D Sasse, 7-9-4 .... — 1
7 213-320 Camisite (D), W O'Gorman, 3-9-3 .... T Ives 14
11 130043 Velvet Habit (D, B), P Walwyn, 3-8-13 .... J Mercer 19
15 000130 Royal Kingdom (D), M Smyly, 4-8-9 .... R Curant 4
16 100000 Manita, R Hoad, 3-8-8 .... H McGlone 5 23
17 222403 Corn Street, J Bosley, 3-8-8 .... J Johnson 16
18 002003 Covergirls Choice (D), N Callaghan, 4-8-7 .... B Rouse 12
10 13301-0 Fire Mountain, R Hannon, 3-8-7 .... R Wernham 18
21 000000 Optimate (D, B), C Britain, 4-8-6 .... — 6
22 200200 Dead Strait (D), R Smyth, 3-8-5 .... P Young 20
24 221004 Thai King (D), W Hastings-Bass, 3-8-5 .... — 10
25 100000 Lord of the Realm (D), E Beeson, 3-8-2 .... S Salmon 17
26 40100-0 Oyston Estates (D), M Robson, 5-8-2 .... R Cochrane 11
29 0-0040 Brave Gem, P Cundell, 3-8-0 .... S Johnson 13
31 100000 Wrightway Blues, B Ranbury, 3-7-12 .... R Fox 8
33 342000 Sitex, M Bolton, 3-7-12 .... W Newnes 21
35 004404 Rose of Raby, W Wightman, 3-7-12 .... M L Thomas 3
34 001420 Mexican Link (C), J Holt, 3-7-11 .... R Street 5
36 000000 Royal Diplomat (D), J Holt, 4-7-7 .... S Dawson 7 15
38 3-03130 Royal Bat (D), I Walker, 3-7-7 .... A Clark 6 9
7-2 Royal Diplomat, 6-1 Velvet Habit, 6-1 Covergirls Choice, Camisite, 7-1 Hurworth House, 8-1 Royal Kingdom, 10-1 Mexican Link, 12-1 Thai King, 14-0 Optimate, 16-1 others.

3.30 BURSTOW STAKES (£2,103: 1¼m)
1 0-00300 Trampler (D), J Scallan, 4-9-11 .... J Mercer 6
2 000030 Marechal (D), V Soane, 4-9-8 .... G Sexton 5
3 0020-10 Spikey Bill, P Mitchell, 4-9-8 .... G Starkey 2
5 Lesley Ann, D Elsworth, 7-9-8 .... R Fox 4
8 13 Gold Ground, M Masson, 3-8-13 .... A Bond 1
11 1-22020 Rolrights, J Dunlop, 3-8-10 .... B Rouse 11
2-5 Rolrights, 3-1 Gold Ground, 9-2 Spikey Bill, 6-1 Lesley Ann, 8-1 Trampler, 10-0 Marechal.

4.0 KENT STAKES (Div II: Part I: 2-y-o maidens: £1,457: 7f 140yd)
2 000 Claverham Manor, R Hannon, 9-0 .... E Johnson 15
3 0324 Cordite Spear, G Harwood, 9-0 .... G Starkey 14
5 000 Drumcroon, Pat Mitchell, 9-0 .... R McGhin 10
8 Home Dan, M Smyly, 9-0 .... R Curant 7
10 0000 Kir Royale (B), B Swift, 9-0 .... M L Thomas 8
13 3 Lantic Bay, P Walwyn, 9-0 .... J Mercer 6
15 0003 Moat House, D Thom, 9-0 .... R Cochrane 2
16 Old Jocus, I Balding, 9-0 .... J Matthias 4
18 San Isidro, R Smyth, 9-0 .... B Rouse 9
26 000 Sansa's Post, M Masson, 9-0 .... D Dineley 5
27 0 Sioic, High Guy, J Bethell, 9-0 .... I Johnson 3
31 00 Stoic, J Dunlop, 9-0 .... J Reid 13
32 0 Embroider, D Morley, 8-11 .... P Young 12
39 0 Impeccable Lady, C Williams, 8-11 .... G Sexton 11
42 000 Sumerfolds, A Davison, 8-11 .... R Weaver 6
9-4 Lantic Bay, 3-1 Cordite Spear, 9-2 Old Jocus, 6-1 Stoic, 7-1 Kir Royale, 10-1 Moat House, 12-1 Home Dan, 16-1 others.

4.30 ROOKS NURSERY HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,898: 5f)
3 021240 Better Portion (CD), P Ashworth, 9-11 .... B Rouse 5
4 227220 Laura Jenney (D), I Balding, 8-10 .... J Matthias 8
5 140400 Windy Lad (B), S Mathews, 8-5 .... S Salmon 4
6 100400 Four Marks (D), N Callaghan, 7-13 .... A McGlone 5 10
9 000004 Paperacer (B), D Elsworth, 7-12 .... R Fox 8
10 000004 Miss Marstain, W Wightman, 7-8 .... W Newnes 6
14 303100 Preparation, R Smyth, 7-7 .... D McKay 3
18 002022 Parabems, C Williams, 7-7 .... R Hills 5 1
19 223410 Sweet for Days, R Hannon, 7-7 .... A Clark 7
21 040000 Janlarmar, A Bailey, 7-7 .... J McLean 6
3-1 Laura Jenney, 4-1 Parabems, 9-2 Better Portion, 6-1 Miss Marstain, 8-1 Paperacer, 10-1 Sweet For Days, 12-1 Preparation, 14-0 Four Marks, 16-1 others.

5.0 KENT STAKES (Div I: Part II: 2-y-o maidens: £1,455: 7f 140yd)
5 00 Cattsfield Flyer, A Ingham, 9-0 .... G Ramshaw 2
9 00 Colebrook Folly, T Gosling, 9-0 .... R Jago 11
14 3200 Escapism, G Harwood, 9-0 .... G Starkey 4
15 Farsai, G Huffer, 9-0 .... M Miller 9
20 23 Himorre, H Price, 9-0 .... B Rouse 1
22 000 Knightsbridge Game, D Wilson, 9-0 .... W Newnes 14
25 2422 Sandwalker, G P-Gordon, 9-0 .... A Bond 12
26 000000 Shoonbeam, Pat Mitchell, 9-0 .... R McGhin 6
28 00 Swinging Moon, P Cole, 9-0 .... J Mercer 5
30 Air Coupon, J Bethell, 8-11 .... I Johnson 3
33 0 Fai La Bella, L Cumani, 8-11 .... T Ives 7
43 0 Growing Wild, R Baker, 8-11 .... J Reid 13
44 Miss Acrow, G Balding, 8-11 .... R Weaver 10
46 00003 Sweet Satisfaction, C Spares, 8-11 .... E Johnson 8
Evens Himorre, 9-4 Sandwalker, 6-1 Escapism, 8-1 Sweet Satisfaction, 10-1 Fai La Bella, 14-1 Farsai, 20-1 others.

5.30 KENT STAKES (Div II: Part II: 2-y-o maidens: £1,446: 7f 140yd)
7 0 Granoble (B), C Austin, 9-0 .... R Curant 14
9 00 Irish Flax, A Ingham, 9-0 .... G Ramshaw 11
11 00 Knightsbridge Boy, D Wilson, 9-0 .... E Johnson 4
12 2 Korypheos, P Mitchell, 9-0 .... R Jago 2
15 300000 Les Dancer, D Jermy, 9-0 .... I Johnson 8
22 0000 Red Tuesday, H Collingridge, 9-0 .... M Rimmer 5 15
24 2 Risk Taker, G Harwood, 9-0 .... G Starkey 1
25 4 Sabutai, I Balding, 9-0 .... J Matthias 9
30 0 Springwell Lane, H Price, 9-0 .... B Rouse 12
31 0 Zhukov (B), C James, 9-0 .... T Rogers 10
38 0 Hi-Topsy, P Cole, 8-11 .... J Reid 5
40 0 Kristen, R Hoad, 8-11 .... W Newnes 7
41 00000 Mrs Willis, M Masson, 8-11 .... A Bond 13
43 0 Somerday, M Francis, 8-11 .... H Ballantine 6
45 00 Strait Lake, R Smyth, 8-11 .... P Young 3
7-4 Risk Taker, 3-1 Sabutai, 4-1 Springwell Lane, 8-1 Korypheos, 10-1 Hi-Topsy, 12-1 Strait Lake, 16-1 others.

Lingfield Park selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.0 Change Habit. 2.30 Gayles Bambina. 3.0 Royal Diplomat. 3.30 Lesley Ann. 4.0 Lantic Bay. 4.30 Laura Jenney. 5.0 Himmore. 5.30 Risk Taker.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Walkies. 2.30 Mistress Gay. 3.0 Hurworth House. 4.0 Moat House. 4.30 Four Marks. 5.0 Sandwalker. 5.30 Red Tuesday.

Cheltenham NH programme

2.15 GOTHERINGTON HURDLE (Novices: £1,16b: 2m)
1 112143 Admiral Grenville (D), J Jenkins, 5-12-6 .... M Harrington 7
2 1 Cwmyreithin (D), M Tate, 5-11-10 .... Mr Crozier 4
3 0000-2 Amersham, Mrs S Lamyman, 5-11-5 .... J Suthern
5 Bradamante, Denys Smith, 5-11-5 .... C Grant
6 040/ By The Riverside, P Harriss, 7-11-5 .... P Carvill 4
8 Dasman, F Winter, 6-11-5 .... J Francome
10 24220-f Golden River, R Turnell, 5-11-5 .... A Turnell
11 00/000- Millmead, J Old, 6-11-5 .... R Champion
16 Miss Leprechaun, F Roberts, 7-11-5 .... P Nevith 7
17 Oaken Lad, M Tate, 5-11-5 .... R Hyett
18 H/p0 Ock Brook, O O'Neill, 7-11-5 .... M Caswell 7
19 00/0 Persian Mist, J Webber, 6-11-5 .... A Webber
21 00002/p Wokingham Town, J Bradley, 6-11-5 .... G Davies 4
23 0030-32 Corven (B), D Grissell, 4-11-0 .... Diana Grissell 4
24 2 Fornaro, M Henriques, 4-11-0 .... Mr Wilson
25 33430-4 Harford, W Clay, 4-11-0 .... N Clay
27 0 Silmira, Mrs R Lomax, 4-11-0 .... C Brown
28 30340- St William, Mrs R Lomax, 4-11-0 .... J Hear 4
29 00-0 Supreme Coin, G Thorner, 4-11-0 .... P Barton
30 0 Windsor Warrior, Peter Taylor, 4-11-0 .... R T Davies
11-4 Dasman, 4-1 Admiral Grenville, 5-1 Golden River, 7-1 Fernaro, 8-1 Cwmyreithin, 10-1 Bradamante, 12-1 Corven, 14-1 others.

2.45 STUDD CUP CHASE (Handicap: £2,831: 2m)
3 1b312f *Why So (D), Denys Smith, 8-11-7* .... C Grant
4 0200-24 Foreign Legion (C,D), C James, 10-10-11 .... G McNally
5 333p-14 Orange Tag (D), N Henderson, 8-10-10 .... S Smith-Eccles
6 320442- Tilthammer Mill (D), Mrs M Rimell, 7-10-7 .... S Moorshead
7 b021p-3 Hunting Cry (D), R Armytage, 7-10-5 .... A Webber
8 1210-32 Dr Guillotine (D), W Fairgrieve, 6-10-4 .... J L Goulding
10 2fp1-23 White Heron (D), D Grissell, 7-10-0 .... M Bastard
12 133u40- Lucky Runner, D Gandolfo, 7-10-0 .... P Barton
13 0004-00 Ballybutler (D), V Bishop, 9-10-0 .... Mr Crozier 4
5-2 Orange Tag, 4-1 White Heron, 9-2 Hunting Cry, 11-2 Tilthammer Mill, 7-1 Why So, 10-1 Dr Guillotine, 14-1 others.

3.20 RODBOROUGH HURDLE (3-y-o novices: £1,075: 2m)
2 u11 The Knife (D), J Bosley, 11-6 .... Mr Bosley 7
3 221422 Bean Boy (D), Denys Smith, 11-1 .... C Grant
4 14 Kaffir Dance (D, B), G Richards, 11-1 .... N Doughty
5 1 Sujono (D), M Scudamore, 11-1 .... H Davies
6 2 Atlanta Lady, A Ridout, 10-10 .... P Hobbs
7 Brass Change, I Dudgeon, 10-10 .... G McCourt
8 0 Champagne Peri, D Nicholson, 10-10 .... P Carvill 4
9 Comedian, D Nicholson, 10-10 .... P Scudamore
10 00 Company Policy, P Brookshaw, 10-10 .... M Murphy
11 Cora Dora, W Mann, 10-10 .... A Webb
12 Covent Garden, W Clay, 10-10 .... N Clay
13 p Dental Boutique, H O'Neill, 10-10 .... G Gracey
14 Gazaan, M Hinchliffe, 10-10 .... M O'Halloran
15 3 Harvester Glory, H Westbrook, 10-10 .... S Smith-Eccles
16 Holiday Club, Thomson Jones, 10-10 .... B R Davies
17 Lawnswood Miss, R Hollinshead, 10-10 .... Miss C Astbury
18 Law Professor, T Brookshaw, 10-10 .... J Francome
21 30 Nord Hinder, L Kennard, 10-10 .... R Linley
23 Nutty Slack, R Turnell, 10-10 .... T Turnell
24 04322 Silver Leo, J Harris, 10-10 .... J A Harris 4
25 Sir Givenchy, W Musson, 10-10 .... A Coogan
26 401 Suffield Park, C Drew, 10-10 .... R Strange 7
27 4343 Swinging Swanee (B), W Marshall, 10-10 .... A Webber
28 u0 Switch Off, Mrs J Evans, 10-10 .... T Wall 7
29 02 Vulgan's Honor, O O'Neill, 10-10 .... J Suthern
3-1 Comedian, 4-1 Harvester Glory, Holiday Club, 13-2 Bean Boy, 8-1 Sujono, 10-1 Nutty Slack, 12-1 others.

3.55 CIRENCESTER CHASE (Handicap; £3,277; 3m)
1 414001- Master Smudge (C-D), A Barrow, 9-12-0 .... R Linley
2 u0-0132 Jack Madness (C, D), J Gifford, 9-11-0 .... R Champion
3 214f0f- Martinstown (CD), Mrs M Easton, 9-11-0 .... C Tinkler
4 21311-0 Scot Lane, M Tate, 8-10-4 .... C Smith
5 ppppf0- Delmoss, F Walwyn, 11-10-2 .... W Smith
6 30p0/03- Kas, H O'Neill, 9-10-0 .... G Gracey
7 0f-3140 No Retreat (D), P Pritchard, 9-10-0 .... Mr Pritchard
8 0pp-332 Highland Drake (CD), J Gifford, 8-10-0 .... D Rowe
5-2 Jack Madness, 100-30 Master Smudge, 9-2 Highland Drake, 11-2 Scot Lane, 8-1 Martinstown, 12-1 Delmoss, 16-1 others.

4.30 DEERHURST HURDLE (Handicap; £1,816; 3m 1f)
2 042-rp0 Grand Hussar, L Kennard, 7-11-9 .... R Linley
4 u14011- Sleepless Knave, F Walwyn, 6-11-6 .... Mr Bradstock 7
5 0f0000- *Donnison (CD)*, M Tate, 10-11-5 .... C Smith
7 0-00020- Mitchelstown, A House, 7-11-2 .... P Hobbs
8 30-1311 Hans Brinker, I Wardle, 6-11-2 .... M Williams
9 21111-0 Vagabond Victor, P Allingham, 5-11-0 .... Mr Andrews 4
10 310-431 Mac's Treasure, T Brookshaw, 4-10-11 .... J Francome
12 020014- Spaced Out (D), T Bailey, 6-10-7 .... S Morshead
13 02-111f April's Hero, M Naughton, 7-10-6 .... C Grant
15 030f-00 Just Revenge, M Pipe, 9-10-4 .... P Leach
17 000000- Grand Rose (D), M Stephens, 9-10-2 .... P Scudamore
19 00003-3 Chirp, M Tate, 7-10-1 .... R Hyett
21 000-0uf Jubilee Eve, J Bosley, 4-10-0 .... Mr Bosley 7
11-4 Mac's Treasure, 7-2 Hans Brinker, 9-2 April's Hero, 7-1 Sleepless Knave, 8-1 Vagabond Victor, 12-1 Grand Hussar, Chirp, 20-1 others.

5.0 NOTGROVE CHASE (Amateur Handicap; £2,532; 2½m)
1 231110- Earthstopper, J Gifford, 7-12-6 .... G Sloan
3 310-322 Cheers (CD), J Edwards, 9-11-12 .... A J Wilson
4 23000-0 Persian *Wanderer (D)*, N Henderson, 8-11-11 .... C Bealby 7
5 00f1-00 Narribinni (D, B), N Mitchell, 9-11-10 .... N Mitchell 7
6 43324-0 King Vulture (D), G Richards, 8-11-2 .... M Todhunter 7
7 01114-2 Lucky Call (D), D Nicholson, 7-11-1 .... O Sherwood
10 21033p Shoot The Lights (B), G Strickland, 10-10-10 .. S Strickland 7
11 00-3411 Just Jake (D), V Bishop, 12-10-10 .... C Crozier 4
13 00-1020 Prairie Green, W Wharton, 7-10-9 .... W Bennion 7
9-4 Lucky Call, 7-2 Cheers, 9-2 Earthstopper, 6-1 Just Jake, 15-2 Persian Wanderer, 10-1 others.

5.30 GRUNWICK N.H. FLAT RACE (£565; 2m)
1 1 Mark Edelson (D), J Jefferson, 4-11-12 .... P Caldwell 7
2 Arabian Music, J Gifford, 6-11-10 .... M Dixon 7
3 Arrow News, G Balding, 5-11-10 .... M Lynn 7
4 Bent Cable, Mrs E Cockburn, 5-11-10 .... —
5 Bold Mary, R Barrett, 5-11-10 .... C Williams 7
6 Carlson, C James, 5-11-10 .... R Varnham 7
7 Fania's Girl, T Underwood, 5-11-10 .... —
9 f Hot Spirit, J Bradley, 5-11-10 .... P Liddicoat 7
10 Lonesome Park, Mrs A Price, 5-11-10 .... Belinda Bayes 7
14 0 Orange Boy, L Kennard, 6-11-10 .... Rosemary Manley 7
15 0 Phyllis Calvert (B), J Bosley, 5-11-10 .... M Richards
17 0 Pride of Kells, H O'Neill, 5-11-10 .... J P O'Neill 5
18 4 Quickthorn, R Hartop, 5-11-10 .... K Merry 7
19 03 Rough Estimate, V Bishop, 5-11-10 .... A O'Hagan 7
21 Sock Dennis, R Hodges, 5-11-10 .... Christine Young 7
22 0 The Reverend Owen, M Oliver, 5-11-10 .... N Coleman 7
23 Alexanne, W Fullerton, 4-11-5 .... R Mugneridge 7
24 Beare Lady, H O'Neill, 4-11-5 .... M Carberry 7
25 0-3 Berkeley Lad (B), P Cundell, 4-11-5 .... R Stronge 7
28 0 Deep Sunset, Mrs J Pitman, 4-11-5 .... T Williams 7
29 0 Don't Lock Me In, C Benstead, 4-11-5 .... S Keightley 3
30 Foolish Hooley, E Bevan, 4-11-5 .... S Carneeg 7
32 4 Hive, P Harris, 4-11-5 .... P Wright
33 0-3 Hundredth Chance, C Wates, 4-11-5 .... —
37 2-0 Owen Glendower, J Edwards, 4-11-5 .... J A Harris 4
39 Sister Brown, J Webber, 4-11-5 .... J Williams 7
40 Spartan Glory, J Gifford, 4-11-3 .... P Double 7
41 Steel Trader, D Nicholson, 4-11-5 .... N Hiskett 7
43 Tattenham Tom, P Kearney, 4-11-5 .... I Raybould 7
44 Westwood Hill, T Brookshaw, 4-11-5 .... S Brazier 7
7-2 Berkeley Lad, 4-1 Mark Edelson, 5-1 Owen Glendower, 7-1 Hundredth Chance, 10-1 Arabian Music, Spartan Glory, 12-1 Arrow News, 14-1 Steel Trador, 16-1 others.
2CstI0z

Cheltenham selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.15 Dasman. 2.45 Tilthammer Mill. 3.20 Nutty Slack. 3.55 Scot Lane. 4.30 April's Hero. 5.0 Earthstopper. 5.30 Berkeley Lad.

Law Report October 8 1981

Court of Appeal

Banks told to check subsidiary use as cloak for fraud

Idmac Industrial Designers and Management Consultants BV v Midland Bank Ltd and Others

[Judgment delivered October 7]

The Court of Appeal dismissed with costs an appeal by the plaintiffs, Idmac BV, a company incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands, against the dismissal by Mr Justice Nourse on September 7, 1981, of its application for interlocutory injunctions against the Midland Bank Ltd, and its subsidiaries the Midland Bank Trust Corporation Ltd in Jersey, Guernsey and the Isle of Man.

The plaintiffs claimed inter alia that the defendants be restrained until trial of the action or further order from selling or disposing of or appropriating all or any of the bearer shares in Karton und Papier AG, a company incorporated in accordance with the laws of Switzerland, charged to the trust corporation subsidiaries by a share trust agreement save with the consent of the plaintiffs.

LORD JUSTICE TEMPLEMAN, agreeing with the Master of the Rolls and Lord Justice Eveleigh, said that revelling in its own fraud Idmac had the impertinence to come to a court of equity claiming relief.

It was high time that all clearing banks looked very carefully at all their subsidiaries in the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man to ensure that there was no longer any scope for those companies being used as a cloak for fraud. It also seemed to his Lordship that it was time that the Government should look into the position.

Following the *American Cyanamid* decision ([1975] AC 396) it was still open to the court to take an equitable view and to refuse to grant an injunction where the merits were one way and where the case put forward by a plaintiff asking for relief was unmeritorious or lacking in substance.

Arbitrator wrong to demand full security

Glafki Shipping Co. SA v Pinios Shipping Co. No 1 (The Maira)

Before Lord Denning, Master of the *Rolls, Lord Justice Eveleigh* and Sir Stanley Rees

[Judgment delivered October 6]

Although an arbitrator's power to impose a condition for the granting of a special case for the decision of the High Court may be most valuable, it is only in an exceptional case that a condition for security to be given for the whole sum in dispute on a clear point of law should be imposed.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by the defendants, Pinios Shipping Co No 1, of Monrovia, Liberia, against Mr Justice Parker's order of March 20, 1981, that Mr Donald Davies, sole arbitrator in the reference to arbitration between the plaintiffs, Glafki Shipping Co SA, of Panama, and the defendants should state his award in the reference in the form of a special case for the decision of the High Court.

The arbitrator had said that he would state his award in the form of a special case on condition that the plaintiffs provided security for US$2m, the amount which turned on the decision of the point of law involved.

The Arbitration Act 1950 provides by section 21 (1): "An arbitrator... may, and shall if so directed by the High Court, state — (a) any question of law arising in the course of the reference; or (b) an award or part of an award, in the form of a special case for the decision of the High Court".

By section 28: "Any order made... may be made on such terms... as the authority making the order thinks just".

Mr Bernard Rix, QC for Pinios; Mr Mark Saville, QC, Mr Simon Gault and Mr Victor Lyon for Glafki.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the Maira was built in Japan in 1977. The owners, Pinios, raised money on two mortgages which provided that the vessel was to be insured for 130 per cent of the *mortgage debt*.

The management of the ship was entrusted to Glafki. After the initial insurance had expired in April 1978, it was renewed by Glafki. Ten weeks later the Maira exploded and sank off Australia. There were allegations that she was scuttled but the insurers took no point on that and paid the insurance in full.

Pinios claimed that Glafki had not insured for the right amount, 130 per cent of the mortgage debt.

The dispute went to arbitration in London with Mr Donald Davies as sole arbitrator. In the middle of 1980 there was a five-day hearing with leading counsel on each side. At the end nothing was said about a special case. Later there were applications to call further evidence and a change of the solicitors for Glafki following which another leading counsel said that there was a point of law involved on Glafki's obligation to insure.

Glafki's new counsel asked the arbitrator to receive further evidence and to state his award in the form of a special case. The arbitrator rejected the application for further evidence and would only make his award in the form of a special case if security for US $2m were put up. His reason for that condition was "the changing tactics" of Glafki. He thought that "they were indulging in delaying tactics" and gave a "thinly veiled threat" that they would be very annoyed if he did not vary his decision regarding the putting up of security. The judge had struck out the condition imposed by the arbitrator.

The question of making an award in the form of a special case was considered in *The Lysland* ([1973] QB 843) where there was a warning that the procedure must not be abused. The arbitrator must have had that in mind in saying that Glafki were indulging in delaying tactics.

His Lordship was not sure in the light of the documents that they were. The point of law involved was clear cut and of vital importance to the parties in view of the amount involved.

There was nothing wrong in counsel saying that he wanted a special case if he was going to lose: see *General Rubber Co Ltd* v *Hessa Rubber Maatschappij* ((1927) 28 Ll L Rep 362).

The judge had been quite right in reviewing the discretion of the arbitrator. Under section 21 of the Act of 1950 the court could direct the stating of a case.

The judge would pay the greatest regard to the way the arbitrator exercised his discretion but it was not the same as an appeal from the exercise of a discretion.

The power of an arbitrator to impose a condition was a most valuable power to deal with delaying tactics. That was made clear by Lord Diplock in the Alexander Lecture to the Institute of Arbitrators in 1978. But it was not right to find that Glafki were indulging in delaying tactics.

An order for security had been made in *The Furness Bridge* ([1979] 1 WLR 1103), but in that case there was an indisputable sum due.

The power of imposing conditions existed and there could be a condition making the whole sum claimed being paid. But where there was a clear-cut and fully arguable point of law on which a great deal of money depended it would be hard to make a condition of security to be given for the whole sum.

Only in a very exceptional case should the whole sum be ordered to be paid into court. Ultimately the matter was one for the discretion of the judge of the Commercial Court. The appeal should be dismissed.

LORD JUSTICE EVELEIGH, agreeing, said that under section *21* the judge had rightly treated the matter as one of his own original jurisdiction.

Sir Stanley Rees agreed.

Solicitors: Elborne Mitchell; Holman, Fenwick & Willan.

Alternative charges no substitute for proof

Tsang Ping-nam v The Queen

Before Lord Diplock, Lord Edmund-Davies, Lord Roskill, Sir John Megaw and Sir Owen Woodhouse

[Reasons delivered October 6]

An attempt to pervert the *course of justice may not be* charged in circumstances where the prosecution is only able to show that on the facts the defendant must have either committed perjury or given false information to the police but lacks proof of either.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council gave reasons for having on July 8 allowed the appeal of the defendant Tsang *Ping-nam, from a judgment* of the Court of Appeal of Hongkong by which that court dismissed his appeal against conviction on three charges of attempting to pervert the course of public justice before District Judge Bewley on May 9, 1979.

Mr Harry Ognall, QC and Mr Derek Zeitlin for the defendant; Mr Anthony Scrivener, QC and *Mr Kevin Egan, Crown Counsel*, Hongkong for the Crown.

LORD ROSKILL said that the defendant, a police sergeant, was arrested in 1977 in connexion with his involvement in corruption in the Monkok division of the Royal Hongkong Police Force. He made various statements to the officers investigating the case which *implicated three other officers in* the Monkok division.

In return for an undertaking that its contents would not be used against him in any prosecution of himself for corrupt activities the defendant made a witness statement based on his previous statement. The three officers implicated (together with a large number of others) were *charged with offences of corruption*. At their trial in 1978 the defendant in giving evidence on oath resiled from his witness statement and denied their involvement. They were ultimately acquitted.

The defendant was charged with attempting to pervert the course of public justice contrary to common law. No particulars were given in the charge but the case against him was presented on the basis that either he had lied in giving evidence at the trial or he had given false information to the investigating officers in 1977 and that whichever had been the case he was guilty of an attempt to pervert the course of public justice by his conduct.

In their Lordships' view, however distasteful it might be to allow a self-confessed corrupt police officer to escape conviction for his gravely corrupt activities, it was wholly illegitimate for the Crown to seek to overcome their difficulties of proof by charging attempts to pervert the course of justice on that alternative basis.

The appeal should be allowed and the defendant's convictions quashed.

Solicitors: B. M. Birnberg & Co; Charles Russell & Co.

Medical evidence in custody cases

Barnes (formerly Tyrell) v Tyrell

Lord Justice Dunn, sitting with Lord Justice Ormrod and Mr Justice Purchas, in the Court of Appeal, said on October 5 that in custody proceedings it was wrong for a child to be taken by one party to a doctor with the object of obtaining evidence for the purpose of the custody proceedings. Indeed, if the child was a *ward of court or if there was a* custody order such conduct might well amount to a contempt.

How the polys benefit from university cuts

The present dismal employment prospects for school leavers mean that more young people and their parents are looking to higher education for qualifications that will improve their chances of a job. The consequent pressure on higher education comes mainly from the university sector, and this has had a knock-on effect on the polytechnics and colleges of higher education.

Universities have been told by the *University Grants* Committee to make big savings over the next three years and have been asked to reduce steadily their student intakes. The initial impact of this was felt last month when several major universities were not only unable to offer their customary number of places on the clearing house system to late but well-qualified applicants but could only honour conditional offers for those candidates who had obtained the exact A level grades required. Some of those whose A level performance was actually better overall than that required but who dropped a grade on one subject were rejected. The result was bitter disappointment for many young people who would in previous years have gained a university place with little difficulty.

Thus young people are turning to the polytechnics and colleges of higher education in such numbers that some of the better-known polys have been embarrassed by the numbers of applications for the more popular courses.

The 30 polytechnics in England and Wales were formed in the late-1960s. They concentrate on offering technological and vocational courses as well as academic ones and the bulk of their work now relates to industry, commerce and other vocational training. Their courses cover engineering and science, social administration and business studies and other disciplines such as arts. They offer full-time, sandwich and part-time courses, including block release for first and second degrees and examinations for the main professional associations. Polys also provide courses leading to qualifications below degree level such as certificates and diplomas and are now the main providers of teacher training.

While candidates for university apply through the Universities Central Council of admissions, polytechnics handle their own applications for all courses except those leading to Bachelor of Education and Bachelor of Arts in art and design. Matriculation requirements are the same as for university, that is, normally a minimum of five GCE passes of which two must be at A level. Polys, however, are also prepared to consider candidates with further education certificates and diplomas as well as awards by the Technician Education Council and the Business Education Council.

Teething troubles have meant that polys have been the *subject* of controversy during their short history and despite the excellence of some, they are generally regarded by employers and students alike as second-best *to the universities*.

Their image is, however, beginning to change. Increasingly they are becoming a first choice for many students, and some candidates who failed to achieve the required A levels for university and tried to get into a poly just before the start of this academic year were disappointed.

At the end of August applications to some polys were up by as much as 20 per cent on last year. Overall polys handled 41,650 first degree enrolments of British students in 1980 compared with 39,000 in *1979. While* some engineering courses were less popular than usual, probably reflecting the drop in applications from foreign students who traditionally favour engineering, business studies and computer courses were particularly well supported. Oxford Polytechnic, for example, had to close its books on its business studies course even before the A level results were announced after it received 1,300 applications for 55 places.

The other main providers of higher and further education in the public sector are the colleges of higher education, *new and relatively untested*, offering teacher training and degree courses usually validated by the CNAA, and the Colleges of Further Education offering mainly vocational courses, both full and part-time, leading to qualifications such as those approved by BEC and TEC and National Diplomas.

Then there is the flourishing jungle of the private sector offering courses in a massive range of professional, secretarial and language qualifications. Such courses range from the first class to the highly dubious.

Sandra Hempel

Recruitment Opportunities

'A' LEVELS/DEGREE? Executive Posts in the Diplomatic Service

About 25 vacancies are expected to occur in 1982 for Grade 9 (Executive) Officer in the Diplomatic Service.

Grade 9 Officers are employed on a wide range of work, mainly in the consular, commercial, immigration and administration fields. They usually spend at least two-thirds of their careers abroad.

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Home Office

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". . . WE have access by faith into this grace wherein we stand, and rejoice in hope of the glory of God."—Romans 5:2.

BIRTHS

BANBURY.—On October 6th at St Thomas' Hospital, London, to Susan and Peregrine—a son (Alexander Ralph Peregrine).

BAXENDALE.—On October 6th, 1981, at Naistenklinikka, Helsinki, to Carri (nee Callaghan) and Chris—a son (Kingsley John), a brother for Michaela.

BUNN.—On October 7th to Lorna (nee Kirk) and Douglas—a son (Douglas).

CRAWSHAW.—On October 7th to Johanna (nee Salter) and Sebastian, in Chelmsford—a son (Robert Alexander), a brother for Sarah.

DONNELLY.—On 2nd October at Greenwich District Hospital to Carol (nee Johnston) and David—a son, a brother for Nicola and Olivia.

DYSON.—On October 6th at Kettering General Hospital, to Margie (nee Robinson) and Richard—a son (Charles Richard), a brother for Helen and Clare.

FLOYER.—On 1st October, 1981 at the West London Hospital, to Sally (nee Dunlop) and Nicholas, two sons (Toby and Hugo), brothers for Lucy and Bridget.

HARRISSON.—On October 1, 1981 in Paris, to Angela and Mark Harrisson—a brother for Ursula (Guy Arthur Damer).

HOURMOUZIOS.—On October 5, at Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton to Pam (nee Bond) and Pip—a daughter (Anna).

JUDGE.—On October 6, to Patricia and Michael Judge—a son (Simon Patrick).

LARGE.—On October 2nd to Judy (nee Barclay) and Hugh—a daughter (Georgina Aldis).

MACASKILL.—On October 1, at Mill Road, Hospital Cambridge, to Gwyneth (nee Evers) and John—a son (Robert Harry) a brother for James.

REEVE.—On 6th October, 1981 at St Teresa's, Wimbledon to Henrietta, wife of Peter Reeve—a son.

ROURKE.—On October 2, at the Norfolk & Norwich Hospital to Rosalind (nee Musgrave) and Stephen—a daughter (Sally Margaret) a sister for Tom.

STRATHNAVER.—On October 1, 1981, in the Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow, to Gillian and Alistair—a son (Alexander Charles Robert Sutherland).

WILLIAMS.—On October 6, to Soozie and Philip—a son (Rupert) a brother for Justin.

BIRTHDAYS

BABS.—Wishing a happy birthday love from your husband Alan, and children Karen, David and Craig.

MARGARET.—To our beloved daughter on her 21st birthday. Good luck in everything you do. Signed Captain and Mrs Ashwood.

MARRIAGES

HOAD : RINTOUL.—On October 3rd at St Mary's Church, Osterley, Jonathan Mark, younger son of Dr and Mrs C. Hoad, of Osterley, to Jane Heather, only daughter of Mr and Mrs D. D. Rintoul, of Osterley.

LAWRENCE : SNIPPER.—On 2nd October, in London, RICHARD, son of Mr and Mrs Michael Lawrence of Southwold, Suffolk, to ALYSON, elder daughter of Mrs Leila and the late Mr Mervyn Snipper.

GOLDEN WEDDING

MOON : AVERY.—At Christchurch, Down Street on 8th October, 1931, Edward Graham Moon to Cynthia Rosamund Avery.

DEATHS

BOND, BRIAN DAVID.—On October 5th, aged 39, amongst the hills he loved. Dearest husband of Sarah and father of Michael, Edward, Annabel and Marina. Funeral at 2 pm, Bullington Parish Church, on Friday, October 9th. Family and close friends only.

BYARD.—On 6th October, 1981, in Westminster Hospital, Irene, the dearly beloved wife of Gordon, of Ealing, mother of Ron and David, mother-in-law to Marion and grandmother of Paul and James. Family flowers only, by request, please. Donations in lieu to Dr R. H. Phillips, Radio Therapy Research Fund, Westminster Hospital, Dean Ryle Street, SW1. Service and committal at Breakspear Crematorium on Wednesday, 14th October, 1981, at 2.30 p.m. All enquiries to W. S. Bond Ltd, 01-567 0424.

SHALLIS.—On September 30th, peacefully, while on holiday in Brittany, Alfred Charles, dearly loved husband of Elizabeth (Liz) and dear brother of Kit of Orchard Cottage, Fonthill, East Grinstead, Sussex. Funeral at St Swithun's Parish Church, East Grinstead, on Monday, October 12th, at 2 pm, followed by cremation at Surrey and Sussex Crematorium, Worth. Flowers to: Brinkhust & Sons, East Grinstead.

STEWART.—On October 6th, 1981, suddenly but peacefully at his home Ettrickbank Selkirk, Major James Robin Stewart M.C. beloved husband of Pamela (nee Caunter) and dear father and grandfather. Funeral service on Friday 9th October at 3.30 pm in Bowden Kirk followed by interment. Family flowers only.

SZAKACS.—On October 5th, peacefully at St Bartholomews Hospital, Tibor Szakacs, of "The Lord Palmerston" Kings Road, S.W.6. Will be missed by all who knew him. Funeral service at Fulham North Sheen cemetery on Monday, October 12th, at 2 pm. Donations in lieu of flowers to Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Lincolns Inn Fields, WC2 3PX.

VOSPER.—On 7th October at University College Hospital, Margery, Literary Agent, adored wife of Ewan Roberts (T. R. M. Hutchison) and the deeply loved mother of John and Helen. Funeral Service at Golders Green crematorium on Monday, October 12th, at 11.45 a.m. (East Chapel). No flowers but donations, please, to Cancer Research.

WARD.—On October 3rd, suddenly in his 72nd year, John Herbert Ward, J.P., of The Brick House, Kingsland, Herefordshire, beloved husband of Dorothy, father of Caroline, Penelope, William and Charles, and dear Grandpa of Amanda, Robert and Mark. Cremation private. No flowers please but donations, if wished, to the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

HALDANE.—A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of the late T G N Haldane, MA, ScD, Past-President of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, will be held at the Queen's Chapel of the Savoy, Savoy Hill, London WC2 today at 12.00 noon.

WAUGH.—A memorial service for Alec Waugh will be held on Thursday, 22nd October, at Chelsea Old Church, at 12 noon.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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YOUNG lady, well educated, seeks an opportunity to do research work in financial or investment fields in the City.—Box 0800 G, The Times.

LEGAL/MEDICAL SECRETARY, 3/4 days p.w. Experienced. Tel 452 1845.

ONE-TO-ONE.—Home-based Chelsea property consultant needs PA/Sec./organiser 23-28 to help with all aspects of his business. Dealing mentality, ability to relate to clients and versatility more important than property experience. Salary negotiable. 581 0974.

ENGLISHWOMAN, 40, resident Nice, seeks employment Côte d'Azure. Person Friday admin./P.A./Sec./languages etc. Anything legal considered.—Box 0918 G, The Times.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

THE 191ST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the ROYAL LITERARY FUND will be held at Stationers' Hall Ludgate Hill, London EC4, on Wednesday, 11 November, 1981, at 3.30 p.m. Nominations for candidates for election to any of the positions held by officers of the Fund should reach the Secretary in writing not later than 1 November, and be signed both by the candidate and the proposer (who must be a ...

LEGAL NOTICES

Re: QUALITY SNACKS Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation) and THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before Friday, 13th November, 1981, to send their names and addresses and particulars of their Debts or Claims to the undersigned Bernard Phillips F.C.A. at New Cavendish House, 18 Maltravers Street, London WC2 3EJ, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.

Dated this 30th day of September, 1981

BERNARD PHILLIPS, (Chartered Accountant)

CHIEFGLOW Limited T/A AOUTA UNDERLINE and THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at New Cavendish House, 18 Maltravers Street, London WC2R 3EJ on Thursday, 15th October, 1981 at 11.30 in the morning, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 1st day of October 1981.

RICHARD ABRAHAM TUCKER Director.

WILLIAM H. ROBERTS Limited T/A W. H. ROBERTS and THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 ...

(continued on page 27)

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: The Reasonable Militant; **7.05** Shrine of St Peter; **7.30** Too much of a Good thing; **9.05 For Schools, Colleges:** Subjects include Location Britain (Merthyr Tydfil), Science Workshop (materials) and Scene (A Girl in Brazil), and the New Iron Age; **12.30 News After Noon and weather; 1.00 Pebble Mill at One:** Includes Tony Bilbow's showbusiness spot and Richard Blizzard's woodwork item; **1.45 Pigeon Street:** for the very young; **2.00 You and Me:** again for the very young; **2.15 For Schools, Colleges:** Music Time and part 2 of Cathy Pelliçer's After Four; **3.00 International Golf:** More play in the first round of the Suntory World Match Play Championship, from West Course, Wentworth. On BBC2 at 3.50.

3.55 Play School: The Little Old Man who Cooked and Cleaned; **4.20 Mighty Mouse:** cartoon.

4.25 Jackanory: Jane Asher reads part 4 of The Railway Children; **4.40 Scooby and Scrappy Doo:** cartoon.

5.00 Newsround: with Paul McDowell; **5.05 Blue Peter:** Peter Duncan, in Japan, takes on one of that country's top Sumo wrestlers, the giant Kotonoryu; **5.35 Willo the Wisp.**

5.40 News: *with Richard Baker;* ***6.00 Regional news magazines;*** **6.25 Nationwide:** news, views, and features.

6.55 Tomorrow's World: Science, presented in layman's terms.

7.20 Top of the Pops: with Dave Lee Travis.

8.00 Blankety Blank: with Larry Grayson, Anita Harris, Alfred Marks, Barry Cryer, Noele Gordon, Roz Hanby — and Terry Wogan.

8.30 The Day of the Triffids: Britain is in the grip of twin-terror: man-killing plants and the plague. Bill (John Duttine), is a human guide-dog for the newly-blinded. He is still looking for his vanished girlfriend. This is the penultimate episode of the John Wyndham science-fiction thriller.

9.00 News: with John Simpson. And weather.

9.25 Fanny by Gaslight: Episode 3. Fanny (Chloe Salaman) has been told by her employer's husband (Anthony Bate) that he is actually her father, but must kept the fact secret. She decides to run away. With Michael Culver as the womanizer Lord Manderstoke and Julia Chambers as Fanny's friend Lucy.

10.20 The 1981 Horse of the Year Show: The *Norwich Union Puissance,* at *Wembley Arena.* The big red wall is the centre of attraction. David Vine introduces the coverage and the commentary is by Raymond Brooks-Ward and Stephen Hadley.

11.30 International Golf: Highlights from today's play in the first round of the Suntory World Match Play Championship. From the West Course at Wentworth.

12.05 Weather forecast. Closedown at 12.10.

BBC 1 VARIATIONS:
BBC CYMRU/WALES 10.10-10.30am I Ysgolion. 12.57-1.0pm News. 2.15-2.351 Ysgolion. 6.0-6.25 Wales Today. 6.55-7.20 Heddiw. 12.5am News.
SCOTLAND 11.30-11.50am For Schools. 12.55-10pm Scottish News 6.0-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 12.5 News.
NORTHERN IRELAND 11.30-11.55am Closedown 12.57-1.0pm Northern Ireland News 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News 6.0-6.25 Scene Around Six. 12.5 News.
ENGLAND 6.0-6.25pm Regional News Magazines 12.10am Close

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: Geophysics of the Red Sea; **7.05** *Actress at Risk;* **7.30** Maths — Fourier Transforms; **11.00** Play School: Irma Simonton's story The Little Old Man who Cooked and Cleaned, with Seymour Fleishman's pictures (also on BBC at 3.55pm); **11.25** until 1.00, **International Golf:** First day's play in the Suntory World Match Play Championship, from West Course at Wentworth. Irwin v Ballesteros, Barnes v Floyd, Aoki v Player and Faldo v ... Crenshaw. The commentators are Peter Alliss, Clive Clark, Bruce Critchley and Alex Hay. More at 3.50pm.

3.50 International Golf: Live coverage of the Suntory World Match Play Championship at Wentworth. Highlights tonight on BBC1 at 11.30.

5.15 Open University: Shipbuilding; **5.40** Three Families: Jerusalem; **6.05** Men and Mountains; **6.30** Differentiating Vector Fields.

6.55 Schools Prom: Recorded last year at the Royal Albert Hall. Includes High Wycombe Music Centre Brass Ensemble, Aberystwyth Harp Quartet and Hampshire County Youth Orchestra.

7.25 News: with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.

7.30 Film: Beauty and the Beast (1976) Fielder Cook's re-telling *of the fairy story,* with George C. Scott as Beast and Trish Van Devere as Beauty. Co-starring Virginia McKenna and the late Bernard Lee.

9.00 Roger Doesn't Live Here Any More: Rose (Kate Fahy) has been trying to encourage her lover Roger (Jonathan Pryce) to *start living his own life.* Meanwhile, his wife (Diane Fletcher) pursues her feud against him.

9.30 Forty Minutes: Sister Genevieve: Film about the woman who runs Europe's largest comprehensive school for girls — St Louise's, in the Falls Road, in Belfast.

10.10 A Preview of the Borgias: Actor Adolfo Celli curtain-raises BBC2's expensive series which begins next Wednesday.

10.20 World's End: Episode two of this serial set in Fulham and Chelsea. *Angela has a row over her* religious beliefs. Barney's surgery is threatened.

1050 Newsnight: bulletins and comment.

11.35 Futurama Bock 80: *Featuring* Music for Pleasure, Boots for Dancing, Echo and the Bunnymen etc. Ends at 12.10.

ITV LONDON

9.30 For Schools. Subjects include Politics *(shop steward and the MP), the Cairngorms,* Mass Spectrometry, Basic Maths, and Middle English; **12.00 Gammon and Spinach:** The story of The Famous Lion; **12.10 Get up and Go!** For the very young, with Beryl Reid; **12.30 The Sullivans:** Australian family serial. A question of adoption; **1.00** News; **1.20** Thames area news; **1.30 Taff Acre:** Serial, set in a South Wales town. There's a major development in the friendship between Danny Evans and the barmaid Marilyne Beck; **2.00 Here Today:** with Mary O'Hara and Sara Perceval, clothes designer to the famous; **2.25 China: Women** Documentary about the role played by women in China today (r); **3.45 Star Profile:** Interview with Roger Moore.

4.15 Walt Disney Classic: Three Little Pigs (r).

4.20 Palmerstown: Episode 1 of new serial about two young pals, one white and the other black, in America's Deep South during the *Thirties.* The boy's fathers fall out, and, as a result, the town's life is disrupted. Starring Jonelle Allen and Beeson Carroll.

5.15 Emmerdale Farm: Jackie Merrick (Ian Sharrock) turns hostile.

5.45 News from ITN; 6.00 Thames area news.

6.30 WKRP in Cincinnati: Series about an American radio station, pandemonium when the station boss decides to use 20 live turkeys for a Thanksgiving Day promotion.

7.00 Sounds Like London: Quiz show with a strong showbusiness flavour. Compered by Benny Green.

7.30 Film: Jaws (1975) Spine-tingling thriller about a Great White shark that terrorises a seaside holiday resort and about the three men who have to hunt it. With Robert Shaw, Roy Scheider, and Richard Dreyfuss. Director: Steven Spielberg.

9.00 Film: Jaws (continued until 9.45).

9.45 TV Eye: The Sadat assassination. Reports from Cairo, Tel Aviv and London. An examination of the aftermath that can be expected in the Middle East.

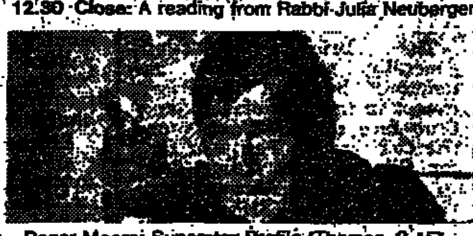
10.15 News from ITN and Thames news headlines.

10.45 Lou Grant: Newspaper office drama. One of the reporters is raped. She is Sharon (Lyne Moody), Grant's assistant in the writing of a difficult story.

11.45 Wheels: Tony Bastable reports on British Leyland's new Triumph Acclaim, launched last week. Pam Rhodes reports on the soaring prices of historic racing cars.

12.15 What the Papers Say with Bill Grundy.

12.30 Close: A reading from Rabbi Julia Neuberger.


Roger Moore: Superstar Profile (Thames, 3.45).

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
8.45 Wodehouse "Bring on the Girls" (4).
9.00 News.
9.05 Ray Gosling — in the House of ... (series) (3).
9.30 The Living World.
10.00 News.
10.02 A Chapter of Adventures (series) (4): A. E. W. Mason.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "Not the same Man" by Jean Binnie.
11.00 News.
11.05 File on 4.
11.50 Enquire Within.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Top of the Form.
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play: "You Can't Go Home" by Hanif Kureishi.
4.00 Home Base.
4.15 Bookshelf: (new series).
4.45 Story Time: "The House in Dormer Forest" by Mary Webb (8).
5.00 PM.
5.50 Weather.
6.00 The Six O'clock News.
6.30 Any Answers?
6.55 It's a Bargain.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Time for Verse.
7.30 Hallé Orchestra† Concert: Part 1: Beethoven, Berlioz.
8.10 I Know It's Here Somewhere ... (new series) (1) Andrew Jones talks about his quest for the world's largest and oldest collection of white wines.
8.25 Hallé Orchestra† Concert. Part 2: Brahms.
9.25 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "The Edible Woman" (3).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
11.40 25 Years Ago.
12.00 News.

VHF. 6.25 Weather. 9.05 For Schools. 10.30 Listen with Mother. 11.00 For Schools. 2.00 For Schools. 5.50 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4. 11.30 Open University.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather
7.00 News
7.05 Morning Concert Mozart, Berwald, Tarrega, Handel; records.†
8.00 News
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Rossini, Satie, Honegger, Haydn; records
9.00 News
9.05 This Week's Composer Saint-Saëns; records.†
10.00 Amphion String Quartet Recital: Mozart, Shostakovich.†
10.55 Music for Guitar Recital: Robert de Visee, Villa-Lobos, Tansman, Ponce, Stephen Rak.†
11.20 Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra † Concert: Beethoven, Brahms
1.00 News
1.05 Bristol Lunchtime Concert † Cello and Piano recital: Britten, Beethoven
2.00 Elgar † Choral and orchestral concert
3.20 Mozart and Rousseel † Chamber music recital
4.05 Schumann's Feminine Character-Studies † Song recital: Schumann
4.55 News
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure † with Roger Nichols
7.00 Pericles, Prince of Tyre † by William Shakespeare
9.30 A Century of Choral Music † (new series) Recital of German and Hungarian part-songs. Part 1: Brahms and Kodaly
10.10 Words (series) talk by E.A. Markham (5)
10.15 Concert † Part 2: Schumann and Bartok
11.00 News
11.05 Sibelius † on record

VHF: 5.55-6.55am and 11.15pm-12.55am Open University

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00pm Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News. 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 Country Club.† 9.00 Alan Dell.† 10.00 Punch Line. 10.30 Star Sound Extra. 11.05 Brian Matthew. † from midnight. 1.00am Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 2's Company.†

Janet Baker: She sings in tonight's concert (Radio 4, 7.30pm)

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00pm Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Andy Peebles 7.00 Paul Gambaccini. 8.00 David "Kid" Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.

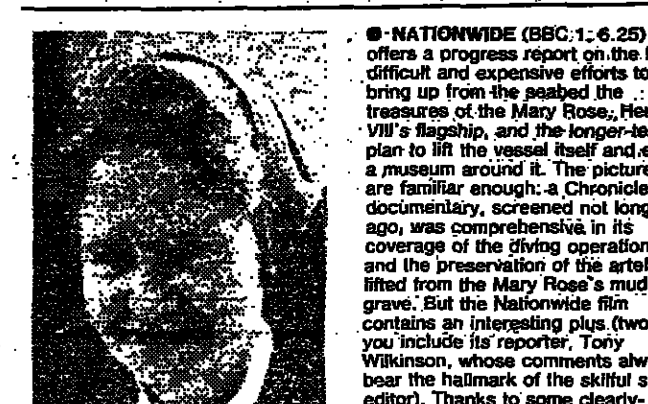
VHF Radios 1 and 2: 5.00 pm with Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium Wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times GMT: 6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Golden Treasury. 8.30 John Peel. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 Rock Salad 10.15 Lord of the Flies. 10.30 My Music. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 The Art of Biography. 11.30 Assignment. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network U.K. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Discovery. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Assignment. 7.45 Report on Religion. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 A Jolly Good Show. 9.15 *Ulster News Letter. 9.20 In the Meantime.* 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 P.G.Wodehouse. 1.00 Lord of the Flies 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Golden Treasury 2.30 Music Now. 3.00 World News 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours. Summary. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

CHOICE


Sister Genevieve: Forty Minutes. (BBC 2, 9.30pm)

● NATIONWIDE (BBC 1, 6.25) offers a progress report on the long, difficult and expensive efforts to bring up from the seabed the treasures of the Mary Rose, Henry *VIII's flagship, and the longer-term* plan to lift the vessel itself and erect a museum around it. The pictures are familiar enough: a Chronicle documentary, screened not long ago, was comprehensive in its coverage of the diving operations and the preservation of the artefacts lifted from the Mary Rose's muddy grave. But the Nationwide film contains an interesting plus (two, if you include its reporter, Tony Wilkinson, whose comments always bear the hallmark of the skilful sub-editor). Thanks to some clearly-drawn graphics, I now understand exactly how the flagship will be raised.

● By its very nature, JAWS (ITV, 7.30pm), tonight's other submarine adventure story, has more teeth *than the Nationwide film,* not to mention a great deal more jaw, in both senses of that word. Too many words, perhaps? I'm inclined to think so, although, if you have read Peter Benchley's book you will instantly realise that the dialogue in Spielberg's film is a vast *improvement on what characters* say on the printed page. The best things about tonight's film is that the big thrills and the nasty shocks are cleverly spaced out, and that Mr Spielberg is no respecter of our nerves. There is some leg-pulling (viz, the notorious sequence when the dreaded triangle cuts through *the knot of bathers)* and much pulling of the legs (viz the attacks of the Great White).

● My other TV recommendations for tonight: the President Sadat assassination feature on TV EYE (ITV, 9.45pm); The Forty Minutes profile of a very brave Belfast headmistress: SISTER GENEVIEVE (BBC 2, 9.30pm); and FANNY BY GASLIGHT (BBC 1, 9.25pm) because it constantly gets all its period detail right.

● As for radio, there's a new production of Shakespeare's PERICLES (Radio 3, 7.00pm), with Tim Piggott-Smith as the luckless prince and David March (the erstwhile Somerset Maugham in Richard Huggett's radio play Weekend with Willie) as Gower; there's the Hallé performing the Brahms Symphony No 1 (Radio 4, 9.25pm); and there's Andrew Jones nosing out the world's oldest and *largest collection of white wines in I* KNOW IT'S HERE SOMEWHERE (Radio 4, 8.10pm).

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

GRAMPIAN
As Thames except: Starts 9.25 a.m. First thing 1.20-1.30 News 3.45 Survival 4.15 Cartoon 4.20 Further Adventures of Oliver Twist 4.50-5.15 Sports Billy 6.00 North Tonight 6.30 Police News 6.35 Crossroads 7.00-7.30 Electric Theatre Show 10.45 Soap 11.15 Me and My Camera 11.45 SWAT 12.30 a.m. News 12.35 Closedown

Border
As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45 Entertainers. 4.15 Cartoon. 4.20 Vicky the Viking. 4.50-5.45 Project UFO. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.45 Wheels. 11.15 Me and My Camera. 11.45 News. 11.48 Closedown.

CHANNEL
As Thames except: 12.00-12.30 Closedown. 1.20-1.30 News: 4.15-4.20 Cartoon. 6.00 Channnel Report. 6.30 What's on Where, 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Walking Westward. 10.47 Simply Sewing. 11.15 Me and My Camera. 11.45 Unforgettable. 12.15 Closedown.

WESTWARD
As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45 Superstar Profile: Jacqueline Bissel. 4.15-4.20 Cartoon. 6.00 Westward Diary. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Walking Westward. 10.50 *Westward Report. 11.15 Me and My* Camera. 11.45 Unforgettable. 12.15 Faith for Life. 12.21 Closedown.

ATV
As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45 Killing Time. 4.00-5.45 Cartoon followed by Film: Oliver Twist (animated). 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 ATV Today. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.45 Here and Now. 11.15 Me and My Camera. 11.45 News. 11.50 Police Surgeon. 12.20 Closedown.

HTV WEST
As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45 Survival. 4.15 Cartoon. 4.20 Project UFO. 5.10 Jobline. 5.20-5.45 *Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30* Give us a Clue. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.45 Murder Unsolved. 11.15 Me and my Camera. 11.45 Preview. 12.15 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE
As Thames except: 1.20 p.m. News 3.45-4.15 Make mine Music 4.20 Further Adventures of Oliver Twist 4.50-5.45 Palmerstown 6.00 Calendar 6.35 *Crossroads 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm* 10.45 International Darts 11.15 Me and my Camera 11.45 New kind of Family 12.15 Closedown.

ANGLIA
As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 News 3.45 The Electric Theatre Show 4.15 Dick Tracy 4.20-5.15 Little House on the *Prairie* 6.00 About Anglia 6.20 Arena 6.35 Crossroads 7.00-7.30 Benson 10.45 Folio 11.45 ...ews 11.50 Love American Style 12.20 a.m. And Then Again end

SOUTHERN
As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45 Amazing Years of Cinema. 4.15 Popeye. *4.20 Further adventures of* Oliver Twist. 4.45 Flying Kiwi. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.25-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.30 Give us a Clue. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.45 Bless Me, Father. 11.15 Me and my Camera. 11.45 Quincy. 12.35 Weather followed by *Face Behind the Camera.*

SCOTTISH
As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45 Wild, Wild World of Animals. 4.15 Cartoon. 4.20 Further Adventures of Oliver Twist. 4.50 Clifton House Mystery. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Action Line. 6.30 Give Us a Clue. 7.00-7.30 Take the High Road. 10.45 Soap. 11.15 Danger UXB. 12.15 Late Call. 12.20 Closedown.

Tyne Tees
As Thames except: Starts 9.20 Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20-1.30 News, *Lookaround. 3.45 Leave it to* Charlie. 4.15 Cartoon. 4.20 Further Adventures of Oliver Twist. 4.50-5.45 Palmerstown USA. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.30 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.47 Barney Miller. 11.15 Come In ... 11.45 Gelsenkirchen and the Gospel. 11.50 Closedown.

ULSTER
As Thames Except: 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.45 Stars On Ice. 4.13 News. 4.15 Cartoon. 4.20 Further Adventures of Oliver Twist. 4.50 Flying Kiwi. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster 6.50 Police Six. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.45 Counterpoint. 11.15 Me and My Camera. 11.45 Bedtime, Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES
As HTV West except: 11.22-11.37 Am Gymru. 12.00-12.10 Cei Cocos. 1.30-2.00 Laverne and Shirley. 4.20-4.45 Adventures of Black Beauty. 4.45-5.15 Sef. 5.15-5.20 Bugs Bunny. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 6.30-7.00 Sports Arena. 10.45-11.45 Rich *World, Poor World. 11.45-12.15 Me* and My Camera.

Granada
As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 Granada Reports. 3.45 Father Dear Father. 4.15 Cartoon. 4.20 Further Adventures of Oliver Twist. 4.50-5.45 Little House on the Prairie. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This Is Your Right. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.45 Jim Davidson Show. 11.15 Me and My Camera. 11.45 What the Papers Say. 12.05 Jazz. 12.35 Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO ★ BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT

Entertainments Guide

Classified Guide

Radical plan to penalize universities over PhDs

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Universities which have unacceptably low completion rates should be deprived of postgraduate awards and there should be radical changes in the requirements for a PhD in the social sciences.

Those are two of the main recommendations in a confidential report from a working party of the Government's Advisory Board for the Research Councils.

The report, which will be considered by the board today, suggests that a new type of social science postgraduate degree be awarded on the satisfactory completion of three years of research training, equivalent to a PhD in the sciences.

The present standard for a PhD thesis in the social sciences is often impossible to achieve within three years, the maximum for a research grant, and that is one of the main reasons for the much lower completion rates than in the sciences.

On average two thirds of students on awards from the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) fail to complete their PhDs within five years, compared with one third of students on awards from the Science and Engineering Research Council (SERC). Completion rates vary widely from one university to another.

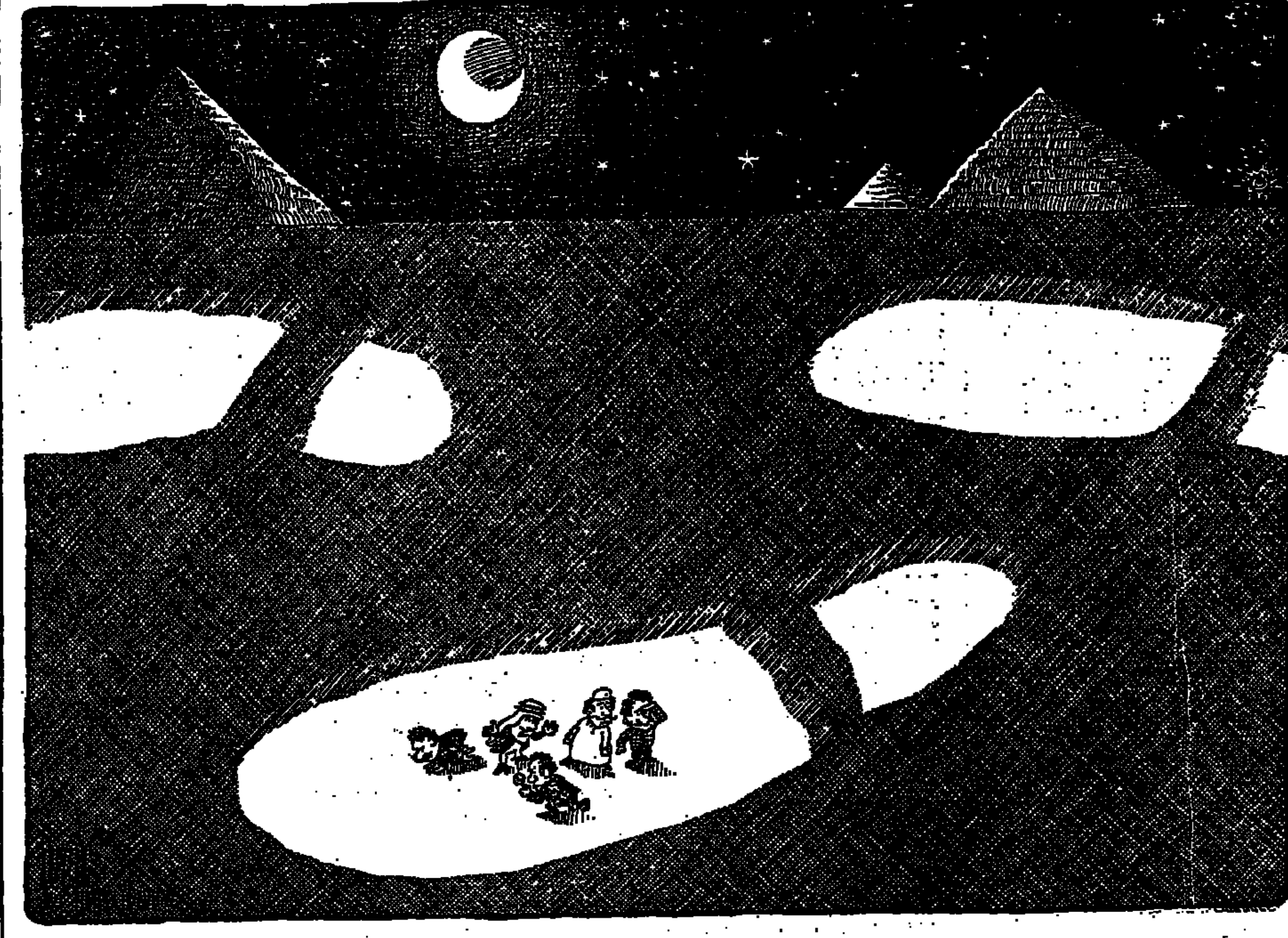
The two main research councils are spending more than £40m this year to support about 12,000 postgraduates, about 8,000 of whom are studying for PhDs. The average PhD award this year is about £4,000.

The working party was set up two years ago "to consider how far the present scale and nature of provision for postgraduate education . . . is meeting manpower needs". Its report will be submitted to the Government shortly.

The average length of time taken to complete a PhD was "wholly unsatisfactory". In general it recommends that three years of postgraduate support should remain the maximum but that there should be some flexibility.

It recommends that the SERC and the SSRC should publish regularly the completion rates of supported students. A graded sequence of sanctions, leading up to stopping all quota awards, should then be applied to universities whose rates were "unacceptably low".

The report recommends that the action be taken against all social science or science departments within a university, rather than against an individual department.



"We WANT to follow in his footsteps—but where are they?"

Heath's campaign is to continue at Blackpool

Continued from page 1

at the House of Commons. But "a public platform—like a strike, perhaps—should be used as a last resort after discussion with one's backbench colleagues has been tried and failed".

Mr Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, in one of the most confident statements by a minister for some time, said that there was not the slightest doubt that British industry would emerge from the recession fitter, leaner and more competitive than it had been for many decades. Despite the recent turmoil in the money markets, the evidence was multiplying that the worst of the recession was past.

"The great majority of British firms are emerging better able to compete in an increasingly competitive world. The significance of this cannot be overstressed."

Mr Jenkin said that although a grievous price was being paid in the short term in the miseries of prolonged unemployment, he was totally convinced that a more competitive industrial base was being formed.

Mr Heath, who said on Tuesday that the time had come to speak out, intends to develop his campaign. He will expand his ideas for setting right the British economy in a speech on Tyneside tomorrow, and he plans to make more than one speech at the Conservative conference in Blackpool next week and at meetings on the fringe.

Last night, speaking in Glasgow, he returned to his favourite theme of relations between the developed and developing countries, and the recommendations of the Brandt commission on which he served. He was severely critical of western governments and political leaders, including Britain's.

☐ Speaking in an interview on Scottish Television, Mr Heath rebutted Mrs Thatcher's criticism that concensus politics meant avoiding issues. "I believe in consensus because consensus means orking for the widest possible agreement in the nation as a whole" (the Press Association reports).

Masterminding the alternative, Page 2
Letters, Page 15

British Airways cuts fares in Atlantic price war

By Arthur Reed

Sweeping cuts in air fares across the North Atlantic this winter were announced by British Airways yesterday in reply to similar reductions made earlier this week by Pan American.

From November 1, British Airways is to reduce the price of a one-way economy ticket between London and New York from £253.50 to £124. The single Super Club fare on the same route will come down from £433 to £315, and the Super Apex return from £233 to £223.

Between London and Washington, the single economy fare will fall from £284 to £195; London to San Francisco from £503.50 to £197; London to Seattle, £440.50 to £230; and from London to Miami £121 to £119. The reason for the small drop in the London-Miami fare is that there has already been heavy price cutting between the airlines on that route.

The new fares will last until March 31 with the exception of a period during the Christmas holidays.

Mr Gerry Draper, commercial director of British Airways, said last night: "We have not matched some of the crazy fares being introduced by some airlines. There is no joy in flying empty seats across the Atlantic."

The British reductions generally match those announced by Pan American, except in the case of the Super Club fare to New York where the comparative Pan Am fare, for Clipper class, came down to £253. British Airways justified its fare of £315 by pointing out that its passengers sit six abreast in Super Club class compared with eight abreast in Pan Am Clipper class, while its Super Club class passengers are given a limousine ride from Kennedy Airport into the centre of New York inclusive in the fare.

Both British Airways and Pan Am announced disastrous financial results recently and are involved in strenuous economy campaigns to try to recover.

Frank Johnson on the SDP's sojourn in Bradford

C's man escapes to the delousing centre

It is proving to be an extraordinary week. The highlights so far? Well, one doesn't like to single out anyone in particular. But some of those young expert contributors to the various debates on regional planning and economics will one day reach Brussels itself to bore for Europe.

And it is not every week that so fastidious a stylist as Mr Roy Jenkins, normally a man to avoid soiling his hands with a metaphor-mixer, can announce, as he did at Perth, that he was pricking those "bloated bladders of complacency" which had "cocooned" the other parties, and that Labour's bitter atmosphere "breeds bludgeons".

Yesterday the Social Democrats' enthusiasm for hearing the same thing over and over again in various cities had not diminished. All week speaker after speaker has risen and been applauded for announcing "We *will* break the mould of British politics".

Whereupon, a few speakers later, someone forecasts: "We will break the *mould* of British politics", and he still gets a big hand—leaving nothing for London later in the week, except: "We will break the *poltics* of British mould."

Yesterday was a moving day. Actually, every second day is a moving day, since the conference is constantly having to move on from city to city like a collection of tinkers. Surely local authorities should set aside land where Social Democrats can, subject to the usual planning controls, ply for reasonable lengths of time their traditional crafts: breaking moulds, realigning British politics, eschewing extremes, cocooning other parties in bloated bladders and breeding bludgeons.

But the day was moving in that other sense which involves people weeping, being sick, and so on. For refugees kept on arriving from the Labour Party, to be cheerfully received on the platform, sent to de-lousing centres, and so on. These arrivals tended to appear in the brief intervals between all those worthy debates. In the morning, Mr Tom McNally, of Stockport, and Mr James Dunn, of Liverpool Kirkdale, chose freedom. That left us with the afternoon to somehow get through. Mercifully, in between sessions on regional strategy and something known as "a new start for Britain", a Mr David Ginsburg MP arrived from Dewsbury.

The case of Mr Tom McNally—who before his election in 1979 was on Mr Callaghan's personal staff—was particularly disturbing. Is he a double-agent, or just a single one? On the face of it, a Prime Minister's entourage had contained a future defector. There must be a full inquiry. Journalists clustered around him after he spoke to the conference. Asked about the former Prime Minister, he said he had a high regard for him. "Does he still feel the same about you?" grunted one's colleague. Mr McNally said we should address that question to Mr Callaghan, or "C" as he perhaps calls him.

The three defectors received standing ovations, in one or two of their cases for the first and last time in their careers.

The day, then, consisted of hours of sobriety interspersed with these occasional moments of ecstacy. But, as the Social Democrats would no doubt argue, isn't that rather like life itself? For they are the Normal Party. They are also defiant about being the Boring Party. Mr Tom Ellis, MP for Wrexham, referred to the fact that "the newspapers have complained that we are dull, sober, earnest. But there is a particular thing about dull, sober, earnest, well-intentioned people. It is simply, we mean what we say".

Mr Ellis then lapsed into a wind-up to the debate on regional policy, which was all the things he had described. Suddenly, Dr Stephen Haseler, a leader of the Social Democratic Alliance—the extreme wing of the Boring Party—enlivened the speech by falling off his seat on the platform. Resigning so soon, Doctor? His critics had always said that that man would do anything for publicity. They had long hoped for the Fall of Stephen Haseler. But the doctor climbed back to his seat of power and, like the rest of us, slumped intently through Mr Ellis's speech.

Deep in the debate on the regions there was at last proof that the moderates are finally producing some decent extremists. A Mr Guy Somerset spent nearly all his speech denouncing bureaucracy and people who want to organize us all, but ended with the announcement: "What we need is a rural land strategy."

And a Dr Keith Johnson denounced the London-based media for not reporting enough on the regions. He revealed that the Northern Region was richer than Portugal, Chile, Colombia and Algeria. Yet the London papers had more about them than the north. A promisingly fatuous point, this. What ensures those countries a good show in the London prints are such things as the incidence of torture. Has he thought of going on a speaking tour of the northern region? Or could he provide a coup on the part of the Bishop Auckland Young Officers' Movement.

Soon it was time to catch the Train of Shame for the final appearances in London, where all these interesting ideas will surely be heard again.

Constitutions will dominate today's agenda

Constitution, both of the country and of the Social Democratic Party, will dominate the first day of the third leg of the SDP's rolling conference, which opens in London today.

Dr David Owen will open the debates at Central Hall, Westminster, by putting the case for constitutional reform, with the introduction of proportional representation, and the party's own constitution, already discussed at both Bradford and Perth, will be on the afternoon agenda.

Critics who maintain that the party's organization is too centralized, and dislike the idea of area over constituency organization, will also get their chance at a fringe meeting in Central Hall at lunchtime, when the party's national organizer, Mr Alex McGiven, and Mr John Cartwright, MP, will answer questions.

The other main debate of the conference will be on education, and a dozen fringe meetings range over defence and disarmament, health services, industry and finance, youth opportunities and penal policy. There will even be an evening meeting of Gay Social Democrats.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, as president, the Women's Royal Air Force Officers' Association, attends reception, Royal Air Force Club, Piccadilly, 3.15.

Talks, lectures

An embroidery from Stuart London, unravelling the threads of a mystery, by Vanda Foster, Museum of London, 1.10; Metaphors of educational discourse, by William Taylor, Elvin Hall, University of London Institute of Education, 20 Bedford Way, 5; Comparison and contrast: equestrian portraits by Rembrandt and Van Dyck, by Colin Wiggins, National Gallery, 1; Sex, love and death in Victorian painting, by Simon Wilson, Tate Gallery, 1; Zimbabwe revisited, by Keith Panter-Brick, The Africa Centre, 38 King Street, 6.30.

Women's health in the eighties, by Dame Josephine Barnes, The Casual Club, Society of Friends, 52 St Martin's Lane, 7.

The First Duke of Wellington, by H. V. T. Percival, Wellington Museum, Apsley House, Hyde Park Corner, 1.15; The Dead Sea Scrolls, by John Allegro, Mitcham Library, London Road, 8.

Poetry

Peter Jay reads from *Shifting Frontiers*; Herbert Lomas reads *Territorial Song* and *Public Footpath*: National Poetry Centre, 21 Earls Court Square, 7.30; *Matchlight* readers and guests present: British Poetry Today, The Orangery, Holland Park, 7.15.

Exhibitions

Mr Aislabie's garden: a topographical portfolio, Curwen Gallery, 1 Colville Place, Charlotte Street, 10.30-5; The chiaroscuro cut: wood type blocks and wood types by Viola Paterson, Parkin Charles 11 Street, 10-5; Gwen A Banner by Skye Morrison, plus paintings from the gallery of Canadian history: Ontario House, Charles 11 Street, 10-5; Gwen Fereday: Weaver and dyer, Forest Gate, 20 Woodford Road, 10; Paintings in gouache, and drawings by American artist Marthe Larson, Holford Gallery, 34 Tavistock Street, 10-6.

Cecil Beaton: War photographs 1939-45, Imperial War Museum, 10-5.30; David Shepherd Sculpture: the Welsh Arts Council Gallery, 53 Charles Street, Cardiff, 9-5.30.

Lunchtime music

Helge Antoni, St Mary-le-Bow, 1.05; Gwyneth Lloyd, soprano, Sheila Weaver, mezzo-soprano and Celia Harper, piano: St. Olave, 1.05; Nicholas Thompson, trumpet, and Rosemary Field, organ, St Anne and St Agnes, 1.10; Lynton Black, recital, St Mary-at-Hill, 1; David Russell, guitar, The crypt, St John's, Smith Square, 1.15.

Memorial services: Brigadier E. C. Pepper, St Martin in the Fields: noon; Mr T. G. N. Haldane, Queen's Chapel of the Savoy: noon.

Sporting fixtures

Golf: World matchplay championship, at Wentworth.

Racing: Flat meetings at York (2 pm) and Lingfield Park (2 pm); National Hunt at Cheltenham NH (2.15).

Tennis: Maureen Connolly Trophy, at Cambridge.

Equestrianism: Horse of the Year Show, at Wembley.

Sport on TV

BBC1: 3.0 International Golf; 10.20 1981 Horse of the Year Show; 11.30 International golf.

BBC2: 11.25 am International golf; 3.50 International golf.

Auctions today

Christie's, King Street: finest and rarest wines and collectors' pieces, 11 and 2.30. Christie's, South Kensington: Oriental works of art, 10.30; mechanical music, 2; European ceramics, 2; Bonhams, Montpelier Street: English and Continental Furniture, 9-2.30; European oil paintings, 11; Ceramics and works of art, 9-3.30. English and Continental furniture, 2.30.

Sotheby's, New Bond Street: Modern British prints; pictures.

Viewing today

Christie's, King Street: Water colours by Mildred Anne Butler, English blue and white porcelain; English pictures (until 4 pm).

Sotheby's, New Bond Street: Chinese and Islamic works of art, prints.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No. 15,648

ACROSS

1 Report damage, perhaps (5).
4 Took off without direction being fixed (9).
9 Engineers curtail broadcast in *network* (9).
10 Cloth with soft face turned back (5).
11 Polish, or another nationality, say (6).
12 Judge is abroad, with one companion (8).
14 Lineage we might expect of a dentist (10).
16 Mount part of gigantic ladder (4).
19 Stupid view of the foreign learners (4).
20 Sounds like his new article is violently emotional (10).
22 A quiet river situation appears suitable (8).
23 Give some bribes to weak characters (6).
26 Mythical giant fish (5).
27 Bit of test submitted to, and passed (9).
28 How sad to reduce number of tigers (9).
29 Stupid compact (5).

DOWN

1 It's stalked in the country to provide food (9).
2 One of the London Bells? (5).
3 Fancy dish gives thrill to *playwright* (8).
4 One of a pair on the wagon takes drink about ten (4).
5 Sharpen up the consumer in Hampshire (10).
6 Injure two after motorway upset (6).
7 Marine bad hat takes girl in charge (9).
8 Trick Dawkins was skilful at (5).
13 Postpone reception — he won't travel (4-2-4).
15 Pay the Post Office, so to speak (9).
17 Money obtained from letter? (9).
18 Remoulded retreads must be checked (8).
21 Wood on sides round a sort of masonry (6).
22 Grotesque action, nothing less (5).
24 Sign for a book, perhaps (5).
25 Letters held by northern banks (4).

Solution to Puzzle No 15,647

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.68	1.61
Austria Sch	30.70	28.60
Belgium Fr	78.00	74.00
Canada $	2.29	2.20
Denmark Kr	13.92	13.22
Finland Mkk	8.55	8.10
France Fr	10.70	10.20
Germany Dm	4.32	4.08
Greece Dr	108.00	102.00
Hongkong $	11.45	10.85
Ireland Pt	1.22	1.16
Italy Lir	2250.00	2150.00
Japan Yn	451.00	425.00
Netherlands Gld	4.74	4.50
Norway Kr	11.28	10.68
Portugal Esc	122.50	115.50
South Africa Rd	1.95	1.78
Spain Pta	181.00	172.00
Sweden Kr	10.60	10.10
Switzerland Fr	3.69	3.47
USA $	1.91	1.84
Yugoslavia Dnr	84.00	79.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The *FT* index closed 11.7 up at 486.7.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average rose 12.46 points to 868.72.

Roads

London and South-east: M1: From 8 pm tonight to 6 am tomorrow northbound carriageway closed between junction 5 (A41 Watford) and junction 7 (M10 intersection); southbound carriageway closed between junction 7 (M10 and St Albans) and junction 6 (A405): No access to southbound carriageway at Hemel Hempstead, junction 8; Princes Street, City, closed to southbound traffic, local diversions: avoid Bank junction; M4: Resurfacing at junction 4 (Heathrow). Severe congestion at peak periods. Avoid London bound carriageway; M4 closed overnight eastwards from junction 3 (Hayes), westbound between junction 1 and 2 (north and south circular roads). Information supplied by the AA.

Wales and the West: M4: Westbound carriageway closed between junctions 20 (M5 Bristol S.W.) and 21 (Aust services), two-way traffic on eastbound carriageway; A30: Temporary signals at Jack-in-the-Green (Devon) between Exeter and Chard.

The Midlands: A46: Temporary signals on Kenilworth bypass (Warwickshire); A5: Repairs causing long delays at Paulersbury, south of Towcester (Northamptonshire) also near Atherstone (Warwickshire) and at west Felton, south of Oswestry (Shropshire).

The North: A66: Delays between North Bitts and Greta Bridge (co Durham) because of temporary traffic lights; A1231: Diversions and delays during repairs to Queen Alexandra Bridge, Sunderland, Tyne and Wear; M62/M63/M602: Various lanes closed at motorways junction in Salford, Greater Manchester.

Scotland: A9: Westbound carriageway closed west of Auchterarder (Tayside), temporary signals on eastbound side; A74: north of Abington (Lanarkshire) southbound carriageway closed, two way traffic northbound;

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Helping the deaf

The British Association of the Hard of Hearing, which represents 230 clubs for those afflicted with total or partial deafness, has named Saturday, October 10 as National Day for the Hard of Hearing. The aim is to publicize its expanding membership, promote lip-reading skills and press for more visual aids in public places and on television.

A thanksgiving service will be held at 3 pm in St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, using the telesonic loop system. Similar services are taking place in the cathedrals of Newcastle on Tyne, Derby, Colchester and Exeter. The association's telephone number is 01-405 5182.

Anniversaries

Henry Fielding, novelist and playwright, died in Lisbon, 1754. The great fire of Chicago broke out, 1871.

The papers

If a medal were struck for contributions to price inflation and high unemployment, the coal board and the miners' union would be among the first recipients, the *Morning Telegraph*, Sheffield declared.

The latest triumph of the British car industry, the Acclaim, is actually a triumph for the Japanese, the *Daily Mirror* observes. But the fact that the new Triumph is really a less-than-new Honda should not diminish the welcome for it, especially as its unveiling was on the day the last TR7 came off the production line. For Honda, the deal is a backdoor way into Europe. What BL now needs is a front door way into the Japanese market, able to compete on equal terms.

Abroad, the *Frankfurter Allgemeine* says the West German government is unable to take steps against such an "unwholesome operation" as the peace rally timed for tomorrow because neither the SPD nor the FDP could brace themselves up to frame a resolution strong enough to break with the sympathizers of the "Bonn parade".

The *Süddeutsche Zeitung* says it is the political task of those joining the demonstration to show the population that there is a more realistic alternative.

In an editorial comment on the murdered Egyptian President, the *Washington Post* says "it indicates the dimensions of Anwar Sadat's passage that almost everyone now wonders what difference his death may bring. Many people and nation's benefited from his gifts: they owe Egypt now a presumption of constancy, at the least".

Cut-price ferry

From Sunday, October 25, Townsend Thoresen is introducing an economy fare on the Dover/Calais and Zeebrugge routes; under which a five-day trip for two passengers and a car costs £16.50 single.

Times worldwide

Noon in London is: 7 am in New York; 4 am in San Francisco; 8 pm in Tokyo; 9 pm in Canberra; 1 pm in Johannesburg; 3 pm in United Arab Emirates; 2 pm in Kenya; noon in Nigeria; 2 pm in Moscow; 7 pm in Hongkong.

Weather

General situation: A deepening low will cross N England and associated frontal troughs will bring rain to all areas.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, SE, SW England, East Anglia, Central S England, Midlands (E), Channel Islands, SW England: Cloudy, rain or drizzle at times, wind SW, fresh locally strong; max temp 15 or 16C (59 to 61F).

East, NE, Central N England, Lake District: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain, becoming drier later; wind S, veering SW, fresh to strong; max temp 14 or 15C (57 to 59F).

Midlands (W), Wales NW England, Isle of Man: Outbreaks of rain, becoming drier and brighter; wind SW, fresh to strong; max temp 14 or 15C (57 to 59F).

Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll: Outbreaks of rain, becoming drier later; wind mainly SE, fresh to strong; max temp 12 to 13C (54 or 55F).

Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NW Scotland: Cloudy, rain spreading from S, wind variable, light becoming E, moderate to fresh; max temp 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

NE Scotland, Orkney: Sunny intervals, becoming cloudy, rain later; wind variable, light, becoming E, moderate; max temp 9 or 10C (48 to 50F).

Shetland: Sunny intervals, showers, dying out later; wind NE, moderate, decreasing light; max temp 8C (46F).

N Ireland: Outbreaks of rain, becoming drier and brighter; wind E; fresh to strong, decreasing moderate; max temp 12C (54F).

Outlook for Tomorrow and Saturday: Unsettled, with further rain at times in all areas, turning colder later.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW, strong to gale; sea very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind cyclonic, variable, strong to gale; sea very rough.

Sun rises: 7.13 am — Sun sets: 6.23 pm
Moon sets: 12.29 am — Moon rises: 4.30 pm
Full moon: October 13.

Lighting up time

London 6.53 pm to 6.44 am
Bristol 7.3 pm to 6.54 am
Edinburgh 7.0 pm to 7.1 am
Manchester 6.59 pm to 6.55 am
Penzance 7.16 pm to 7.4 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	9	48	Guernsey	f	13	55
Birmingham	f	10	50	Inverness	c	7	45
Blackpool	f	11	52	Jersey	c	15	59
Bristol	r	12	54	London	f	14	57
Cardiff	f	13	55	Manchester	f	11	52
Edinburgh	f	12	54	Newcastle	f	11	52
Glasgow	f	11	52	Ronaldsway	s	11	52

London

Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 15C (59F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 9C (48F). Humidity: 7 pm, 61 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, .03in. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 8.0hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,019.1 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Satellite predictions

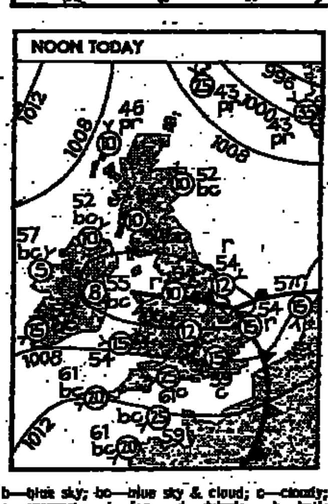
Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos 151R: (Oct 9) 3.49-3.50; ENE*; 20ENE; ENE. Cosmos 72R: 20.9-20.11; WNW; 65WSW; WSW*; Cosmos 394R: 19.17-19.24; NW; 65N; SE. Aryabhata: (Oct 9) 4.19-4.20; E*; 25E; E.

Best and worst

Highest day temp: Littlehampton, Shanklin, Bournemouth, Jersey, Weymouth, Penzance, 16C (61F). Lowest day max: Lerwick, 7C (45F). Highest rainfall: Lerwick, 2.64in. Highest sunshine: Cromer, 9.4hr.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)



b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	9.09	5.4	10.10	5.4
Aberdeen	9.57	3.3	10.08	3.4
Avonmouth	2.11	9.3	3.05	9.6
Belfast	7.31	2.7	7.52	2.9
Cardiff	1.56	8.8	2.51	9.0
Devonport	1.00	4.1	1.39	4.3
Dover	7.12	5.0	7.56	5.0
Falmouth	12.30	3.9	1.09	4.1
Glasgow	8.06	3.9	8.42	4.0
Harwich	7.11	3.5	8.07	3.5
Holyhead	6.46	4.2	7.12	4.4
Hull	1.53	5.5	3.02	5.5
Ilfracombe	1.29	6.4	2.27	6.7
Leith	11.03	4.3	11.28	4.4
Liverpool	7.19	6.9	7.55	7.3
Lowestoft	4.59	2.1	6.27	2.0
Margate	7.46	3.8	8.40	3.8
Milford Haven	1.39	4.8	2.41	5.0
Newquay	12.30	4.9	1.41	5.1
Oban	2.36	2.8	3.22	3.1
Penzance	12.20	4.1	12.58	4.3
Portland	12.36	1.3	2.29	1.5
Portsmouth	7.37	3.6	8.06	3.6
Shoreham	7.10	4.6	7.52	4.6
Southampton	7.25	3.6	7.45	3.7
Swansea	1.50	6.9	2.42	7.1
Tees			12.25	4.2
Wltn-on-the-Naze	7.15	3.2	8.19	3.3

Tide measurement in metres: 1m = 3.2808ft.

Yesterday at the resorts

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	8.4	.24	12	54	Gale
Bridlington	8.4	.34	13	55	Sunny
Lowestoft	8.4	.26	14	57	Sunny
Cromer	9.4	.08	14	57	Sunny
Margate	9.0	.10	15	59	Sunny
S COAST					
Folkestone	9.2	.53	15	59	Sunny
Hastings	7.2	.38	15	59	Sun pds
Worthing	7.6	.03	15	59	Sun pds
Littlehampton	7.2	.02	16	61	Sun pds
Bognor Regis	8.0	.04	15	59	Sunny
Shanklin	5.8	—	16	61	Sun pds
Bournemouth	6.4	.01	16	61	Sun pds
Poole	6.3	.01	15	59	Sun pds
Swanage	5.8	.08	15	59	Shower
Weymouth	6.0	.02	16	61	Shower
Teignmouth	6.1	—	15	59	Sun pds
Torquay	5.6	.02	15	59	Showers
Penzance	5.6	.02	16	61	Sun pds
Jersey	1.5	.19	16	61	Cloudy
Exmouth	4.8	—	15	59	Sun ints
Eastbourne	4.9	.32	15	59	Shower
W COAST					
Scilly Isles	5.7	.05	15	59	Sun ints
Ilfracombe	6.9	.05	14	57	Sun pds
Tenby	6.4	.02	13	55	Sun pds
Anglesey	6.5	.04	13	55	Gale
Colwyn Bay	6.4	.10	12	54	Sun pds
Southport	5.8	.15	12	54	Hail
Blackpool	7.9	.08	12	54	Sunny
Morecambe	7.4	.19	12	54	Sun pds
Douglas	8.0	.13	12	54	Sunny

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	23	73	Cologne	c	15	59	Majorca	s	29	84	Salzburg	r	13	55
Akrotiri	s	28	82	Copenhagen	f	14	57	Malaga	s	22	72	Sao Paulo	c	26	79
Alexandria	f	29	84	Corfu	s	27	81	Malta	s	29	84	S Francisco	c	14	57
Algiers	s	28	82	Dallas	r	14	57	Melbourne				Santiago			
Amsterdam	f	14	57	Dublin	f	11	52	Mexico City	f	21	70	Seoul	c	22	72
Athens	s	30	86	Dubrovnik	s	25	77	Miami	f	21	70	Singapore			
Bahrain	s	33	91	Faro	c	17	63	Milan	c	20	68	Stockholm	d	11	52
Barbados	f	31	88	Florence	f	24	75	Montreal	r	7	45	Strasbourg	s	19	66
Barcelona	s	25	77	Frankfurt	f	15	59	Moscow	s	15	59	Sydney	s	29	84
Beirut	s	27	81	Geneva	f	20	68	Munich	f	16	61	Tangier	c	24	75
Belgrade	s	28	82	Gibraltar	s	21	70	Nairobi				Tel Aviv	s	27	81
Berlin	s	15	59	Helsinki	r	10	50	Naples	s	27	81	Tenerife	s	25	77
Bermuda	c	26	79	Hongkong	c	29	84	New York	f	14	57	Tokyo	c	22	72
Biarritz	f	17	63	Innsbruck	f	16	61	Nice	s	23	73	Toronto			
Boulogne	f	13	55	Istanbul	s	24	75	Oslo	c	12	54	Tunis	s	31	88
Bordeaux	c	17	63	Jeddah	s	34	93	Ottawa				Valencia	s	26	79
Boston				Johannesburg	f	21	70	Paris	f	17	63	Vancouver	s	12	54
Brussels	c	14	57	Las Palmas	f	24	75	Prague	f	17	63	Venice	c	19	66
Budapest	s	23	73	Lisbon	s	19	66	Reykjavik	f	2	36	Vienna	c	19	66
Cairo	s	30	86	Locarno	c	20	68	Rhodes	s	27	81	Warsaw	c	18	64
Cape Town	s	24	75	Los Angeles	s	18	64	Riyadh				Washington			
Casablanca	c	25	77	Luxembourg	f	12	54	Rio de Janeiro				Zurich	f	17	63
Chicago				Madrid	s	20	68	Rome	s	26	79				